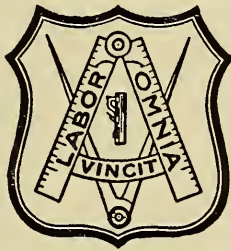



REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND RESULT
OF GENERAL VOTE ON

Proposed Changes in Constitution and Laws



As adopted by the
Twenty-Fourth General Convention
Of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Held at
Lakeland, Fla., in December,
1940



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Report of Tabulating Committee

To the Officers and Members of
Local Unions of the Brotherhood

We herewith submit the result of the recent referendum vote on proposed amendments to the General Constitution.

The committee in submitting to the undersigned the result of the tabulation set forth that out of 1383 returns received, Local Unions 597, 603, 741, 744, 839, 1022, 1086, 1101, 1287, 1329, 1441, 1788, 1816, 1930, 2072, 2261, were not counted due to the fact that said returns were not properly filled out.

The returns of Local Unions 156, 340, 580, 648, 926, 988, 1193, 1208, 1313, 1332, 1563, 2001, 2077, 2111, 2524, were not counted because the returns were not in accordance with the instructions submitted to the Local Unions by the General Secretary.

The votes of Local Unions 12, 791, 2883, were not counted because the returns had been defaced.

The returns of Local Unions 133 and 1238 were not counted because the Local Unions had cast more votes than they had paid tax on to the General Office.

Nineteen (19) other Local Unions sent in returns with no dates, Local Union number, City, State or signature of officials.

The following is the vote cast for and against each proposition.

	For	Against
Proposition No. 1.	64,926	31,081
Proposition No. 2.	44,373	51,880
Proposition No. 3.	55,502	37,392
Proposition No. 4.	76,514	14,935
Proposition No. 5.	43,764	49,565
Proposition No. 6.	67,423	24,993
Proposition No. 7.	62,941	29,323
Proposition No. 8.	30,765	59,002
Proposition No. 9.	26,122	67,627
Proposition No. 10.	41,180	49,216
Proposition No. 11.	64,358	24,493
Proposition No. 12.	32,820	62,834

The following propositions having received the necessary two-thirds vote carried.

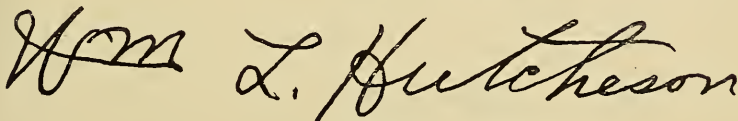
1 4 6 7 11

Propositions;

2 3 5 8 9 10 12

did not receive the required number of votes and were lost.

Respectfully submitted

Wm L. Hutcherson

GENERAL PRESIDENT

VOTE ON QUESTIONS 1 TO 6

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
1	498	501	501	501	501	502
2	105	2	105	7	60	4
3	52	52	52	52	50	52
4	53	6	50	74	87	77
5	1	347	2	346	210	348
6	55	272	256	56	63	28
7	1	288	255	1	2	185
8	115	8	142	148	140	11
9	105	105	104	106	107	107
10	148	148	148	148	148	10
11	858	858	858	858	858	858
13	121	110	11	122	124	124
14	72	10	122	80	36	29
16	88	6	90	63	6	7
17	1	18	19	18	1	19
18	94	94	5	89	3	91
20	392	392	392	392	392	392
21	52	52	52	25	18	32
22	94	80	138	60	115	114
24	7	7	7	7	7	7
25	135	57	140	133	67	167
27	239	239	239	239	239	239
28	8	39	49	49	49	49
29	112	112	110	2	112	112
30	130	130	130	5	125	130
31	31	31	31	22	6	30
33	73	61	59	76	52	59
34	43	57	11	100	46	58
35	27	71	13	85	17	82
36	92	92	92	90	87	27
37	24	3	27	27	27	27
38	46	46	42	4	6	40
39	72	72	72	40	23	72
40	98	53	74	89	101	52
42	76	12	36	50	65	15
43	88	88	88	88	88	88
44	97	97	96	93	3	88
47	297	91	253	142	301	90
49	32	24	1	25	8	106
50	31	29	1	30	28	2
51	58	46	69	42	76	33
53	72	72	72	72	72	72
54	221	221	221	220	1	221
55	147	135	55	12	67	152
56	8	61	61	13	48	61
58	520	524	463	61	21	460
59	61	6	16	51	63	4
60	1	150	167	84	50	145
61	119	21	28	115	91	67
62	150	150	153	115	37	84
63	8	11	20	3	25	22
64	229	37	274	264	8	236
65	50	50	10	40	15	35
66	31	31	31	31	31	31
67	10	100	2	100	5	85
68	6	3	9	9	7	64
70	25	27	27	27	27	7
71	45	45	45	45	47	27
72	173	12	87	97	172	11
73	249	249	249	249	249	184
74	35	20	16	27	34	4
78	83	83	83	83	83	83
80	432	432	20	412	430	2
81	3	14	4	16	24	3
83	209	209	201	8	192	17
86	2	179	198	198	202	33
88	23	10	33	33	33	33
89	157	19	138	27	86	100
90	75	70	68	60	62	1
91	64	68	12	73	71	12
92	4	6	12	12	12	12
93	73	71	2	319	8	369
94	331	5	92	49	48	150
96	38	6	155	150	106	5
98	149	70	4	73	74	1
100	4	2	2,892	75	2,849	97
101	3,002	2	34	130	39	119
103	32	121	72	2	74	66
105	37	52	5	38	7	43
106	75	72	1	28	45	72
107	39	6	41	19	1	21
109	72	71	24	14	3	11
110	21	1	30	39	29	29
111	24	16	10	23	23	23
112	55	1	50	43	5	67
113	23	5	45	47	47	47
115	83	45	45	47	47	47
118	45	45	45	47	47	47

VOTE ON QUESTIONS 7 TO 12

L. U. No.	Question 7 for	ag'st	Question 8 for	ag'st	Question 9 for	ag'st	Question 10 for	ag'st	Question 11 for	ag'st	Question 12 for	ag'st
1	....	502	....	502	....	502	....	502	....	502	....	502
2	98	7	....	105	....	105	105	....	2	103	....	105
3	....	52	....	52	....	52	2	50	....	52	....	52
4	36	....	58	6	....	97	55	....	57	....	1	45
5	74	274	....	303	....	303	5	298	194	109	3	300
6	48	....	63	....	63	....	63	8	8	....	....	63
7	187	....	187	....	2	175	4	118	122	....	2	287
8	150	....	140	....	....	149	149	....	149	....	25	63
9	108	....	109	....	....	112	110	....	110	....	....	111
10	145	4	....	148	....	148	132	16	148	....	144	4
11	858	....	858	....	762	96	858	....	858	....	784	74
13	126	....	125	1	92	36	125	3	128	....	84	44
14	67	7	....	92	1	122	2	81	6	81	1	129
16	71	2	....	105	....	107	41	21	75	....	....	105
17	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	19	....	....	19
18	94	....	94	....	94	....	89	3	82	....	....	82
20	392	....	392	....	392	392	....	392	392	....	391	1
21	....	52	....	52	....	52	17	25	36	....	....	52
22	46	134	36	144	29	148	86	93	100	76	76	113
24	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7
25	116	....	57	123	21	176	26	157	85	95	2	199
27	5	218	....	223	....	223	....	223	223	....	....	223
28	41	8	....	49	....	49	....	49	....	49	....	49
29	112	....	....	112	....	112	....	112	....	112	....	111
30	125	5	....	130	....	130	....	130	....	130	....	130
31	32	....	....	32	....	32	14	3	32	....	16	4
33	44	83	53	74	31	94	59	70	56	51	16	97
34	68	52	10	91	11	98	7	101	59	39	5	106
35	40	59	9	94	4	99	1	98	51	44	2	102
36	48	3	....	78	....	77	72	3	75	....	....	74
37	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	26	1	....	27
38	2	44	....	46	....	46	2	44	....	46	....	46
39	72	....	....	72	10	38	68	4	72	....	....	72
40	72	80	74	74	48	105	77	75	71	61	116	35
42	60	29	49	37	59	25	24	65	29	62	10	75
43	....	88	....	88	....	88	....	88	88	....	....	88
44	....	96	....	96	....	96	....	96	90	6	....	96
47	237	154	279	115	13	384	208	146	265	125	28	360
49	10	12	....	30	....	30	3	23	....	13	1	25
50	27	3	....	31	....	30	....	30	7	20	....	31
51	43	66	55	53	33	70	38	73	51	41	11	91
53	72	....	....	72	....	72	....	72	72	....	....	72
54	221	....	221	....	....	221	....	221	221	....	....	221
55	66	16	....	130	....	109	....	65	....	117	....	149
56	1	61	....	61	....	61	....	61	60	1	....	61
58	....	480	....	480	....	480	....	480	480	....	....	480
59	30	37	....	67	....	67	....	67	2	65	....	67
60	144	....	....	160	....	159	60	45	115	1	5	92
61	80	79	60	95	100	53	67	86	84	67	16	139
62	2	114	1	106	....	140	43	45	39	2	....	117
63	26	....	....	33	....	37	....	31	....	30	....	35
64	267	....	....	276	1	272	211	19	211	19	1	267
65	20	30	12	38	....	50	14	36	16	34	30	20
66	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	17	6	....	31
67	9	74	....	89	....	86	30	21	....	62	1	64
68	....	8	2	7	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
70	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27
71	17	30	....	47	....	47	....	47	....	47	....	47
72	178	7	168	19	4	185	1	188	172	13	2	192
73	249	....	....	249	....	249	249	....	249	....	....	249
74	24	....	....	28	....	28	....	28	21	....	....	19
78	....	83	....	83	....	83	....	83	....	83	....	83
80	....	432	1	431	....	432	....	432	....	308	....	308
81	2	14	....	28	1	24	....	25	15	....	....	27
83	4	205	....	209	....	209	....	209	....	....	....	209
86	93	109	....	201	1	200	132	7	200	....	....	200
88	4	29	....	33	....	33	....	8	32	1	....	33
89	5	155	....	161	....	161	....	161	....	157	....	160
90	27	1	....	44	....	46	....	43	20	1	....	87
91	40	....	....	80	....	72	....	86	65	....	....	98
92	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	4	8
93	70	....	7	63	....	67	....	67	67	....	48	13
94	21	252	11	211	....	593	....	593	....	182	....	593
96	46	....	....	48	....	48	....	45	....	47	....	47
98	23	91	....	154	....	155	....	153	....	149	....	153
100	65	9	5	70	72	3	5	69	63	7	9	60
101	2,888	105	2,742	215	2,626	320	3,009	15	2,891	146	2,847	180
103	....	31	....	35	....	36	....	38	32	....	1	36
105	....	355	....	191	....	145	....	136	65	3	1	104
106	75	....	....	79	....	76	3	71	64	1	....	76
107	40	7	10	38	7	40	35	15	37	10	18	30
109	65	3	....	72	....	40	53	....	61	....	51	6
110	25	1	17	8	17	6	25	2	25	2	....	23
111	....	....	....	20	....	16	....	13	9	....	....	8
112	15	1	....	60	....	85	5	69	14	8	....	85
113	23	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23
115	....	....	....	48	....	46	22	....	14	....	3	20
118	46	2	....	48	....	48	....	48	....	....	....	48

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
119	157	159	163	165	167	167
122	321	321	321	321	321	319
124	28	29	29	27	28	26
125	20	20	20	20	20	20
127	15	15	15	15	12	15
128	33	35	35	32	32	34
129	87	97	47	69	52	108
130	9	9	9	9	9	9
131	55	85	136	125	23	48
132	186	17	379	8	215	356
134	340	340	340	340	340	340
135	3	186	129	7	179	182
136	68	68	73	73	73	73
137	35	35	35	35	35	35
138	28	28	12	28	28	28
140	10	10	10	10	10	10
141	41	21	102	72	102	102
142	89	60	79	111	24	116
143	160	7	155	170	10	150
145	12	12	5	7	10	12
146	59	59	59	61	60	59
149	12	2	10	13	13	13
150	16	25	25	25	25	25
153	25	27	23	27	27	31
154	2	1	18	19	19	19
155	54	54	54	54	54	54
157	10	40	57	12	45	25
159	54	54	54	54	54	54
160	36	55	42	37	2	45
161	96	96	4	94	98	98
162	109	7	75	106	6	90
165	81	80	34	29	56	51
166	57	61	57	57	1	36
168	18	21	24	24	1	19
169	1	119	120	118	120	120
170	9	9	9	9	9	9
171	63	60	54	53	55	51
174	1	38	60	27	43	34
175	8	8	8	8	8	8
177	95	95	94	94	98	20
180	14	82	95	5	90	4
181	784	785	783	779	3	784
182	452	452	452	452	452	452
183	51	26	25	35	2	48
185	3	145	3	145	18	130
186	63	63	63	63	63	63
187	23	2	21	23	24	21
188	51	32	3	72	72	2
190	25	26	27	28	28	21
191	32	3	29	32	1	38
194	17	10	21	23	6	18
195	4	22	26	26	10	16
196	6	101	99	8	107	107
198	61	27	4	77	29	50
199	72	2	72	2	70	72
200	60	61	2	119	63	58
201	1	43	77	76	76	76
203	32	32	1	31	1	31
206	1	22	23	1	18	3
207	25	40	46	42	5	8
210	2	36	7	24	28	38
211	11	54	1	60	38	6
213	231	182	160	221	189	211
215	71	71	63	8	73	199
218	46	22	24	47	51	20
220	2	12	14	3	11	14
222	17	8	6	11	3	12
224	166	171	143	3	6	151
225	720	720	720	720	720	720
228	17	20	17	19	19	21
229	22	2	21	22	1	23
230	39	39	40	40	40	40
231	88	9	77	57	40	85
232	41	42	35	31	12	3
234	11	11	11	11	11	11
236	12	40	41	41	41	41
239	1	24	1	24	16	4
240	1	11	3	12	12	12
241	68	15	92	1	83	65
242	132	134	129	132	2	137
243	8	5	10	7	15	10
244	14	14	12	2	12	3
245	9	9	9	9	9	9
246	384	381	5	385	1	381
249	1	200	201	201	1	200
250	3	12	15	1	14	20
251	39	16	23	39	39	39
252	109	109	2	109	7	112
253	54	54	56	53	2	56
256	48	18	30	38	1	44
257	948	954	157	945	181	214

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
119	167	...	167	...	167	...	167	...	167	...	167	...
122	1	320	1	320	...	321	...	...	321	...	321	...
124	25	4	1	28	3	26	29	...	29	...	29	...
125	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
127	15	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	15	...
128	4	31	...	35	...	35	...	35	33	2	35	...
129	37	84	...	121	...	121	...	121	87	16	121	...
130	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
131	52	91	52	91	15	122	19	128	15	130	3	142
132	374	4	...	580	...	535	109	52	187	...	...	443
134	340	...	340	...	...	340	340	...	340	...	340	...
135	169	16	14	161	7	183	8	182	32	151	76	39
136	73	...	3	70	...	73	73	...	71	2	...	73
137	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	3	...	35
138	28	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	...
140	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...
141	45	2	55	...	49	34	3	40	...	...	...	38
142	77	53	77	51	43	97	78	61	95	37	11	127
143	80	5	...	142	5	160	86	30	60	10	...	170
145	8	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
146	...	61	...	59	...	59	60	...	...	...	...	59
149	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	12	1	...	...	13
150	...	23	...	25	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26
153	...	25	...	30	...	30	...	31	30	...	...	31
154	20	...	20	1	19	...	20	...	20	...	...	20
155	54	...	54	...	54	...	54	54	...	...	...	54
157	40	12	...	56	...	54	...	56	40	...	...	58
159	54	...	54	...	54	...	50	4	50	4	1	53
160	46	...	...	55	...	55	44	...	23	12	...	55
161	5	44	...	96	...	96	...	98	95	...	...	96
162	78	37	...	...	...	...	35	77	44	71	23	90
165	40	16	...	81	...	80	19	36	53	...	...	69
166	49	...	...	44	...	44	48	1	40	...	...	51
168	15	1	15	...	...	23	...	20	...	17	...	24
169	120	9	...	120	...	120	120	...	120	26	94	...
170	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9	...
171	8	28	...	44	...	55	...	46	43	...	...	38
174	20	...	31	...	43	5	31	...	20	1	40	...
175	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
177	28	1	43	...	95	24	6	1	4	...	...	97
180	64	37	...	115	...	115	12	81	...	100	...	106
181	...	783	...	785	...	784	...	781	...	779	...	785
182	452	...	452	...	452	...	452	...	452	...	452	...
183	43	5	...	64	...	65	...	61	...	54	...	61
185	9	139	...	148	2	146	9	139	19	129	...	148
186	62	1	...	163	...	63	...	61	...	61	...	2
187	16	8	...	24	...	24	...	24	24	...	...	24
188	72	...	...	72	...	72	...	72	72	...	...	72
190	...	27	...	28	...	30	...	30	...	28	...	31
191	27	...	...	35	1	33	...	33	...	26	...	29
194	16	15	14	...	12	16	...	15	23	8	7	24
195	...	26	6	...	...	26	4	...	26	...	...	...
196	...	107	...	107	...	107	107	...	107	...	...	107
198	52	24	1	72	1	73	45	...	43	31	2	68
199	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	72	36	36	...	72
200	121	...	...	121	...	121	121	...	121	...	...	121
201	...	73	...	69	...	65	...	59	2	57	...	57
203	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	32	...	...	32
206	2	13	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	22	...	23
207	...	52	...	54	...	50	...	56	36	...	...	50
210	...	25	...	38	...	38	...	38	22	...	...	38
211	54	2	...	62	...	69	...	58	...	58	...	67
213	183	222	136	258	107	297	151	249	234	171	92	313
215	73	...	...	73	...	73	...	73	73	...	...	73
218	17	52	26	43	17	52	12	59	20	47	1	70
220	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
222	10	4	...	14	...	14	9	5	14	...	9	5
224	154	3	...	168	...	169	5	67	4	131	...	169
225	720	...	720	...	720	...	720	...	720	...	720	...
228	...	11	...	23	...	27	...	21	...	15	...	27
229	...	21	5	18	...	23	...	23	22	1	...	23
230	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40
231	66	31	4	93	...	97	...	97	1	96	...	97
232	40	...	...	41	...	39	41	...	41	...	...	41
234	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
236	...	38	...	41	...	41	...	35	...	...	...	44
239	22	...	...	23	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24
240	3	9	...	12	...	12	...	12	8	4	...	12
241	88	...	8	86	...	120	88	...	27	...	...	91
242	78	3	128	...	...	127	127	...	...	...	...	126
243	...	15	8	...	...	15	2	13	13	2	...	15
244	...	14	...	7	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
245	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
246	382	4	380	...	4	382	385	1	378	8	376	10
249	105	98	203	...	203	...	203	...	203	...	203	...
250	...	13	15	...	...	16	...	14	20	...	...	20
251	38	1	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...
252	104	8	...	118	...	112	1	111	112	...	...	112
253	17	22	...	56	1	50	2	45	56	...	...	56
256	47	1	...	48	...	48	49	...	49	...	1	49
257	922	173	932	137	128	956	940	118	928	147	756	354

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
259	45	31	45	45	3	44
260	102	102	102	102	102	102
261	29	14	21	54	41	49
262	216	216	216	216	216	216
263	8	8	8	8	8	8
264	25	18	45	477	84	507
265	71	71	13	68	66	81
266	81	81	80	1	76	3
268	34	35	35	35	35	35
269	31	22	31	31	31	31
271	23	23	23	7	12	23
272	52	52	52	52	52	52
274	27	28	29	29	29	29
275	73	104	1	95	111	108
277	2	73	3	72	75	75
278	46	45	46	46	34	5
281	29	39	1	27	31	28
282	24	1	25	26	26	26
283	24	18	5	3	21	22
284	58	1	67	71	1	78
286	85	85	85	85	85	85
287	66	66	66	66	33	8
288	54	54	54	54	54	54
289	39	39	39	39	39	39
290	11	7	7	10	8	11
292	10	10	10	10	10	10
295	30	30	30	28	2	30
297	60	60	60	59	60	60
298	148	33	148	148	148	148
299	171	171	171	171	71	171
301	65	65	65	65	65	53
302	43	56	56	56	44	12
306	42	69	111	2	109	110
307	9	10	19	1	20	20
308	77	78	78	78	72	7
310	10	11	11	11	11	11
312	10	10	10	10	10	10
313	13	13	13	13	9	1
314	80	80	80	79	1	80
315	19	19	19	19	19	19
316	93	7	163	2	142	31
317	78	78	78	75	3	78
319	23	23	23	23	23	23
320	15	15	15	8	5	15
321	18	1	17	18	16	16
322	66	1	65	66	5	42
323	30	30	30	28	2	30
325	6	137	3	140	97	46
326	14	14	14	14	13	1
327	15	15	15	15	1	15
328	2	16	7	13	25	1
329	38	33	6	41	36	51
331	125	125	2	123	125	125
333	17	8	23	9	5	6
334	90	90	90	69	21	90
335	2	50	52	52	17	33
336	2	20	30	28	7	1
337	60	103	94	2	83	4
338	91	112	73	112	112	112
341	73	73	73	1	72	73
342	62	74	59	76	90	45
343	4	203	207	207	207	207
344	41	41	41	41	41	41
345	94	1	98	12	35	50
347	37	37	37	37	37	37
349	146	146	146	74	146	146
350	164	164	164	164	164	164
351	24	3	30	3	15	30
352	31	31	31	31	19	7
353	55	55	54	1	55	55
355	45	45	45	45	45	45
357	12	7	13	3	15	17
359	560	560	578	578	578	578
361	85	4	81	2	83	84
362	35	35	35	35	35	35
363	28	28	26	2	28	28
364	25	17	5	21	21	27
366	110	110	110	105	5	109
367	80	80	80	80	80	80
368	23	23	23	23	23	23
369	17	22	21	21	18	11
370	10	11	11	11	11	11
371	41	17	34	40	1	46
372	33	33	33	33	2	9
373	14	14	14	14	14	14
374	165	165	165	165	165	165
377	175	175	175	175	175	175
378	28	28	28	28	28	28
379	5	19	24	24	24	24
383	1	35	39	2	36	35
384	21	1	20	21	21	21

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
259	44	....	39	2	1	43	....	43	42	....	....	44
260	....	102	....	102	....	102	....	102	....	102	....	102
261	41	....	48	....	....	59	....	28	24	....	20	11
262	211	15	189	27	....	216	....	4	212	....	1	215
263	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
264	427	127	21	545	15	537	....	14	539	....	13	542
265	....	81	81	....	....	81	....	81	....	81	....	81
266	76	4	....	80	....	80	....	2	78	....	67	14
268	35	....	....	35	....	35	....	....	35	....	33	....
269	30	1	....	31	....	1	30	30	1	....	....	10
271	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	11	6	....	23	....
272	....	52	....	52	....	52	....	....	52	....	52	....
274	29	....	....	29	....	29	....	4	21	....	29	....
275	89	....	....	105	....	107	....	7	76	....	55	....
277	16	59	....	75	....	75	....	68	7	....	11	64
278	59	....	23	2	....	59	....	....	59	....	34	....
281	15	11	....	39	....	39	....	....	39	....	16	....
282	26	....	1	25	....	26	....	26	....	....	26	....
283	23	....	23	....	....	23	....	....	23	....	23	....
284	34	34	....	79	....	79	....	59	3	....	63	....
286	85	....	....	85	....	85	....	....	85	....	85	....
287	66	....	....	66	....	66	....	....	66	....	66	....
288	....	54	54	....	....	54	....	....	54	....	54	....
289	....	39	....	39	....	39	....	....	39	....	39	....
290	6	....	....	9	....	10	....	1	8	....	8	....
292	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....
295	21	9	....	30	....	30	....	29	1	....	29	....
297	60	....	....	60	....	60	....	....	60	....	55	....
298	148	....	148	....	....	148	....	147	1	....	148	....
299	171	....	....	171	....	171	....	....	171	....	171	....
301	65	....	....	65	....	65	....	13	21	....	21	....
302	56	....	....	56	....	56	....	46	10	....	56	....
306	2	109	....	111	....	111	....	....	111	....	111	....
307	18	....	....	19	....	21	....	....	21	....	21	....
308	79	1	....	79	....	79	....	70	10	....	78	....
310	11	....	....	10	....	11	....	1	10	....	11	....
312	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....
313	11	....	....	13	....	13	....	....	12	....	13	....
314	49	22	....	71	....	70	....	....	70	....	69	....
315	18	1	....	19	....	19	....	....	19	....	19	....
316	133	37	4	166	....	4	165	....	11	162	155	17
317	....	78	....	78	....	78	....	....	78	....	78	....
319	23	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	23	....
320	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....
321	....	13	....	16	....	16	....	3	12	....	10	....
322	....	65	....	74	....	80	....	2	56	....	41	....
323	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	30	....
325	....	143	....	143	....	143	....	....	143	....	25	118
326	....	12	2	12	....	14	....	....	14	....	2	12
327	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....
328	27	....	....	27	....	1	....	....	27	....	12	....
329	48	....	....	43	....	44	....	30	4	....	34	....
331	125	....	....	125	....	125	....	123	2	....	124	....
333	26	6	....	12	....	29	....	2	15	....	19	....
334	90	....	5	85	....	90	....	....	90	....	90	....
335	45	....	....	45	....	41	....	7	34	....	38	....
336	33	....	....	32	....	33	....	....	38	....	35	....
337	4	105	....	105	....	52	....	....	106	....	9	73
338	....	112	54	37	....	54	....	....	73	....	5	44
341	....	73	73	....	....	73	....	....	73	....	73	....
342	48	80	54	84	....	33	....	....	85	....	64	70
343	207	....	....	207	....	207	....	....	207	....	207	....
344	40	1	....	41	....	41	....	....	41	....	41	....
345	26	10	36	4	....	36	....	23	1	....	20	....
347	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	....	37	....	37	....
349	146	....	....	146	....	146	....	....	146	....	146	....
350	....	164	....	164	....	164	....	....	164	....	164	....
351	21	....	....	30	....	27	....	....	27	....	9	....
352	31	....	....	31	....	31	....	....	31	....	31	....
353	....	55	....	55	....	55	....	....	55	....	55	....
355	45	....	....	45	....	45	....	....	45	....	45	....
357	....	16	....	19	....	19	....	6	10	....	....	....
359	578	....	570	....	579	....	2	581	....	581	....	571
361	81	....	1	83	....	84	....	....	84	....	82	....
362	....	35	....	35	....	35	....	....	35	....	35	....
363	27	....	....	27	....	27	....	....	27	....	27	....
364	26	....	....	27	....	28	....	....	29	....	26	....
366	110	....	....	110	....	110	....	....	110	....	110	....
367	2	78	....	81	....	90	....	....	90	....	42	....
368	23	....	....	23	....	23	....	....	23	....	23	....
369	1	14	....	24	....	25	....	4	8	....	25	....
370	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....
371	15	37	....	47	....	41	....	....	10	....	52	....
372	33	....	....	33	....	33	....	....	33	....	33	....
373	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....
374	165	....	165	....	....	165	....	....	165	....	165	....
377	175	....	175	....	....	175	....	....	175	....	175	....
378	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28	....	28	....
379	20	4	....	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24	....
383	38	....	2	35	....	38	....	....	35	....	....	4
384	21	....	....	22	....	20	....	....	21	....	8	10

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
385	287	3	286	1	275	12
388	14	32	1	42	4	25
390	...	53	...	53	...	53
391	27	1	...	28	...	28
393	38	31	12	52	53	11
395	9	...	...	9	5	4
396	50	...	2	36	50	...
398	...	24	...	24	...	24
399	84	...	84	...	84	...
404	...	27	...	27	...	28
405	49	2	11	40	49	2
406	...	17	...	28	...	28
409	21	...	...	20	...	21
411	29	6	17	21	32	6
412	33	...	33	...	33	...
413	...	95	...	95	...	95
415	38	...	36	...	35	...
416	...	243	...	241	4	238
417	56	136	13	179	111	81
418	...	25	25	...	25	25
419	167	...	...	167	...	167
421	9	6	6	9	4	9
422	34	5	...	41	...	42
424	7	...	...	7	1	3
425	178	49	36	191	112	122
426	14	1	20	...	5	11
428	27	2	4	23	1	31
429	143	...	...	143	143	...
430	...	51	...	51	...	52
431	...	16	4	12	2	14
432	12	93	...	108	3	98
433	47	59	2	101	110	...
434	160	40	25	175	190	10
436	...	46	3	43	14	25
437	...	38	...	38	38	...
440	260	...	258	2	260	...
444	36	...	...	36	...	36
448	...	72	...	72	...	72
450	...	100	...	100	7	93
452	227	...	70	100	187	...
453	25	...	...	25	...	25
454	248	...	212	3	256	...
455	15	...	16	...	16	...
456	11	...	12	...	12	...
459	24	4	...	28	...	28
460	...	34	...	42	...	41
461	48	8	31	29	43	1
462	20	2	22	...	22	...
463	28	...	28	...	28	...
464	14	...	13	...	12	14
465	...	26	...	26	...	19
466	67	3	...	70	3	67
467	14	...	...	14	14	...
469	95	33	...	128	67	61
470	...	202	1	188	...	163
472	1	12	...	14	...	14
473	55	...	55	...	55	...
478	26	17	15	30	5	40
479	...	18	...	19	13	4
480	14	8	16	6	18	4
481	14	1	7	5	11	...
482	74	...	71	10	64	69
483	77	31	44	66	86	24
484	22	...	...	22	21	1
485	...	12	...	12	...	12
486	41	...	...	41	...	41
487	...	16	...	16	...	16
488	315	...	275	40	315	...
490	55	...	8	53	43	10
492	174	2	175	1	...	176
493	...	253	...	249	...	260
494	...	43	...	43	...	43
498	3	17	24	...	20	24
499	1	32	1	32	4	29
500	1	24	...	25	21	4
501	...	23	23	...	23	...
504	15	10	15	...	16	...
505	22	...	17	15	22	...
507	40	50	...	98	64	38
508	...	30	...	30	...	30
510	...	17	...	17	...	17
512	...	38	...	38	3	35
514	6	23	6	23	28	1
515	...	23	8	13	1	19
516	...	15	...	15	15	...
517	5	100	5	100	2	103
518	...	8	...	8	...	8
519	55	...	...	55	...	55
520	21	...	...	21	1	20
523	16	...	16	...	16	...
525	...	16	...	16	...	16

L. U. No.	Question 7		Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12	
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st
385	287	...	287	...	15	303	197	90	197	90	197	90
388	7	37	...	37	...	47	16	10	14	33	2	30
390	53	...	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53
391	28	...	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28
393	52	15	13	51	5	61	6	58	53	12	2	64
395	9	...	...	9	...	9	1	8	9	...	...	9
396	44	...	30	16	...	50	...	50	24	12	...	50
398	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24
399	84	...	20	1	21	...	40	5	24	...	5	7
404	1	25	...	28	...	28	22	6	28	...	...	28
405	9	42	...	51	...	51	19	32	51	...	...	51
406	24	2	...	27	...	28	2	26	28	...	...	28
409	...	20	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	21
411	20	14	...	34	...	34	1	32	32	...	...	32
412	33	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33
413	88	8	...	96	...	96	...	94	92	...	...	89
415	37	...	16	18	...	39	38	...	39	...	...	39
416	...	240	...	243	...	246	...	246	91	7	...	203
417	114	78	...	17	172	12	180	21	171	32	160	4
418	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25
419	167	...	167	...	151	...	138	...	138	...	1	110
421	9	3	...	13	1	14	...	15	5	9	...	15
422	...	37	...	38	...	41	...	41	36	...	...	41
424	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	5	8	...	...	7
425	125	106	15	217	25	208	7	227	196	41	5	228
426	20	...	17	3	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
428	18	9	...	35	...	35	1	29	28	4	...	35
429	143	...	...	143	...	143	143	...	143	...	...	143
430	...	54	...	53	...	52	...	46	...	47	...	51
431	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
432	17	85	...	129	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	123
433	5	127	...	138	...	150	31	110	4	132	...	161
434	160	40	200	...	200	200	...	...	188	22	...	200
436	16	22	1	38	...	38	...	38	12	25	...	37
437	2	34	...	35	...	35	22	2	...	...	...	35
440	260	...	246	14	...	260	260	...	260	...	260	...
444	19	2	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	37	...
448	1	70	...	71	...	71	...	71	5	32	...	72
450	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100
452	185	...	114	72	...	223	2	222	161	57	4	223
453	25	...	...	26	...	25	...	24	1	25	...	24
454	150	24	...	199	220	4	72	40	225	...	201	16
455	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	14
456	8	...	...	13	...	13	...	12	...	12	...	13
459	...	28	1	27	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28
460	37	4	...	41	...	40	1	35	41	...	...	41
461	35	4	...	63	...	73	...	67	1	25	...	63
462	12	9	24	...	24	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
463	...	28	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	27
464	9	5	...	14	...	14	9	4	14	...	...	14
465	20	1	...	24	...	32	...	22	...	22	...	26
466	68	2	...	70	...	70	...	70	6	64	2	68
467	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14
469	3	125	...	128	...	128	...	128	128	...	...	128
470	...	202	...	202	...	187	...	183	48	...	...	...
472	2	8	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
473	55	...	55	...	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	...
478	32	13	...	45	...	45	33	12	43	2	...	45
479	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	13	3	...	21
480	17	5	3	19	1	21	8	14	11	11	16	6
481	7	4	...	15	...	15	15	...	8	4	...	15
482	74	...	...	74	6	68	...	74	74	...	...	74
483	68	42	42	67	32	78	51	58	73	35	24	87
484	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	20	...	18	2
485	2	10	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
486	41	...	...	41	...	41	...	41	41	...	...	41
487	7	9	...	14	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	16
488	315	...	315	...	...	315	315	...	315	...	118	197
490	1	59	...	67	...	70	...	76	46	3	...	78
492	...	176	...	176	...	176	...	176	176	...	...	176
493	...	258	...	266	...	266	...	260	...	258	...	266
494	40	3	...	43	...	43	40	3	42	1	...	43
498	24	...	24	...	...	15	24	...	24	...	24	...
499	28	5	1	32	18	15	23	9	32	1	1	31
500	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	3	25	2	25
501	...	20	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	24
504	3	11	2	32	2	18	2	11	26	...	...	...
505	22	...	16	8	...	22	1	21	2	20	...	22
507	64	16	36	33	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	52
508	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30
510	3	14	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
512	11	21	...	33	...	33	...	33	22	10	...	30
514	25	4	...	29	1	28	20	9	23	6	1	28
515	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21
516	...	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...
517	53	52	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105
518	8	...	...	8	...	8	2	6	8	...	...	8
519	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	55	...	...	1	54
520	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21
523	3	10	3	8	...	16	...	13	...	13	...	16
525	8	5	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
528	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...
531	4	87	...	88	5	86	...	88	3	...	94	5
533	18	4	...	25	...	29	...	28	...	...	28	22
534	50	20	...	99	...	98	...	95	...	...	99	9
537	25	...	25	2	25	1	28	...	28	...	25	3
539	6	...	4	10	...	10	8	...	2	...	10	10
541	15	...	...	15	...	14	15	...	...	...	15	14
546	...	31	...	31	...	31	31	...	...	...	31	26
547	...	13	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	13
549	22	1	21	3	23	...	18	7	20	5	23	1
550	35	10	23	4	49	18	47	16	54	13	58	8
551	38	...	4	19	38	...	1	37	38	...	38	...
553	36	...	32	3	29	...	1	20	...	...	37	...
554	1	17	...	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	37	...
557	13	...	1	11	...	18	20	...	...	...	22	...
558	35	...	...	35	34	...	35	...	...	...	19	23
559	...	51	...	51	...	51	51	...	...	...	36	36
561	22	3	...	25	...	25	21	4	...	...	51	50
562	...	85	75	10	85	1	83	3	...	...	25	3
563	...	54	3	60	8	47	61	...	...	...	86	84
564	5	15	3	17	20	9	10	9	2	18	61	62
565	...	30	1	29	6	24	30	...	...	18	29	2
570	26	...	20	5	23	2	25	...	...	30	26	1
571	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	13	...	27	2	7
574	42	...	5	32	5	35	16	4	...	13	2	2
578	102	6	102	6	102	6	102	6	102	6	41	23
581	7	19	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	6	102	6
583	...	100	8	92	...	100	100	...	...	28	28	...
586	...	90	...	91	...	79	75	...	12	100	...	100
591	...	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	38	67	...
592	...	90	...	86	...	87	87	...	...	14	13	1
594	10	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	89	90	...
595	21	...	6	19	23	1	14	6	...	10	10	...
598	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	30	32	...
599	...	94	...	114	...	96	109	...	...	34	34	...
600	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	123	91	4
602	...	41	2	39	40	1	35	3	...	16	16	...
604	1	11	1	11	...	12	11	1	37	...	37	...
605	12	1	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	12	12	...
607	10	...	9	1	10	...	9	1	...	19	19	...
608	745	...	738	7	745	...	...	745	743	12	12	...
610	40	...	40	...	41	...	41	...	...	2	...	745
611	11	5	7	9	12	4	15	1	2	43	41	2
612	10	3	...	14	14	...	...	8	...	14	16	...
613	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	3	...	14	11	1
615	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	10	10	...
620	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	16	16	...
621	...	50	...	45	...	50	50	...	...	18	...	18
622	23	...	...	22	18	4	20	4	...	50	19	26
623	16	2	4	12	13	5	18	...	2	23	4	21
624	111	...	111	...	111	...	111	...	...	16	18	...
625	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	53	53	111	111	...
626	2	81	...	83	83	...	75	8	76	...	...	53
628	20	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	5	81	...
630	...	91	1	90	5	85	76	14	12	20	20	...
633	19	47	...	66	...	66	66	...	...	76	36	53
634	...	143	...	143	144	143	1	...	...	66	65	1
635	59	4	44	15	68	6	76	1	...	141	...	142
636	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	77	74	...
637	...	54	...	52	...	52	51	1	...	34	34	...
638	...	18	...	18	18	...	17	1	...	52	2	49
639	...	86	...	80	5	56	61	1	...	18	18	...
642	147	1	16	125	...	154	136	13	3	70	47	6
643	110	2	...	112	112	...	111	1	112	10	10	...
644	37	...	35	...	37	37	...	...	...	151	154	...
647	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	18	...	94
649	10	...	2	8	9	1	10	...	...	37	37	...
651	2	57	1	58	8	51	58	1	2	23	...	...
653	19	2	15	4	2	18	22	...	...	10	10	...
656	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	57	57	2
657	24	1	27	...	26	26	...	...	...	26	21	...
659	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	51	34	...	6
660	37	...	25	...	37	37	...	6	26	26	26	1
661	51	1	...	52	51	1	52	...	9	...	9	...
665	31	...	14	11	23	...	27	...	17	37	...	...
666	...	12	...	12	12	12	12	...	52	52	...	52
668	31	...	29	...	1	29	30	...	...	27	27	...
671	1	7	8	...	8	...	8	...	10	12	12	...
675	44	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	21	17	17	15
679	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	8	8	8	...
680	15	...	15	...	17	...	18	...	45	45	45	...
682	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...	1	...	...	9
683	103	...	103	...	56	47	103	...	17	16	16	...
684	27	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	102	1
685	27	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	5	16	...
690	33	...	35	...	...	30	...	30	27	...	...	27
691	14	...	14	...	...	16	...	14	...	32	27	...
692	...	1	9	...	9	1	...	2	...	10	10	...
695	12	3	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15
696	72	...	53	...	59	7	67	...	...	67	67	...
697	12	...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	12	...

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
528	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...	60	...
531	89	6	6	90	1	95	...	98	...	98	...	98
533	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	18	...	20	...	21
534	7	35	...	99	...	99	...	90	...	38	...	99
537	28	...	25	3	2	26	...	25	...	3	...	2
539	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10
541	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	14	...	15
546	...	31	...	30	...	30	...	3	...	27	...	30
547	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	13
549	16	8	9	14	3	20	...	17	...	20	...	24
550	53	15	42	21	31	32	...	22	...	35	...	62
551	38	...	...	38	...	38	...	37	...	1	...	38
553	...	37	...	39	...	29	...	36	...	37	...	39
554	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
557	16	...	...	16	...	15	...	13	...	8	...	26
558	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36
559	38	7	...	51	...	51	...	38	...	51	...	51
561	5	20	...	25	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	25
562	85	2	...	86	...	86	...	1	...	85	...	85
563	3	43	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	41	...	39
564	18	2	...	20	1	19	...	17	...	3	...	1
565	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	1	...	29	...	30
570	...	28	...	28	...	29	...	29	...	18	...	30
571	14	...	...	13	3	3	...	13	...	13	...	1
574	11	5	...	48	...	46	...	46	...	31	...	47
578	102	6	102	6	102	6	102	6	102	6	102	6
581	3	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28
583	42	46	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	97
586	8	45	13	27	...	66	...	64	...	44	...	59
591	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14
592	90	...	...	91	...	91	...	89	...	2	...	90
594	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10
595	14	5	...	31	...	40	...	35	...	35	...	40
598	34	...	34	...	4	30	...	34	...	34	...	34
599	38	55	...	118	...	124	...	5	...	93	...	124
600	5	11	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	10
602	37	...	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38
604	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
605	18	1	...	7	...	10	...	7	...	9	...	1
607	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	11	...	1
608	745	...	745	...	745	745	...	745	...	745	...	60
610	42	...	...	45	36	...	...	...	...	33	...	39
611	14	2	...	16	15	1	...	9	...	7	...	16
612	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	6	...	8	...	14
613	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10
615	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
620	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	17
621	40	5	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45
622	...	25	...	22	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	4
623	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	13	...	3	...	18
624	111	...	111	...	111	110	...	1	...	1	...	110
625	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53	...	53
626	1	80	...	81	68	13	...	1	...	81	...	81
628	6	14	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	11	...	9
630	18	70	...	92	64	25	...	5	...	82	...	5
633	4	62	...	66	...	66	...	18	...	48	...	66
634	...	142	...	143	...	143	...	143	...	141	...	2
635	36	37	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	67	...	5
636	34	...	34	...	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34
637	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51
638	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	2
639	40	7	...	63	...	55	...	56	...	52	...	...
642	123	27	...	150	5	145	...	150	...	146	...	150
643	112	...	22	90	110	2	...	90	...	22	...	104
644	37	...	37	37	...	23	...	37	...	37	...	37
647	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23
649	9	1	6	4	9	1	...	9	...	8	...	2
651	56	3	...	59	...	59	...	31	...	28	...	55
653	19	...	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26
656	51	...	51	...	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	51
657	...	24	25	...	...	28	...	32	...	28	...	28
659	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
660	37	...	...	37	22	5	...	18	...	6	...	37
661	52	...	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52
665	...	28	...	28	28	...	...	28	...	1	...	...
666	3	9	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
668	21	9	...	31	...	28	...	31	...	22	...	31
671	8	...	...	8	...	1	...	8	...	8	...	8
675	45	...	45	...	44	1	...	9	...	36	...	45
679	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
680	16	...	15	...	...	17	...	11	...	1	...	9
682	15	...	16	...	...	16	...	12	...	4	...	12
683	102	1	103	...	...	103	...	103	...	103	...	103
684	16	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
685	27	...	...	27	2	20	...	27	...	23	...	23
690	25	...	...	25	...	28	...	17	...	17	...	17
691	1	10	...	11	16	...	...	8	...	3	...	8
692	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10
695	15	1	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
696	64	3	...	67	...	67	...	1	...	65	...	66
697	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
698	77	76	68	7	62	72
699	18	21	22	22	22	22
700	1	24	17	25	25	25
701	61	11	51	40	49	41
703	22	12	10	15	7	18
706	9	9	9	9	9	9
708	11	11	11	11	11	11
709	52	52	52	52	52	52
710	353	353	5	348	353	348
712	3	47	52	8	46	34
713	6	6	6	6	15	25
715	395	395	395	395	395	24
716	45	45	45	45	33	6
719	23	23	23	23	23	4
721	47	87	5	150	10	152
724	34	34	34	34	22	5
725	19	19	11	8	15	4
727	20	20	20	20	20	20
729	23	28	28	28	28	28
730	27	27	27	27	27	27
734	35	5	9	33	25	1
737	15	15	15	15	15	15
739	1	46	46	47	47	47
740	126	126	126	42	84	126
742	31	31	22	27	27	32
743	20	13	53	53	53	1
745	45	45	45	45	45	45
746	34	34	34	34	32	34
747	65	65	65	65	1	64
748	13	14	17	17	17	16
750	45	6	63	51	1	61
751	37	37	37	37	37	37
753	40	24	21	34	44	2
755	44	44	44	44	44	44
758	9	19	34	34	34	4
760	9	9	9	9	9	9
761	9	9	9	9	9	9
762	23	1	18	14	25	2
763	2	15	2	17	20	20
764	123	2	140	128	127	2
765	10	10	10	10	10	10
767	49	49	49	46	46	35
768	13	13	13	13	13	13
769	5	29	1	40	40	40
770	19	1	21	10	13	25
771	23	23	23	23	23	23
772	18	18	18	18	18	18
773	18	18	1	17	20	20
777	9	9	9	9	9	9
778	45	45	45	45	45	45
780	174	174	174	174	174	174
783	36	4	17	36	36	7
785	19	19	19	19	19	19
787	247	243	231	258	60	150
792	1	65	61	57	6	41
794	30	30	30	30	30	30
795	38	6	48	4	44	44
798	2	12	1	13	1	13
801	60	14	30	60	58	40
803	20	2	22	23	23	23
804	25	2	27	27	22	5
808	318	98	122	316	2	311
809	8	2	10	10	10	10
810	25	1	24	22	26	26
813	74	74	74	74	74	74
820	37	39	37	39	39	39
824	17	321	77	285	225	120
825	19	19	19	19	19	19
828	12	3	10	3	15	14
829	40	6	3	45	4	43
830	14	14	14	6	8	14
831	18	22	21	23	23	23
833	14	14	14	13	1	1
836	1	33	34	34	34	34
837	64	2	64	63	1	64
841	23	5	20	25	25	25
842	8	31	4	35	10	29
843	2	28	18	12	23	7
845	23	4	8	17	4	13
847	15	9	11	12	12	12
854	28	28	30	18	4	15
857	24	7	15	19	2	20
860	29	2	30	1	30	19
861	23	23	10	4	10	4
865	15	15	17	17	17	17
866	25	25	25	25	25	25
867	32	7	28	25	25	25
868	28	26	26	26	26	26
876	18	16	4	20	20	30
878	83	23	80	20	96	8
879	17	9	9	18	17	17

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st
698	71	...	72	...	73	64
699	8	14	22	...	22	16
700	6	17	25	...	25	20
701	43	4	50	...	48	38
703	22	...	22	...	17	5
706	...	9	9	...	9	...
708	...	11	11	...	8	...
709	...	52	52	...	52	51
710	344	14	358	...	1	357
712	51	2	49	...	55	44
713	...	6	6	...	6	12
715	395	...	395	...	395	395
716	33	...	43	...	45	42
719	6	17	23	...	22	10
721	94	45	145	8	150	2
724	34	...	34	...	34	34
725	18	...	18	...	18	1
727	...	20	20	...	20	...
729	...	28	28	...	28	...
730	27	...	17	10	26	...
734	35	...	35	15	8	24
737	...	15	15	...	15	...
739	48	...	48	...	47	1
740	115	11	126	...	126	99
742	25	...	33	...	33	...
743	1	53	54	...	54	33
745	45	...	45	45	...	45
746	...	34	34	...	34	...
747	22	43	64	...	67	...
748	...	18	18	15	...	17
750	3	50	65	...	65	...
751	...	37	37	...	37	37
753	28	5	46	...	46	...
755	44	...	44	...	44	44
758	30	...	32	...	26	26
760	9	...	9	...	9	9
761	9	...	9	...	9	9
762	11	1	16	28	5	1
763	20	...	20	...	20	...
764	96	52	130	...	136	23
765	10	...	10	...	10	...
767	29	...	35	...	32	...
768	...	13	13	...	13	...
769	17	15	41	...	40	...
770	28	...	32	...	31	...
771	23	...	23	...	23	...
772	17	1	18	...	18	...
773	19	1	19	...	19	...
777	9	...	9	...	9	...
778	...	45	45	...	45	...
780	...	174	174	...	174	...
783	23	...	25	...	36	...
785	...	19	19	...	19	...
787	258	...	258	...	169	45
792	...	47	99	...	97	93
794	...	30	30	...	30	58
795	41	3	6	...	9	5
798	...	13	14	...	4	10
801	40	...	40	...	30	...
803	11	...	25	...	25	...
804	25	...	27	...	5	22
808	317	1	6	...	318	5
809	10	...	10	...	2	8
810	24	...	27	...	27	21
813	...	74	74	...	74	...
820	...	39	39	...	39	6
824	89	263	15	337	9	346
825	19	...	19	...	19	19
828	...	15	15	...	15	...
829	13	35	46	1	48	...
830	14	...	14	...	14	14
831	1	22	23	...	23	23
833	...	14	14	...	14	14
836	18	...	33	...	33	...
837	3	61	64	...	64	64
841	25	...	25	...	25	...
842	1	38	39	...	38	20
843	17	13	30	...	30	...
845	32	1	36	...	36	36
847	11	...	11	...	11	...
854	28	...	27	...	31	...
857	21	1	25	...	21	1
860	20	...	65	...	69	15
861	22	2	23	...	24	...
865	15	...	18	...	15	18
866	...	25	25	...	25	...
867	6	31	35	3	36	3
868	32	...	14	...	32	31
876	17	...	16	1	17	...
878	86	19	10	30	78	73
879	...	18	19	...	17	17

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
881	52	52	52	52	19	31
885	8	8	8	7	8	8
888	49	39	48	48	43	51
891	11	10	11	6	2	6
897	37	2	37	11	37	18
898	14	14	14	14	14	11
899	29	29	27	27	25	25
901	33	2	60	8	60	60
905	2	31	13	18	24	31
907	38	38	38	38	38	38
910	41	41	41	41	41	41
911	14	14	14	12	3	13
913	18	18	15	3	15	15
915	22	33	27	12	15	39
915	15	4	1	24	17	125
916	2	123	124	108	1	125
916	32	43	56	41	53	64
918	60	15	45	25	14	6
921	120	120	120	120	120	120
924	8	8	6	12	11	10
925	4	55	3	58	5	55
927	35	35	5	30	1	35
932	17	16	9	8	1	17
935	20	20	20	20	20	20
936	7	10	12	13	4	4
940	39	39	39	39	40	39
943	18	15	27	8	35	36
944	117	2	119	119	1	119
945	6	18	24	25	25	25
946	77	138	199	146	50	99
947	104	104	104	104	139	104
948	60	1	59	58	2	60
950	36	1	26	25	37	37
951	21	2	23	23	23	23
952	27	30	28	31	30	30
953	61	61	61	61	61	60
957	15	7	22	22	22	22
958	1	41	40	40	40	39
961	30	2	44	25	12	44
965	8	24	32	32	32	32
969	6	6	6	6	6	6
971	3	68	70	72	72	70
972	150	150	150	150	4	146
973	43	4	45	50	2	48
977	12	2	14	14	14	14
979	13	13	13	13	13	13
981	24	24	24	24	24	24
985	101	2	77	17	87	95
990	11	11	11	11	1	11
993	171	210	174	9	80	163
996	17	17	17	18	119	2
997	9	9	8	1	9	18
998	47	47	47	47	9	9
999	15	7	2	26	6	47
1000	9	4	7	11	37	46
1001	15	15	15	11	11	36
1002	654	625	625	11	11	11
1010	50	50	50	50	4	15
1013	13	14	12	14	14	48
1015	8	23	14	23	14	23
1016	14	14	14	14	14	23
1019	1	20	20	20	20	14
1020	28	28	28	28	20	28
1024	12	40	52	9	52	28
1026	8	8	8	8	52	1
1029	1	15	15	6	8	51
1031	26	26	8	15	9	8
1932	18	1	1	24	5	15
1033	3	8	19	27	20	25
1034	7	7	11	11	29	10
1036	10	8	7	7	11	14
1037	15	15	7	7	6	5
1038	11	11	1	1	7	7
1039	15	15	15	15	18	18
1040	30	30	19	30	15	15
1042	24	24	24	24	7	7
1044	7	14	10	14	4	4
1045	22	22	20	21	3	3
1047	47	6	48	46	12	12
1050	212	7	205	8	30	35
1052	17	68	84	2	24	24
1053	11	32	249	83	14	14
1054	10	1	9	252	24	24
1055	22	3	25	173	18	18
1056	11	1	12	113	258	216
1057	7	7	7	9	26	24
1058	30	3	28	1	11	12
1059	14	1	13	7	7	7
1060	19	19	19	33	33	25
1062	4	74	80	14	14	14
1065	75	75	80	19	19	19
1068	6	1	6	75	75	71
			2	78	7	78
			5	7	7	7

L.U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
881	1	51	....	52	....	52	....	52	52	....	....	52
885	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8
888	47	7	48	6	14	36	43	10	46	4	1	51
891	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	10	11	....	....	11
897	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	37	....	....	37
898	14	....	....	14	....	14	5	7	13	....	11	3
899	17	6	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25
901	....	40	....	60	60	....	....	60	60	....	....	60
904	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	16	5	....	31
905	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38
907	41	....	....	41	....	41	....	41	41	....	....	41
910	15	....	3	12	1	13	11	5	14	....	3	12
911	2	16	....	18	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18
913	7	32	....	39	....	39	....	39	20	19	2	37
915	125	....	....	125	124	1	10	115	125	....	....	125
916	7	53	....	66	....	71	8	51	51	4	....	48
918	60	15	75	....	....	75	....	....	55	20	....	75
921	75	65	....	120	....	120	....	120	120	....	....	120
924	10	....	9	....	....	11	7	....	8	....	....	11
925	5	55	....	61	9	51	1	59	6	53	1	60
927	3	32	....	35	....	35	....	35	35	....	....	35
932	10	7	1	16	....	17	....	17	9	7	....	17
935	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	20	....	20	....
936	5	5	....	10	4	7	10	1	11	....	1	10
940	41	....	....	43	....	43	43	....	40	....	....	43
943	37	1	2	35	....	41	....	38	25	....	....	47
944	92	27	....	119	....	119	....	119	118	1	....	119
945	20	7	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27
946	149	63	17	190	26	189	81	117	87	100	16	190
947	....	104	....	104	....	104	....	104	....	104	....	104
948	....	60	....	60	....	60	....	60	60	....	3	57
950	9	28	....	37	....	37	4	33	....	37	....	37
951	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	24	....	24	....	24
952	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	31	....	30	....	31
953	61	....	1	60	1	60	1	60	61	....	6	55
957	20	2	21	1	....	22	....	22	22	....	....	22
958	13	26	....	40	....	39	31	5	29	5	....	41
961	5	31	....	42	....	44	....	44	....	....	....	44
965	32	....	....	32	3	29	21	11	....	32	....	32
969	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....
971	....	72	....	72	....	72	....	72	72	....	....	72
972	12	138	....	150	2	148	....	150	147	3	....	150
973	4	46	....	50	....	50	....	50	45	5	47	3
977	13	1	....	15	....	15	....	15	12	2	....	14
979	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13
981	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	24	....	....	24
985	59	15	....	87	....	99	39	3	77	....	....	93
990	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	11
993	142	2	115	33	....	192	7	131	69	3	4	119
996	....	18	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18
997	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
998	45	3	....	48	....	48	48	....	48	....	....	48
999	8	29	....	32	....	32	14	23	33	....	1	36
1000	11	....	....	11	....	11	10	1	11	....	....	11
1001	5	10	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
1002	....	....	....	....	....	650	650	....	....	....	....	625
1010	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	....
1013	14	....	14	....	....	14	3	9	7	2	....	12
1015	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23
1016	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14
1019	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20
1020	28	....	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	28
1024	1	51	....	52	....	52	2	50	6	46	8	44
1026	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8
1029	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	2	13	....	15
1031	....	24	....	26	....	24	....	24	....	26	....	26
1032	....	28	....	27	....	27	....	29	17	1	....	29
1033	6	5	....	11	....	11	....	11	5	6	....	11
1034	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7
1036	18	....	....	18	....	18	2	16	18	....	....	18
1037	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15
1038	11	....	5	6	....	....	10	1	11	....	5	7
1039	14	....	....	15	....	15	11	4	15	....	....	15
1040	....	19	....	30	....	30	11	1	30	....	....	35
1042	22	2	....	24	....	24	....	24	24	....	....	24
1044	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	9	....	14
1045	16	....	....	17	....	21	....	21	7	....	....	21
1047	48	6	....	49	35	19	16	38	51	3	1	53
1050	210	....	26	184	10	200	14	195	210	....	4	206
1052	16	69	....	83	....	80	1	84	1	....	1	84
1053	189	93	19	264	5	279	6	273	8	273	8	274
1054	9	1	....	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
1055	25	1	....	26	....	26	....	26	....	....	....	26
1056	12	....	....	12	....	12	2	8	13	....	....	13
1057	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	7
1058	33	....	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	33
1059	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	....	14
1060	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	19
1062	62	4	....	73	....	63	4	70	65	1	....	87
1065	79	....	....	80	....	80	....	76	71	4	....	78
1068	1	6	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	7

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
1069		15	11	2	12	1	13	....	....	14	13	....
1070	24	1	2	23	1	24	25	....	....	25	25	....
1072	29	....	31	34	....	34	29	....	....	33	25	1
1073	....	85	....	87	....	90	....	45	....	85	....	90
1075	6	6	....	14	....	7	13	2	....	15	12	3
1076	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
1078	39	....	13	20	39	....	39	....	38	....	1	42
1079	30	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	....	30	30
1080	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	12
1081	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	....	....	38	38
1083	37	4	....	40	36	5	41	....	....	41	28	5
1085	6	2	....	8	....	9	12	....	....	12	12	....
1087	....	56	....	57	....	59	59	....	....	56	32	26
1090	10	1	....	10	....	2	10	1	....	7	4	8
1091	26	....	26	....	25	....	26	....	....	26	26	....
1093	75	....	75	....	75	....	74	1	....	75	75	....
1094	24	....	24	....	23	....	24	....	....	24	24	....
1096	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
1097	1	17	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....
1098	101	....	93	8	....	101	100	1	4	97	101	....
1105	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....
1107	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	2	25	23	....
1108	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....
1111	....	43	....	43	....	43	43	....	....	43	....	43
1112	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27	27	....
1113	38	....	39	....	36	....	39	....	46	....	10	41
1114	1	41	....	41	....	41	42	....	....	42	40	2
1115	24	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	23	....	23
1119	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	....	21	21	....
1120	189	....	185	4	189	....	189	....	1	188	187	2
1121	45	....	9	36	....	45	45	....	....	45	....	45
1123	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....	82	....
1124	11	....	11	....	11	....	10	1	10	....	1	11
1126	18	....	19	....	13	....	14	1	....	12	16	....
1127	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....
1128	35	....	15	7	....	8	45	....	....	34	37	2
1129	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20
1132	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
1134	40	....	40	....	39	1	39	1	....	40	2	38
1138	10	181	24	164	122	19	107	80	72	111	114	73
1139	8	....	8	....	8	....	5	3	4	....	8	....
1140	35	66	46	64	46	62	62	45	32	77	80	35
1141	15	1	9	8	2	14	15	1	4	....	13	15
1142	32	....	31	....	1	29	4	26	....	28	3	25
1143	81	1	82	....	82	....	82	....	....	82	79	3
1144	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	1	1
1146	....	35	....	60	....	44	54	....	....	54	59	....
1148	....	37	1	40	33	7	41	....	....	37	37	3
1149	....	107	....	107	3	104	106	1	....	107	107	....
1150	42	23	42	23	18	44	45	18	20	41	27	34
1151	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....
1152	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
1153	5	15	....	37	9	26	....	32	6	31	4	29
1155	4	22	17	9	18	9	26	2	....	28	27	1
1157	....	14	....	22	3	13	22	....	....	26	29	....
1158	14	35	13	35	26	23	45	4	7	42	37	12
1160	57	105	36	128	99	65	112	51	85	74	95	69
1161	7	18	7	18	16	9	20	2	1	21	3	14
1163	....	18	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18	18	....
1164	....	385	1	390	292	4	152	3	145	3	26	75
1165	26	5	17	14	4	27	31	....	....	31	19	12
1166	....	13	9	4	8	5	13	....	13	....	....	13
1167	....	31	1	30	1	30	6	17	....	31	....	25
1169	12	....	3	9	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12
1172	17	4	13	12	20	5	22	3	5	20	22	3
1176	....	22	....	22	....	22	1	21	21	1	21	1
1177	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....
1179	6	....	8	....	7	....	6	....	....	8	....	8
1180	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27	....	27
1182	9	....	5	3	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....
1184	....	134	....	135	....	135	125	10	....	135	1	114
1188	15	6	4	18	7	15	22	....	....	22	20	2
1189	385	....	385	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1191	54	....	54	....	....	54	54	....	....	54	....	54
1194	110	....	109	1	110	....	110	....	92	18	110	....
1195	2	22	34	4	30	....	....	34	....	34	1	33
1196	16	1	2	12	8	6	19	....	....	20	3	12
1201	11	2	....	13	....	14	14	....	....	14	8	6
1202	26	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	28	25	2
1204	32	18	2	389	33	222	165	....	....	259	3	266
1206	....	41	....	41	37	4	32	7	....	41	....	41
1207	....	61	....	61	....	61	61	....	....	61	61	....
1209	46	....	83	91	....	19	53	....	84	....	91	....
1210	18	10	19	11	21	7	20	9	17	12	16	14
1211	....	10	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....
1212	....	14	....	14	....	14	14	....	2	11	17	....
1213	154	....	154	....	154	....	132	....	....	....	....	....
1214	18	....	18	....	11	....	22	....	....	21	14	....
1215	16	....	15	1	13	....	14	1	2	13	14	1
1216	16	....	13	3	....	16	16	....	....	16	16	....
1219	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	9	....	1	8

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
1069	13	2	2	12	....	14	....	15	11	....	....	15
1070	21	4	....	25	....	25	....	25	....	25	1	24
1072	31	....	1	31	35	....	....	35	29	....	....	35
1073	6	67	....	90	....	67	....	82	5	75	6	60
1075	14	1	....	15	1	14	1	14	11	4	....	15
1076	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
1078	39	3	....	20	....	42	....	42	42	....	....	42
1079	30	....	....	30	....	30	....	30	30	....	15	15
1080	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12
1081	1	37	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38	....	38
1083	....	33	....	33	....	33	....	31	1	30	....	19
1085	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12
1087	4	53	....	59	....	59	....	57	49	7	....	58
1090	2	9	....	11	3	8	6	5	8	3	....	11
1091	26	....	....	26	....	26	....	26	26	....	....	26
1093	75	....	1	74	75	....	....	75	75	....	....	75
1094	23	....	....	23	....	24	24	....	24	....	....	23
1096	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15
1097	3	15	....	18	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18
1098	97	4	101	....	95	6	100	1	101	....	86	15
1105	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	....	....	8
1107	23	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	23	....	....	23
1108	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....	509	....
1111	....	43	....	43	....	43	....	43	43	....	....	43
1112	27	....	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27
1113	10	42	....	42	41	....	41	....	1	....	78	5
1114	40	2	....	42	....	42	....	42	....	42	....	42
1115	....	23	....	23	....	23	23	....	23	....	....	23
1119	21	....	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	....	....	21
1120	188	1	....	189	....	189	61	128	....	189	....	189
1121	3	42	....	45	....	45	6	18	45	....	....	45
1123	78	4	82	....	82	....	2	80	82	....	82	....
1124	10	1	....	11	1	10	....	11	11	....	11	....
1126	13	....	....	17	....	14	....	20	....	20	....	21
1127	23	....	23	....	....	23	21	....	21	....	21	....
1128	12	1	3	11	....	50	27	....	15	....	....	57
1129	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20
1132	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
1134	....	40	....	40	....	40	....	40	....	40	....	40
1138	46	146	6	182	18	174	17	176	120	163	2	184
1139	5	3	8	....	4	4	5	3	3	5	2	6
1140	33	79	36	75	35	75	18	85	36	65	15	94
1141	10	7	....	17	....	17	16	1	17	....	....	17
1142	21	4	....	32	....	32	1	22	....	26	....	32
1143	82	....	....	82	....	82	....	82	82	....	....	82
1144	13	....	10	3	8	5	13	....	13	....	7	6
1146	44	....	....	53	47	....	....	58	21	1	....	62
1148	37	1	....	39	....	40	....	37	3	24	....	41
1149	107	....	....	107	....	107	....	107	107	....	....	107
1150	16	46	40	12	42	16	3	53	8	52	52	10
1151	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	16	....	....	16
1152	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20
1153	16	11	10	21	....	23	....	20	16	21	7	30
1155	6	22	2	26	....	28	2	26	26	2	....	28
1157	29	....	9	....	....	29	....	24	....	....	....	30
1158	25	28	....	49	....	48	12	37	36	13	2	47
1160	59	104	29	135	48	112	77	86	123	38	2	156
1161	12	....	....	14	....	15	6	10	16	....	....	18
1163	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18	18	....	....	18
1164	22	30	1	350	....	398	....	398	395	....	....	398
1165	31	....	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31	....	31
1166	7	....	11	2	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
1167	25	6	1	31	....	31	....	26	....	26	....	24
1169	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12
1172	24	1	2	23	....	25	8	16	22	2	1	20
1176	3	18	2	19	....	22	....	22	20	1	1	21
1177	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15
1179	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1180	27	....	....	27	3	24	....	27	27	....	....	27
1182	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	....	6	3	....	9
1184	....	135	....	135	....	135	....	135	....	135	....	135
1188	....	22	....	23	....	23	22	....	25	....	....	24
1189	....	385	....	....	....	385	....	....	....	....	....	385
1191	....	54	....	54	....	54	54	....	54	....	....	54
1194	106	4	....	110	110	....	110	....	110	....	29	81
1195	8	12	....	34	....	34	....	34	34	....	....	34
1196	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....	20
1201	1	13	....	14	....	14	12	2	13	1	....	14
1202	28	....	....	28	1	27	....	28	28	....	1	27
1204	32	74	....	262	....	288	48	45	152	....	....	267
1206	40	1	....	41	....	41	2	38	10	31	....	40
1207	....	61	....	61	....	61	....	61	61	....	....	61
1209	78	....	....	93	....	94	84	1	65	....	....	93
1210	14	14	15	12	5	23	18	12	17	10	1	29
1211	1	9	....	10	2	8	3	6	1	9	....	10
1212	16	....	6	10	....	17	....	17	11	1	1	16
1213	10	140	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	150
1214	20	....	....	22	....	22	19	....	19	....	....	22
1215	13	3	3	10	1	13	....	16	4	8	....	16
1216	16	....	1	15	16	....	8	8	8	8	16	....
1219	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	1	8

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
1220	12		12		12		12		12		12	
1221		8		8		8		8		8		8
1226		9		9		9		9		9		9
1227		12		12		12		12		12		12
1229		14		14		14		14		14		14
1232	8		8			8		8				8
1233		54		25	4	9	58		17	7	6	13
1241		9		9		9		9		9		1
1242	70			70		70		68		70		70
1244	124		124		124		124	2		124	124	
1246	12			13		14	14			14	14	
1247		50		20	50		49	1	2	48	50	
1248		19		18	11		19			19	18	
1251	50	5		55	50	5	54	1		55	55	
1252	197		197	197			197			197	197	
1255		14		14		14				14	14	
1257	7			7		7				7	7	
1258	22	10		25		29	35			37	36	
1260	11		11		11	11	11			11	11	
1263	10		10		10	10	10			10	10	
1264	13		13		13	13	13			13	13	
1266	31		32	2	28	32				32	30	1
1268	18		18	17	1	18		1		17	18	
1272	29		4	32	20	33				45	25	6
1273		54		54		54	54			54	54	
1274	15		15	2	13	15	15			15	15	
1275	16		9	6	14	16		1		15	16	
1277	14	15	5	16	2	19	28			36	27	
1278	10		10		10	10	10			10	10	
1280	46	10	17	38	38	17	50	6	6	49	49	7
1282	14	5	14	5	12	7	4	15	4	15	4	15
1284		38	2	35	1	36	37	1		39	38	1
1288	8		7	1	8		6	2	7	1		8
1289	139		139		139	139	139			139	6	133
1290	11	4	9	6	4	11	15			15	8	7
1292	34	1	7	19	38	1	33	1		46	22	
1296	242	76	188	146	247	80	255	73	236	99	264	65
1297	60		60	60	60	36	24	60		60		
1298	1	18	26	26	26	26				26	2	24
1300	23		23	8	39	38		24		12	38	
1301	2	8	10	4	6	10				10	10	
1303		47	5	38	7	33	48			45	45	
1305	250		250		250		250			250	250	
1306	10		10		10	10				10	10	
1307		157		157	157		155	2		157		157
1308	53		49		53	53				53		49
1312	132	2	124	4	3	128	130			130	130	
1315	7		7		7	7				7	7	
1317	15		15		15	15				15	15	
1319	45		16	8	7	14	45			45	45	
1323	2	40		58	17	38	41			60	60	
1324	252	2	252	2	252	2	252	2	252	2	252	2
1325		53		56		55	45	5		52	46	5
1328	8		8		8	8	5			8	8	
1330	1	21		22	21	1	22		3	8	10	22
1334	62		62		62		62			62	62	
1338	59	29	45	41	20	4	80	5	19	67	72	11
1339	15		16		16		16			16	16	
1340		12	11	1	12		12			12	12	
1345	22		8	16	19		24		10	5	20	
1350		11		14		11	11			11		11
1353	21		7	14		21	20	2		22	22	
1355	18			18	18		18		18			18
1358	39	19	23	39	41	19	56	7	15	47	59	5
1359	27	63	44	37	80	9	81	7		84	83	6
1360	73		73		73		73		20	53	73	
1364	6	3	5	4	6	3	6	3	4	5	3	6
1365	150		150		150		150			150	148	2
1366		40		40	40		40			40	40	
1367	300		300		300		300		300		300	
1370	4		4		4		4			4	4	
1372	5	12		19	19		19			19	18	1
1373		62		62		62	56	6		62	62	
1377		19		19		19	19		19		19	
1378	23	1	23	1	1	27	23	1		26	25	
1380		20		21		31	21			21	12	9
1381	13			13		13	13			13	13	
1384	24			24		24	24			24	24	
1386	28		28		28		26	2	26	2	28	
1388	27		27		27		27			27	27	
1394	86	23	5	93	29	63	54	32	8	80	71	1
1396		23	2	20		23	22		23		23	
1397	79		79		75	4	2	77		79	4	75
1399	1	13	2	12	13		13		3	9	14	
1400		49		49		49	49			49	49	
1401		3	2	32	25	6	33			34	26	2
1403	9			9		9	9			9		9
1404	10		10			9	12			11	12	
1408	5	68		73	61	5	64	4		71	68	
1411	25		19	6		25	24	1		25	25	
1413	260		260		260		260		260		260	

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st
1220	12	12	12	12	12	12
1221	8	8	8	8	8	8
1226	9	9	9	9	9	6
1227	12	12	12	12	12	12
1299	14	14	14	14	14	14
1232	8	8	8	8	8	8
1236	15	15	50	40	30	2
1241	9	9	9	9	9	1
1242	70	70	70	38	70	30
1244	24	124	1	123	54	124
1246	14	14	14	14	14	41
1247	38	1	49	50	12	35
1248	19	19	19	19	1	8
1251	54	1	55	55	55	55
1252	197	197	197	197	197	197
1255	14	14	14	14	14	14
1257	7	7	7	7	7	7
1258	16	13	34	22	33	1
1260	11	11	11	11	11	11
1263	10	10	10	10	10	10
1264	13	13	13	13	13	13
1266	6	27	33	33	33	34
1268	18	18	18	18	18	18
1272	25	45	45	45	11	1
1273	54	54	54	54	54	54
1274	13	2	14	15	1	14
1275	16	16	16	16	16	6
1277	22	28	32	38	22	37
1278	10	10	10	10	10	10
1280	20	36	56	51	30	25
1282	3	16	5	14	17	19
1284	32	7	39	39	35	32
1288	5	3	8	8	8	8
1289	139	139	139	139	139	139
1290	6	9	14	15	7	15
1292	5	30	41	36	33	28
1296	179	155	51	268	108	206
1297	60	26	60	52	60	175
1298	26	26	26	26	26	134
1300	39	37	36	3	22	39
1301	10	10	10	10	10	26
1303	33	3	50	45	45	4
1305	250	250	250	250	250	1
1306	10	10	10	10	10	10
1307	157	157	157	157	157	157
1308	49	53	53	47	47	53
1312	130	130	130	5	125	130
1315	6	7	7	7	7	7
1317	15	15	15	15	15	15
1319	45	45	45	45	2	26
1323	42	56	63	53	57	1
1324	252	2	252	2	252	2
1325	12	37	54	54	8	34
1328	8	8	9	9	9	52
1330	22	21	1	22	22	9
1334	62	62	62	62	62	22
1338	26	28	69	7	71	62
1339	15	16	16	8	70	4
1340	12	12	12	12	5	68
1345	25	25	25	25	10	16
1350	11	11	11	11	12	23
1353	22	22	22	22	25	12
1355	18	18	18	18	11	23
1358	41	3	60	3	18	18
1359	52	2	86	3	57	19
1360	73	60	8	10	46	37
1364	9	9	9	9	86	2
1365	10	140	150	149	10	58
1366	40	40	40	40	8	10
1367	300	300	300	300	7	2
1370	4	4	4	4	150	150
1372	19	19	19	19	40	40

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st
1414	17	2	17	19	19	19
1416	41	6	35	26	31	7
1418	32	...	32	10	14	32
1419	8	6	9	15	18	5
1420	23	...	23	23	23	23
1423	196	14	165	11	170	243
1424	63	2	10	57	8	60
1426	...	35	35	35	35	35
1428	14	...	14	13	1	2
1431	...	9	2	11	...	11
1432	...	22	22	22	22	22
1433	...	46	47	50	46	51
1434	15	...	15	16	16	16
1435	12	...	12	12	12	12
1436	21	...	21	21	21	21
1437	...	44	44	42	44	44
1438	...	34	35	35	35	35
1439	24	2	6	26	5	26
1443	...	36	36	36	35	36
1445	...	11	11	11	11	11
1446	10	...	6	8	2	7
1447	7	...	3	4	7	7
1449	...	63	64	63	61	65
1452	27	...	27	26	1	12
1456	1,409	26	1,416	3	1,365	1,410
1459	18	2	20	14	6	19
1465	...	14	...	1	13	14
1466	24	1	18	7	2	25
1469	23	...	23	23	23	23
1472	17	...	17	15	2	17
1476	11	1	...	14	12	1
1477	26	...	26	26	26	26
1479	10	8	...	21	5	11
1480	12	...	18	18	18	6
1482	240	20	200	60	198	62
1484	14	2	...	16	16	19
1485	...	63	...	30	14	47
1489	22	1	1	30	31	38
1490	...	10	1	9	5	9
1491	13	...	1	14	10	14
1496	119	...	119	116	2	117
1498	23	...	23	23	23	23
1499	...	16	...	16	16	16
1501	40	...	40	40	40	40
1502	...	31	...	34	34	35
1504	5	10	12	3	12	3
1506	2	36	...	38	38	38
1507	3	93	...	96	2	94
1508	8	...	1	7	4	3
1512	28	...	28	28	...	28
1514	15	1	...	16	16	...
1515	15	...	15	15	...	15
1516	12	1	13	...	13	12
1519	2	9	11	...	11	11
1520	2	6	7	5	...	15
1521	...	33	15	18	12	21
1522	...	45	...	45	45	45
1524	...	...	14	...	11	11
1526	12	...	12	...	12	12
1527	2	34	...	36	21	15
1529	7	22	...	29	9	21
1531	20	...	20	20	20	20
1532	18	1	12	8	4	16
1535	28	...	28	23	5	27
1536	257	...	257	...	257	257
1539	200	9	179	30	209	...
1541	195	46	194	51	163	27
1543	10	...	3	2	10	...
1546	200	...	198	...	198	200
1547	5	...	5	...	5	...
1550	34	...	20	12	1	23
1552	17	1	18	...	18	...
1558	97	...	97	97	...	97
1562	11	...	11	11	...	11
1564	1	15	...	18	...	16
1566	11	...	11	11	...	22
1570	17	8	23	...	25	25
1571	47	52	23	80	36	68
1572	...	11	3	8	...	11
1573	...	88	4	84	2	86
1576	9	...	9	...	9	9
1577	20	1	...	21	3	15
1578	...	16	...	16	16	16
1582	1	99	5	96	6	94
1583	...	30	30	...	30	30
1585	165	3	...	168	141	27
1587	2	17	...	19	...	19
1588	35	...	35	...	35	35
1590	115	14	1	191	145	172
1594	5	240	17	225	26	218
1595	40	...	19	22	23	21

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
1414	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
1416	2	15	12	...	7	...	5	...	3	16	...	25
1418	14	18	...	32	...	32	...	32	32	...	...	32
1419	...	14	...	17	...	17	...	17	16	...	...	17
1420	23	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23
1423	32	127	...	236	1	217	2	185	38	21	...	182
1424	61	4	...	65	65	...	65	...	65	...	...	65
1426	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35
1428	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14
1431	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
1432	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22
1433	5	46	...	51	48	3	...	51	48	3	...	51
1434	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16
1435	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...
1436	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21
1437	...	44	...	44	...	41	...	39	...	39	...	39
1438	3	18	...	29	...	21	27	...	27	...	...	28
1439	26	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	...	26
1442	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	36	...	...	36
1445	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
1446	9	1	8	2	2	8	10	...	6	4	9	1
1447	5	2	...	7	...	7	4	...	6	1	...	7
1449	11	19	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65	...	65
1452	3	24	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26	...	26
1456	1,415	...	445	861	21	1,374	1,396	15	1,421	3	1,430	5
1459	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	20
1465	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	4	10	...	14
1466	18	9	...	27	7	19	...	27	18	10	...	29
1469	...	23	...	23	...	23	1	...	22	...	...	23
1472	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17
1476	8	3	...	15	...	15	15	...	9	6	10	5
1477	26	...	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	...	26
1479	4	12	...	21	1	20	7	...	12	1	...	21
1480	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18
1482	180	63	209	41	181	43	163	90	246	12	206	52
1484	11	5	...	15	...	18	...	19	1	11	...	19
1485	15	...	2	24	...	50	...	26	6	...	...	61
1489	39	...	...	39	...	39	21	...	39	...	39	...
1490	8	2	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10
1491	...	15	...	16	1	12	...	17	16	...	...	17
1496	118	...	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	118	...	118
1498	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	23
1499	16	...	...	16	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	17
1501	...	40	...	40	40	...	...	40	40	...	...	40
1502	33	1	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35
1504	15	...	...	15	...	15	12	...	15	...	...	15
1506	37	1	38	...	38	...	...	38	38	...	...	38
1507	94	2	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96
1508	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	7	1	...	8
1512	28	...	...	28	...	28	8	20	...	28	...	28
1514	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16
1515	...	15	9	3	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
1516	14	...	11	3	1	13	11	3	11	3	...	14
1519	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
1520	5	2	...	9	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	14
1521	25	8	...	33	...	33	20	13	...	33	...	33
1522	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45
1524	12	...	...	14	...	14	4	7	...	14	...	14
1526	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
1527	8	28	2	34	1	35	1	35	26	8	35	...
1529	27	...	...	29	2	27	1	29	27	2	...	30
1531	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20
1532	15	5	...	20	...	...	6	13	3	17	1	19
1535	3	25	...	28	...	28	...	28	...	28	14	14
1536	257	...	257	...	257	...	257	...	257	...	257	...
1539	171	38	201	8	209	...	209	...	209	...	209	...
1541	189	48	191	28	194	43	187	44	211	27	146	85
1543	8	2	...	10	2	8	2	8	10	...	...	10
1546	...	200	...	200	...	200	200	...	...	...	2	198
1547	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5
1550	...	25	...	35	...	35	16	...	...	15	...	35
1552	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	3	15	...	18
1558	97	...	15	82	1	96	97	...	97	...	97	...
1562	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	11
1564	...	22	...	29	...	30	...	34	...	28	...	34
1566	11	...	2	8	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
1570	13	8	...	25	12	4	...	26	...	26	...	26
1571	56	47	9	92	71	34	3	86	49	32	5	98
1572	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	10
1573	8	80	1	87	...	88	1	86	1	87	1	86
1576	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9
1577	16	2	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20
1578	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16
1582	71	31	5	95	15	87	...	99	1	99	...	99
1583	30	...	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30	...	30
1585	9	159	...	...	...	168	...	168	168	...	...	168
1587	9	10	...	19	...	19	...	19	11	8	...	19
1588	35	...	35	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	35
1590	86	5	...	160	...	154	65	61	115	...	...	167
1594	28	218	26	219	97	148	3	246	133	105	5	236
1595	46	...	...	46	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	47

L. U. No.	Question 1 for	ag'st	Question 2 for	ag'st	Question 3 for	ag'st	Question 4 for	ag'st	Question 5 for	ag'st	Question 6 for	ag'st
1596	91	348	36	406	302	136	316	131	92	346	298	154
1597	...	104	...	104	1	103	104	...	2	102	104	...
1598	57	...	...	57	57	...	65	...	...	65	65	...
1599	35	82	11	108	91	28	109	11	21	97	92	25
1600	61	...	61	...	...	61	...	61	...	61	...	61
1602	...	97	...	86	104	...	68	26	106	...	87	...
1604	...	28	...	26	3	17	22	1	...	30	23	1
1609	...	33	...	33	...	34	34	...	...	34	34	...
1610	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1615	...	171	8	163	89	81	144	26	21	151	141	29
1617	125	...	95	30	120	5	125	...	124	1	118	7
1618	...	73	...	74	74	...	8	54	58	6	39	5
1620	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	36	36	...
1622	14	63	13	67	56	28	33	79	54	16	65	16
1624	7	1	6	2	4	4	...	8	...	8	6	2
1625	1	9	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
1626	...	20	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	2	19
1628	...	7	...	7	6	1	7	...	...	7	...	7
1629	...	25	...	26	5	21	...	25	...	27	25	...
1631	18	2	18	2	18	2	20	...	4	16	16	4
1632	20	1	2	18	...	21	51	2	...	44	25	19
1633	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	8	...	12	...
1634	16	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16	16	...
1635	33	14	5	44	34	12	43	3	9	40	24	25
1636	14	4	...	24	4	12	20	...	...	24	20	2
1639	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
1644	...	86	...	86	...	86	84	...	...	86	2	84
1646	...	66	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	73	...	74
1648	4	10	12	2	3	11	14	...	4	10	14	...
1649	67	...	...	50	13	24	75	...	75	...	74	...
1654	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	40	...	40
1655	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	...
1656	27	...	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	26	1
1657	160	...	160	...	2	158	...	160	...	160	125	35
1658	...	17	...	13	...	13	9	...	...	11	...	11
1659	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	1	10	...	11
1660	7	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...
1663	61	11	62	10	76	6	79	3	63	9	76	6
1664	...	58	5	64	...	56	60	...	...	60	58	...
1665	146	59	63	145	152	51	139	60	80	126	126	78
1666	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	15	...
1667	...	30	...	34	34	...	34	...	...	34	34	...
1669	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	5	5	...
1670	...	42	...	42	6	36	42	...	42	...	42	...
1671	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...
1672	...	12	2	10	11	...	12	...	12	...	...	10
1675	...	20	...	20	...	20	1	19	...	20	...	20
1684	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
1686	1	10	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...
1687	14	2	12	4	15	1	16	...	15	1	16	...
1688	...	24	5	19	24	...	24	...	...	24	1	23
1689	...	101	32	74	101	...	102	...	...	102	102	...
1693	93	...	68	8	93	...	93	...	92	1	93	...
1694	16	119	86	49	2	133	1	134	1	134	135	...
1695	8	47	...	53	60	...	62	...	6	21	56	...
1696	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
1697	14	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	14
1698	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	15	15	...
1700	16	2	16	2	18	...	18	...	...	18	3	15
1701	...	19	...	18	3	16	19	...	19	...	...	19
1702	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...
1706	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	6	...
1707	76	10	13	74	5	80	79	6	2	85	73	13
1708	15	24	...	36	3	35	31	7	5	33	35	3
1709	18	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...
1710	...	30	5	25	...	32	32	...	...	32	5	20
1713	15	...	14	1	...	15	15	...	2	13	15	...
1715	38	23	28	35	21	33	54	3	1	52	39	19
1718	61	...	61	...	51	...	61	...	56	...	49	7
1719	467	...	467	...	467	...	467	...	467	...	467	...
1722	13	1	14	...	8	2	16	...	...	16	15	...
1723	1324	...	1324	...	1324	...	1324	...	1324	...	1324	...
1725	35	3	41	41	...	41	...	...	...	41	41	...
1729	8	1	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	9
1730	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
1732	189	214	120	245	172	209	159	209	151	220	204	154
1735	...	27	...	29	...	29	29	...	...	29	...	29
1738	1	19	1	19	8	12	17	3	8	12	1	19
1739	...	99	...	98	...	95	...	83	...	97	...	96
1741	27	245	...	204	176	100	183	93	51	223	210	67
1743	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	33	33	...
1746	113	102	57	160	173	41	131	80	69	145	117	96
1747	...	28	3	25	23	5	26	2	...	28	2	26
1749	107	...	74	1	...	107	107	...	...	107	107	...
1750	255	...	255	...	255	...	255	...	255	...	255	...
1751	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
1752	49	...	46	3	...	49	49	...	...	49	48	...
1753	13	...	1	12	4	8	13	...	...	13	13	...
1757	18	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
1759	9	115	73	45	102	20	74	46	45	74	100	24
1761	...	26	...	26	...	26	27	...	...	22	22	...

L. U. No.	Question 7 for	ag'st	Question 8 for	ag'st	Question 9 for	ag'st	Question 10 for	ag'st	Question 11 for	ag'st	Question 12 for	ag'st
1596	231	212	128	312	48	418	183	266	256	173	144	446
1597	90	14	.....	104	.....	104	.....	104	104	.....	.....	104
1598	.....	65	.....	65	.....	65	.....	65	65	.....	.....	65
1599	45	75	5	115	5	114	2	82	6	105	.....	115
1600	.....	61	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	.....	61
1602	84	3	.....	109	.....	109	107	.....	109	.....	.....	109
1604	4	19	.....	30	.....	31	7	.....	31	.....	.....	31
1609	21	5	.....	34	.....	34	.....	34	33	1	.....	34
1610	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18
1615	60	110	7	164	7	160	62	109	72	88	.....	172
1617	121	4	122	3	119	6	2	123	5	120	4	121
1618	2	56	.....	74	.....	74	62	.....	.....	.....	1	70
1620	36	.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36
1622	38	44	12	71	5	79	2	83	78	4	4	81
1624	2	6	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	2	6	.....	8
1625	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9
1626	1	20	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21
1628	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
1629	3	20	.....	24	.....	22	1	23	25	.....	25	25
1631	20	.....	.....	20	19	1	18	2	16	4	18	2
1632	26	4	.....	51	.....	48	.....	51	28	4	.....	59
1633	11	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1634	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16
1635	25	25	36	10	37	7	27	16	31	12	.....	39
1636	12	5	.....	24	.....	24	1	23	24	.....	.....	24
1639	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12
1644	27	46	.....	86	83	.....	.....	86	61	.....	.....	86
1646	.....	66	.....	68	.....	58	.....	70	.....	62	.....	75
1648	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14
1649	72	.....	74	1	.....	70	67	.....	67	.....	8	61
1654	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	1	39	.....	40	.....	40
1655	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14
1656	27	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27
1657	3	157	.....	160	.....	160	10	149	160	.....	.....	160
1658	7	.....	.....	14	.....	11	.....	14	.....	10	.....	17
1659	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	12
1660	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9
1663	49	33	70	12	41	41	70	12	63	9	61	11
1664	1	52	.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	50	5	.....	60
1665	82	124	49	155	48	158	38	154	17	54	9	195
1666	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....
1667	34	.....	.....	34	.....	34	34	.....	34	.....	.....	34
1669	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
1670	42	.....	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	25	17	.....	42
1671	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11
1672	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	11	.....	.....	12
1675	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20
1684	21	.....	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....
1686	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11
1687	16	.....	16	.....	14	2	15	1	13	3	16	.....
1688	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24
1689	100	.....	.....	96	97	.....	93	5	.....	98	4	81
1693	93	.....	.....	93	93	.....	93	.....	93	.....	93	.....
1694	135	.....	3	132	.....	135	.....	135	132	3	.....	135
1695	29	4	1	58	.....	73	.....	73	19	1	.....	74
1696	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	4
1697	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
1698	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15
1700	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18
1701	2	17	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19
1702	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....
1706	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6
1707	71	15	1	86	4	86	13	72	81	6	14	72
1708	3	35	26	11	4	36	.....	36	35	3	1	34
1709	.....	18	18	.....	2	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	18
1710	.....	32	.....	30	.....	32	.....	32	.....	1	.....	32
1713	15	.....	5	10	.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15
1715	15	34	.....	43	9	45	2	50	23	22	.....	43
1718	38	23	8	53	.....	63	51	.....	51	.....	2	49
1719	467	.....	467	.....	467	.....	467	.....	467	.....	467	.....
1722	9	.....	.....	17	.....	17	11	.....	17	.....	.....	19
1723	1,324	.....	757	119	776	164	812	214	1,324	.....	1,324	.....
1725	40	1	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41
1729	1	7	6	2	3	5	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1730	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
1733	119	237	161	206	197	166	62	313	118	247	35	339
1735	.....	29	.....	29	26	3	.....	29	29	.....	.....	29
1738	15	5	4	16	1	19	1	19	15	5	2	18
1739	.....	83	.....	91	.....	89	.....	95	86	.....	.....	88
1741	148	112	150	107	109	163	108	152	22	233	17	260
1743	33	.....	.....	33	.....	33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	33
1746	12	199	6	211	18	202	12	200	123	89	11	208
1747	24	4	2	26	.....	28	.....	28	3	25	.....	28
1749	102	2	.....	110	.....	67	.....	67	.....	17	90	67
1750	255	.....	255	.....	255	.....	255	.....	255	.....	255	.....
1751	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
1752	45	3	.....	48	8	40	.....	42	43	.....	.....	39
1753	13	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	12	1	.....	13
1757	18	18	16	2	18	18	18
1759	37	79	10	110	22	94	22	99	20	98	122
1761	22	21	20	20	20	20

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1763	99	99	99	99	99	99
1764	17	17	17	17	17	13
1765	45	45	2	43	45	31
1766	12	13	13	13	13	13
1767	10	6	1	13	1	13
1768	13	13	13	13	13	13
1769	15	15	15	15	15	15
1770	18	21	21	21	21	21
1771	13	13	13	13	13	13
1774	11	11	11	9	10	9
1777	43	38	37	6	33	46
1778	68	68	68	68	68	68
1779	90	16	44	59	10	8
1780	8	39	17	26	13	29
1782	35	32	75	65	8	85
1783	4	8	8	8	8	8
1784	2	70	70	82	47	13
1785	14	14	14	14	14	14
1786	146	180	250	156	1	199
1792	14	5	11	15	19	19
1793	16	14	2	14	2	16
1795	8	8	8	8	8	8
1796	37	37	38	38	38	28
1797	2	18	2	18	2	18
1800	4	4	4	4	4	4
1807	5	7	14	14	14	14
1808	48	48	48	48	40	8
1811	1	28	2	27	29	29
1812	103	103	103	103	103	103
1815	57	57	56	1	57	57
1819	18	18	18	18	18	18
1822	2	1	11	14	14	16
1823	120	120	120	120	120	120
1829	38	20	10	17	1	33
1832	10	10	10	10	10	10
1835	1	80	82	72	10	5
1837	11	11	11	11	11	11
1840	10	10	10	10	10	10
1841	20	20	1	19	20	14
1846	83	1	102	3	80	122
1847	16	16	16	16	16	16
1848	6	5	1	6	6	6
1849	10	10	2	9	11	7
1854	510	2	490	489	2	510
1855	10	10	10	10	10	10
1856	13	27	3	54	84	84
1862	122	122	122	122	122	122
1865	164	6	158	2	162	164
1873	6	22	31	13	32	4
1878	52	10	42	13	39	17
1879	3	8	11	11	9	2
1883	11	11	11	11	11	11
1884	16	2	16	3	15	21
1888	38	38	38	38	36	36
1889	24	24	1	27	25	35
1891	7	1	8	8	7	1
1893	37	37	37	37	37	37
1894	13	13	13	13	13	13
1899	10	10	6	1	10	10
1900	54	17	59	58	68	70
1902	52	52	52	52	52	52
1911	30	1	30	31	31	31
1913	45	12	69	62	68	64
1917	10	10	10	10	6	4
1920	29	13	2	56	47	7
1921	148	148	138	3	141	146
1922	458	2	491	353	84	425
1923	110	110	110	110	110	110
1924	274	274	274	274	274	274
1925	15	3	18	4	14	6
1927	13	12	24	24	24	1
1929	150	150	150	150	150	150
1932	40	39	36	37	37	37
1935	16	16	16	16	16	16
1938	31	33	33	33	33	31
1939	24	3	16	27	27	27
1940	8	16	16	16	16	16
1941	5	21	18	1	26	25
1942	17	17	17	17	15	2
1943	7	7	7	7	7	1
1945	43	1	44	44	44	44
1946	8	8	8	8	8	8
1947	21	7	38	26	38	38
1951	16	16	16	16	16	16
1953	11	11	11	11	11	11
1955	12	12	10	2	13	2
1956	26	26	26	26	26	26
1958	11	11	11	11	11	11
1964	23	1	22	8	23	23
1969	8	8	8	8	8	8
1974	1	7	1	6	8	8

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st
1763	...	99	...	99	...	99
1764	17	...	17	...	17	17
1765	36	...	36	...	35	36
1766	13	...	13	...	13	13
1767	14	...	14	...	14	14
1768	13	...	13	9	13	13
1769	15	...	15	15	...	15
1770	10	11	21	21	21	21
1771	13	...	14	...	14	14
1774	9	...	10	8	11	11
1777	8	35	45	48	48	48
1778	68	...	68	68	68	68
1779	29	77	96	106	32	106
1780	23	1	40	4	35	40
1782	...	87	93	93	73	29
1783	...	5	8	8	7	7
1784	...	73	48	...	84	40
1785	14	...	14	14	59	14
1786	...	189	179	250	199	180
1792	...	19	19	19	14	19
1793	16	...	15	15	16	16
1795	8	...	8	8	8	8
1796	...	38	38	38	36	38
1797	...	20	20	20	20	20
1800	...	4	4	4	4	4
1807	14	...	8	14	11	14
1808	...	48	48	21	27	40
1811	2	27	29	21	29	29
1812	103	...	103	103	103	103
1815	54	3	57	57	57	57
1819	18	...	18	18	18	18
1822	9	...	18	14	17	17
1823	120	...	120	120	120	120
1829	9	...	19	22	1	42
1832	...	10	10	10	10	10
1835	50	31	41	2	89	86
1837	11	...	11	11	11	11
1840	...	40	10	10	10	10
1841	19	...	20	19	20	20
1846	117	...	2	145	5	...
1847	...	16	16	16	69	147
1848	...	6	6	16	16	16
1849	9	...	4	2	6	6
1854	510	...	11	9	11	11
1855	10	...	510	20	480	500
1856	74	...	10	10	10	10
1862	122	...	84	47	17	84
1865	...	164	...	122	3	2
1873	32	...	148	...	164	164
1878	15	37	32	1	28	32
1879	2	9	9	1	5	47
1883	11	...	11	11	4	7
1884	14	...	11	...	11	11
1888	27	8	23	24	25	25
1889	21	14	36	36	36	36
1891	7	1	35	34	13	14
1893	...	...	8	22	8	8
1894	13	...	8	1	36	37
1899	10	...	13	13	37	37
1900	60	...	...	10	...	10
1902	52	...	8	4	60	2
1911	31	...	51	54	...	62
1913	50	...	52	52	52	52
1917	10	...	32	...	32	32
1920	7	...	71	67	71	71
1921	...	19	10	10	10	10
1922	465	...	27	31	31	32
1923	...	124	144	132	124	2
1924	...	...	533	447	438	148
1925	17	110	...	...	...	53
1927	...	274	110	...	...	110
1929	...	...	274	...	4	270
1932	2	1	18	17	1	18
1935	...	24	24	24	4	24
1938	...	150	150	150	24	150
1939	...	37	39	34	150	2
1940	...	16	16	16	34	32
1941	...	23	23	30	16	16
1942	...	27	27	27	...	27
1943	...	12	16	16	1	16
1944	...	7	21	26	15	26
1945	...	17	17	20	2	...
1946	...	...	17	17	7	4
1947	...	...	7	7	7	7
1948	...	44	44	44	44	44
1949	...	8	8	8	8	8
1951	...	15	38	24	24	38
1953	...	16	16	16	16	16
1955	...	3	11	11	11	11
1956	...	12	12	12	12	12
1958	...	26	26	26	26	26
1964	...	11	11	11	11	11
1969	...	23	23	23	23	23
1974	...	8	8	8	8	8

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
1976	48	5	43	8	45	7	52	....	2	51	51	1
1980	1	15	....	16	....	16	16	....	....	16	16	....
1987	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	14	....
1988	....	9	....	9	....	....	7	2	6	3	....	9
1990	8	....	....	8	5	3	8	....	....	8	....	8
1991	20	11	....	31	....	31	32	....	....	31	....	31
1992	14	....	....	14	....	15	15	....	....	15	12	2
1996	24	....	7	14	25	....	25	....	....	21	23	....
1997	....	13	....	13	1	12	11	2	2	11	2	11
2004	....	8	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....
2006	22	7	21	8	23	6	21	8	2	27	24	5
2007	51	1	25	30	44	1	53	1	1	62	59	1
2008	1	24	....	25	2	23	25	....	....	25	22	3
2011	16	....	6	10	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....
2014	....	19	....	18	19	....	18	1	....	19	....	17
2019	....	7	....	7	....	7	7	....	....	7	7	....
2024	16	....	....	17	12	1	16	....	....	19	19	....
2025	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....	8	8	....
2026	19	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	....	19	1	18
2027	....	56	....	56	....	56	56	....	....	56	56	....
2028	21	....	....	21	21	....	....	....	21	....	21	....
2029	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	18	18	....
2036	8	4	7	5	....	....	12	12	....	12	12	....
2042	25	1	26	....	....	26	26	....	....	26	26	....
2043	18	....	6	16	....	24	24	....	....	24	....	24
2046	69	40	8	108	116	....	112	4	4	112	116	....
2048	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15	15	....
2049	30	4	....	41	28	....	33	....	....	41	23	....
2058	....	5	....	8	....	12	6	3	2	5	....	5
2060	2	20	....	22	....	22	22	....	....	22	17	5
2062	9	....	8	1	4	5	9	9	....	9	9	....
2063	14	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	14	14	....
2067	8	1	6	2	....	8	6	2	....	8	6	2
2068	8	1	....	9	....	9	9	....	....	9	9	....
2071	6	13	....	12	....	12	19	....	....	19	13	2
2073	....	177	3	174	5	171	139	32	7	170	164	12
2079	39	....	....	39	39	....	39	....	2	37	1	38
2080	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....
2084	....	20	....	20	....	20	20	....	....	20	20	....
2087	1	32	....	33	4	29	30	3	....	33	21	12
2088	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	14	....
2091	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
2093	36	....	36	....	36	....	36	....	36	....	36	....
2095	14	1	....	15	....	15	15	....	....	15	15	....
2097	280	....	280	....	280	....	280	....	....	....	....	....
2100	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	3	12	15	....
2103	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
2105	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
2106	7	1	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
2107	7	1	3	6	6	3	8	....	3	6	9	....
2114	39	....	....	40	....	40	40	....	....	40	30	....
2115	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	....
2117	63	....	....	17	64	....	61	....	44	....	66	....
2119	31	4	32	3	30	5	35	....	22	8	34	1
2122	....	21	....	27	....	21	27	....	....	21	21	....
2123	....	27	....	27	....	27	27	....	....	27	....	27
2125	8	....	4	4	....	8	8	....	....	8	....	....
2127	30	1	....	26	20	4	30	1	....	30	28	....
2128	24	....	20	4	24	....	23	....	....	24	8	16
2133	24	....	....	24	1	23	7	17	....	24	....	24
2137	1	17	....	19	....	20	20	....	....	20	10	9
2138	31	3	31	3	31	3	32	2	23	11	33	1
2142	15	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	15	....
2148	1	9	....	10	....	10	10	....	....	10	10	....
2151	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....	2	15	17	....
2154	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
2157	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
2159	3	69	....	96	48	14	63	24	65	6	27	31
2160	20	....	20	....	....	20	21	....	....	20	21	....
2164	44	32	37	38	39	37	41	34	24	52	51	23
2168	45	....	45	....	....	45	45	....	45	....	45	....
2169	17	....	17	....	....	17	17	....	....	17	....	17
2170	....	40	....	40	....	40	40	....	....	40	40	....
2172	13	3	2	20	20	1	....	21	....	21	19	2
2173	4	5	8	1	2	7	9	....	8	1	9	....
2174	14	16	....	43	41	2	28	4	1	37	44	....
2178	23	2	....	25	....	25	25	....	....	25	....	25
2180	....	19	....	19	....	19	19	....	3	12	19	....
2181	31	....	....	31	3	30	33	....	....	33	33	....
2190	1	11	....	12	....	12	12	....	....	12	....	12
2192	....	13	....	13	1	12	13	....	....	13	....	13
2194	37	....	37	....	37	....	37	....	....	37	37	....
2201	7	....	....	7	1	6	7	....	....	7	7	....
2202	10	....	....	10	7	3	8	....	....	10	....	....
2203	10	....	1	9	2	8	10	....	10	....	10	....
2205	....	31	....	32	....	32	32	....	....	32	23	9
2207	37	....	30	....	30	....	36	....	29	....	31	....
2208	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....
2211	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....
2212	73	1	....	74	9	65	74	....	....	74	9	65
2214	16	....	16	....	16	....	12	4	16	....	15	1

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st		Question 8 for ag'st		Question 9 for ag'st		Question 10 for ag'st		Question 11 for ag'st		Question 12 for ag'st	
1976	49	...	44	...	49	3	...	41	52	...	51	2
1980	13	3	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	16
1987	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14
1988	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9
1990	...	8	2	6	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
1991	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	31	...	...	32
1992	...	14	11	4	6	6	...	13	8	1	...	13
1996	13	4	...	11	...	21	3	17	10	...	...	20
1997	5	8	1	12	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13
2004	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	9
2006	29	...	14	7	1	28	12	17	23	5	2	27
2007	20	37	1	50	1	57	1	58	1	68	68	1
2008	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	21	4	...	25
2011	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	15	6	...	16
2014	...	19	...	19	6	8	5	11	...	...	...	19
2019	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
2024	6	11	3	15	16	1	16	...	15	...	6	5
2025	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
2026	17	2	...	19	1	18	...	19	11	8	19	...
2027	56	...	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	56
2028	21	...	...	21	...	21	20	1	21	...	...	21
2029	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	18	...	...	18
2036	6	6	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12
2042	26	...	...	26	...	26	3	23	26	...	...	26
2043	...	24	...	22	...	22	...	22	20	...	...	21
2046	85	20	...	116	112	4	114	2	116	...	29	86
2048	2	13	...	15	...	15	...	15	1	14	...	15
2049	26	...	...	38	...	...	...	24	19	...	...	32
2058	6	2	...	11	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	14
2060	5	16	...	22	...	21	21	1	20	1	...	21
2062	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	9	8	1	...	9
2063	13	1	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...	14
2067	3	4	...	8	...	8	...	8	5	1	...	8
2068	...	8	...	9	...	9	3	5	...	9	...	9
2071	2	17	...	17	4	15	...	12	15	...	1	18
2073	116	57	2	174	2	175	...	177	1	176	...	177
2079	...	38	...	38	...	38	28	10	38	...	...	38
2080	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...
2084	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
2087	20	13	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	33
2088	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	14	...	14	...
2091	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
2093	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...	36	...
2095	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	12	3	...	15
2097	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	280	...
2100	15	...	1	14	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
2103	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...
2105	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8
2106	4	...	...	8	1	7	6	2	4	...	...	7
2107	9	...	7	2	8	1	2	7	7	2	1	8
2114	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	40
2115	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
2117	48	...	18	3	62	...	68	...	68	...	...	67
2119	35	...	33	2	35	...	34	1	35	...	30	5
2122	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	20	1	...	21
2123	...	27	...	27	...	27	14	7	27	...	...	27
2125	8	...	...	8	...	8	4	...	6	...	...	8
2127	20	1	...	31	...	30	...	25	...	24	...	34
2128	7	17	...	24	...	24	...	24	7	17	2	22
2133	24	...	...	25	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24
2137	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	20
2138	10	25	6	28	4	31	17	18	32	3	7	28
2142	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	15
2148	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10
2151	...	17	1	16	...	17	...	17	17	...	...	17
2154	12	3	...	15	15	...	...	15	13	2	...	15
2157	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
2159	70	1	63	2	23	31	39	...	29	...	35	12
2160	...	20	3	15	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21
2164	37	39	10	66	9	67	18	56	46	29	6	71
2168	45	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
2169	...	17	17	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	...
2170	40	...	...	40	...	40	21	16	19	17	...	39
2172	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	6	2
2173	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	...	9
2174	37	...	...	45	24	14	9	20	35	12	...	52
2178	25	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	25
2180	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	19	...	19	...	19
2181	33	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	33	...	...	33
2190	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
2192	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	14
2194	29	8	7	30	8	29	1	36	7	31	37	...
2201	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
2203	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	10
2205	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	8	23	...	31
2207	34	...	...	38	...	34	...	35	34	...	...	34
2208	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9
2211	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11
2212	65	9	65	9	...	74	65	9	9	65	1	8
2214	8	8	16	...	16	...	...	16	9	7	16	...

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
2216	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...
2217	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	...
2218	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
2233	15	...	15	...	2	13	15	...	15	...	13	2
2234	8	3	8	3	4	6	11	...	11	...	11	...
2236	68	57	42	86	58	62	42	86	76	44	33	88
2237	8	...	7	1	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...
2241	157	...	157	...	157	...	157	...	157	...	157	...
2244	...	20	10	10	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
2245	15	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	15	...
2250	108	...	105	...	108	108	...	...	108	108	108	...
2253	...	110	1	109	...	110	110	...	110	...	110	...
2254	11	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	11	...
2255	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	...	17	...	17	...
2258	29	...	27	2	29	...	20	9	18	11	29	...
2264	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...
2265	74	4	...	78	...	78	...	...	78	...	78	...
2274	442	...	439	...	435	...	440	...	441	...	391	40
2280	12	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	12	...
2283	...	13	...	13	6	7	11	2	8	5	11	2
2285	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...
2296	7	...	3	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	1	6
2305	86	...	57	15	86	...	78	...	64	2	84	...
2307	33	...	33	33	33	...	33	...	33	33	33	...
2313	...	31	...	31	2	26	22	2	...	32	7	22
2372	12	...	12	12	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12
2396	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
2401	24	1	25	...	25	23	2	20	5	12	14	...
2402	21	...	27	18	37	4	58	...	34	...	58	...
2403	58	...	58	...	58	58	...	58	...	58	...	...
2408	4	7	13	...	13	13	...	...	13	9	...	...
2415	14	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	...
2416	35	...	23	17	35	...	...	...	35	35	...	...
2425	17	...	17	...	17	16	1	...	17	17	...	...
2428	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...
2436	17	...	17	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
2463	17	2	2	18	1	18	16	2	...	19	19	...
2477	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	20	19	1	...
2503	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
2505	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	10	1	...	11	...
2516	150	...	150	...	148	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
2517	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	32	...	30	2	...
2519	1869	...	1777	73	1849	1819	2	1753	8	1846	...	...
2520	14	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	7	...
2530	13	8	7	14	4	17	13	8	16	5	21	...
2531	80	1	42	40	82	...	82	...	82	...	82	...
2536	48	...	12	31	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...
2544	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
2545	623	...	623	...	623	623	...	623	...	623	...	...
2558	77	...	77	...	77	77	...	77	...	77	...	...
2559	58	3	55	2	38	11	45	...	...	69	...	...
2567	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...	...
2569	200	...	200	...	200	200	...	200	...	200	...	...
2570	33	...	33	...	33	33	...	...	33	...	33	...
2571	1	14	18	...	17	14	...	15	...	16	...	...
2573	389	...	389	...	389	389	...	389	...	389	...	...
2577	111	...	6	83	...	81	96	...	99	...	68	...
2579	10	21	31	...	31	3	28	...	31	...	31	...
2591	8	...	8	...	...	6	2	...	8	...	8	...
2592	43	...	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	43	...	...
2595	50	...	50	...	50	50	...	50	...	50	...	...
2597	242	...	240	...	...	...	...	239	...	242	...	...
2603	...	54	...	54	...	50	49	1	...	22	42	...
2606	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...
2607	275	...	275	...	271	4	275	...	275	...	275	...
2609	31	3	20	12	24	4	19	13	4	30	12	22
2613	13	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	...
2616	3	8	2	9	5	6	11	...	3	8	7	4
2618	295	...	295	...	295	...	295	...	295	...	295	...
2626	15	...	15	...	14	1	15	...	15	...	15	...
2633	1342	...	1342	...	1342	1342	...	1342	...	700	642	...
2635	109	...	109	...	109	109	...	109	...	109	...	...
2645	290	...	290	...	290	290	...	290	...	290	...	...
2646	6	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	...
2647	47	4	49	2	46	4	50	...	48	2	51	...
2648	258	...	258	...	...	258	258	...	...	258	...	...
2654	58	2	55	5	57	3	56	4	60	...	60	...
2655	30	...	30	...	30	30	...	30	...	30	...	...
2659	239	...	239	...	239	239	...	239	...	239	...	...
2660	46	4	47	3	53	...	53	...	31	14	54	...
2661	44	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	11	35	46	...
2667	714	...	714	...	714	714	...	714	...	714	...	...
2669	106	...	3	109	...	98	81	...	63	11	74	12
2672	28	...	28	...	10	3	17	...	8	2	25	1
2673	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...	100	...
2680	148	...	148	...	...	148	148	...	148	...	148	...
2682	718	...	718	...	718	718	...	718	...	718	...	...
2692	28	9	10	28	...	...	...	...	2	34	31	3
2695	276	...	276	...	276	276	...	276	...	276	...	...
2696	19	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	...
2698	30	3	28	5	29	4	3	4	4	8	30	3

L. U. No.	Question 7 for ag'st	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st
2216	23	23	23	23	23	23
2217	40	40	40	40	40	40
2218	8	9	9	9	9	9
2233	15	15	14	14	11	3
2234	9	11	11	11	11	1
2236	29	90	20	97	80	52
2237	4	5	3	8	8	8
2241	157	110	153	157	157	157
2244	20	20	20	15	20	20
2245	1	15	15	15	15	15
2250	108	108	108	108	3	105
2253	110	110	70	40	110	110
2254	1	11	3	7	4	2
2255	7	12	5	17	17	17
2258	29	4	25	9	29	29
2264	50	50	50	50	50	50
2265	78	78	72	6	78	78
2274	431	425	339	11	330	330
2280	12	12	12	12	12	12
2283	10	3	5	3	10	13
2285	18	18	18	18	18	18
2296	7	7	7	1	6	7
2305	81	82	84	84	82	45
2307	33	33	33	33	33	33
2313	32	32	32	32	32	32
2372	12	12	12	12	12	12
2396	45	45	45	45	45	45
2401	21	5	7	26	26	26
2402	44	58	58	15	25	58
2403	58	58	58	58	58	58
2408	12	13	13	13	13	13
2415	14	14	14	14	14	14
2416	35	35	35	35	35	35
2425	3	15	15	15	15	1
2427	9	9	9	9	9	9
2436	17	17	17	17	17	17
2463	7	19	2	17	18	18
2477	20	20	20	20	19	19
2503	120	11	11	117	117	117
2505	11	11	11	11	11	11
2516	148	148	148	32	32	148
2517	5	27	32	32	32	32
2519	1818	1	1869	1755	31	1777
2520	11	3	14	1	14	14
2530	8	13	3	10	11	3
2531	81	1	82	82	3	18
2536	50	82	82	82	16	5
2544	21	12	12	28	50	20
2545	623	623	623	623	21	21
2558	77	77	77	77	623	623
2559	50	2	24	16	18	6
2567	20	20	20	20	72	60
2569	200	20	20	20	20	20
2570	33	33	33	33	33	33
2571	12	16	16	33	33	33
2573	389	389	389	389	389	389
2577	51	76	75	89	82	70
2579	31	31	31	31	31	31
2591	8	1	8	8	8	8
2592	43	43	43	43	43	43
2595	50	50	50	50	50	50
2597	242	242	242	242	246	242
2603	51	54	54	30	11	49
2606	110	110	110	110	110	110
2607	275	275	273	2	275	275
2609	6	2	32	2	32	1
2613	13	13	13	13	13	13
2616	11	5	6	4	7	8
2618	295	295	295	295	295	295
2626	14	15	15	15	15	15
2633	1342	109	109	109	109	109
2635	109	109	109	109	109	109
2645	290	290	290	290	290	290
2646	6	6	6	6	6	6
2647	50	1	51	47	4	51
2648	258	231	27	258	49	2
2654	59	1	57	60	53	7
2655	30	30	30	30	30	30
2659	239	239	239	239	239	239
2660	53	1	17	37	41	14
2661	46	46	46	46	46	46
2667	714	714	714	714	714	714
2669	58	16	5	24	21	2
2672	29	100	100	100	100	100
2673	100	148	148	148	148	148
2680	718	718	718	718	718	718
2682	31	3	20	13	21	3
2692	276	19	276	19	276	276
2696	19	19	19	19	19	19
2698	26	5	17	10	26	3

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st	
2699	26	....	18	8	21	5	17	9	....	26	....	26
2714	12	10	18	1	1	33	30	....	....	46	46	....
2725	....	122	....	122	....	130	....	122	....	....	....	130
2755	75	....	75	....	....	....	75	....	....	75	75	....
2756	40	10	50	....	2	48	48	2	38	12	50	....
2757	49	....	49	49	....	....	49	....	....	....	49	....
2760	187	....	187	....	187	....	187	2	187	....	187	....
2770	114	....	114	....	114	....	60	2	22	50	114	....
2772	....	49	....	49	....	49	1	48	49	....	49	....
2773	....	21	....	21	....	18	....	14	19	....	19	....
2781	774	....	774	....	774	....	774	774	774	....	774	....
2784	23	....	17	5	....	23	17	6	24	....	....	24
2786	339	....	339	....	....	....	339	....	339	....	339	....
2788	134	....	61	79	148	....	117	4	104	2	143	....
2790	243	....	230	10	210	....	243	....	240	3	243	....
2797	32	....	32	....	32	....	....	....	32	....	32	....
2798	....	111	14	97	4	107	110	1	91	20	111	....
2804	....	61	12	49	....	....	61	....	....	61	61	....
2805	31	2	7	34	....	40	37	4	....	40	41	....
2806	44	....	42	2	....	44	44	....	....	44	44	....
2832	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....
2833	14	....	....	14	19	....	19	....	19	....	7	7
2836	174	....	138	7	72	26	137	1	147	....	179	....
2837	49	....	48	1	49	....	49	....	....	49	49	....
2839	83	....	....	83	....	....	....	....	....	83	83	....
2843	338	....	7	331	....	338	338	....	....	....	338	....
2852	12	30	14	28	10	28	6	31	....	24	14	23
2854	40	....	40	....	40	....	....	40	40	....	40	....
2856	....	23	2	21	....	....	22	1	....	25	19	6
2859	16	2	....	18	4	14	16	2	3	15	1	17
2864	187	....	142	45	187	....	181	6	176	11	187	....
2865	96	....	....	96	96	....	96	....	96	....	96	....
2867	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....
2877	216	....	216	....	216	216	216	....	....	216	216	....
2878	38	....	28	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
2879	103	....	....	103	....	....	....	....	....	103	....	....
2880	175	....	....	175	....	....	....	....	....	175	175	....
2881	34	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	34	34	....
2882	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....
2887	12	....	11	1	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
2890	....	66	....	71	....	....	55	....	....	....	49	....
2892	160	....	160	....	160	....	160	....	160	....	160	....
2896	7	....	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....

L.U. No.	Question 7		Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12	
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st
2699	21	5	15	11	....	26	26	....	26	....	26	....
2714	36	10	....	46	....	46	....	46	....	....	....	46
2725	....	122	....	11	....	130	....	122	....	....	....	130
2755	75	....	1	75	....	....	75	....	75	....	75	....
2756	37	13	50	....	49	1	50	....	50	....	50	....
2757	....	49	49	....	49	....	....	49	49	....	....	49
2760	187	....	187	....	187	....	....	....	187	....	187	....
2770	35	19	114	....	114	....	10	24	114	....	114	....
2772	....	49	....	49	....	49	1	48	40	....	49	....
2773	18	....	....	17	....	17	....	16	15	....	....	17
2781	774	....	774	....	774	....	....	774	774	....	774	....
2784	22	2	24	....	....	24	....	24	24	....	8	15
2786	339	....	339	....	339	....	339	....	339	....	339	....
2788	148	....	....	150	....	136	....	136	126	1	....	139
2790	241	1	243	....	243	....	....	243	243	....	243	....
2797	32	....	30	2	....	32	32	....	32	....	....	32
2798	92	19	7	104	43	68	30	81	111	....	21	90
2804	9	52	....	....	35	26	2	59	42	19	....	60
2805	38	3	5	36	41	....	59	....	40	....	1	35
2806	....	44	....	44	....	44	....	44	40	4	....	44
2832	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....	110	....
2833	....	19	5	15	19	....	....	19	6	13	7	12
2836	110	4	....	203	80	18	....	230	211	....	209	....
2837	3	46	2	47	....	49	....	49	3	46	....	49
2839	83	....	....	....	....	83	....	....	83	....	83	....
2843	337	1	....	....	....	....	338	....	338	....	11	327
2852	3	34	9	28	26	10	4	32	26	11	....	38
2854	40	....	40	....	40	....	....	40	40	40	....	....
2856	7	15	....	25	....	25	....	25	25	....	....	25
2859	12	4	1	15	....	....	12	6	12	6	8	10
2864	106	81	187	....	187	....	180	7	187	....	175	12
2865	....	96	....	96	96	....	96	....	96	....	96	....
2867	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....	317	....
2877	216	....	....	216	....	216	....	216	216	....	216	....
2878	38	....	28	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	....
2879	103	....	....	....	103	....	....	103	103	....	103	....
2880	175	....	....	....	175	....	....	175	175	....	175	....
2881	34	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	34	....	34	....
2862	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....	718	....
2887	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....
2890	....	67	....	....	....	....	....	73	81	....	....	89
2892	160	....	160	....	160	....	....	160	160	....	160	....
2896	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....

The CARPENTER

1941 CALENDAR													
JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4	--	--	1	2	3	4	5
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	8	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31	--	27	28	29	30	31	--	--
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	--	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	--	--	--	--
30	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
APRIL							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	1	2	3	4	--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	--	--	26	27	28	29	30	31	--
MAY							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUNE							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	--	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	--	--	--	--	--	28	29	30	31	--	--	--



January

1941



May The New Year
Bring Peace To The
War-Torn Nations
And Freedom And
Prosperity Prevail
Henceforth For All
Peoples.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date)19---

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

FromStreet

CityState

ToStreet

CityState

Name in full

L. U. No....., City..... State.....

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.



THE CARPENTER

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and
Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203



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Vol. LXI—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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MASTER CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS COMPANY

1520 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

SEATON SCHROEDER, *President*
EDWARD BASSETT, *1st Vice-President*
IRA H. BOSTON, *2nd Vice-President*
RALPH T. UNKEFER, *Secretary*
HORACE H. BURRELL, *Treasurer*



FRANK R. BRINES
Service Secretary-Manager
Telephones, KINGley 2630, RACE 3379

Our Labor Policy

The Master Carpenters and Builders Company in their last leaflet promised a statement of its Labor Policy, thinking that a clear, straightforward statement from us at this time would be beneficial to the Building Industry.

At the trade association representing the major part of the building industry in Philadelphia and vicinity, the Master Carpenters and Builders Company recognizes the right of Labor to bargain for what it considers fair wages and satisfactory working conditions. It also recognizes that it is its duty as the representative of the employers to do the bargaining with representatives of organized labor for what it considers fair wages and workable working conditions. The Master Carpenters and Builders Company does not consider it its duty to be a dead stop to the aspirations of Labor, either as to wages or working conditions, but it does consider it its duty to negotiate such agreements as will keep the cost of building at a level where industry will build with the expectation of making a profit, and where the investing public will build with the expectation of getting a reasonable return on its investment.

The agreements made with various groups of labor through the Building and Construction Trades Council by our Conference Committee, when ratified by our directors, are binding on our entire membership, and the members of our Conference Committee after making these agreements give generously of their time in adjusting such disputes as do arise.

The Master Carpenters and Builders Company has no desire to aid in the unionizing of those employers who are not in membership and sympathy with us. Our sole desire and policy being to negotiate agreements for ourselves which are clear and understandable so that there will be few disputes for settlement.

The above statement has not always been our Labor Policy, but we are pleased to state that our relations with organized labor during recent years has brought us to this policy. We are glad to give publicity to the fact that we have a definite agreement with the Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia that in case of any dispute there shall be no cessation of work pending arbitration.

To sum up, our Labor Policy is one of respect for the rights of Labor and through FAIR AGREEMENTS and GOOD WILL we hope to keep the Building Industry of Philadelphia running continuously and smoothly.

MASTER CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS COMPANY

Philadelphia Chapter

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, INC.

BROTHERHOOD TREASURER DIES

Thomas A. Neale, International Executive For Thirty-Eight Years, Passes at Age of 70 After Lingerin Illness

THOMAS A. NEALE, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for thirty-eight years, died at his home, 3915 N. New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 15. "Uncle Tom," as he was affectionately known throughout the headquarters of the Brotherhood and by thousands of members who knew him personally, was 70 years old. He would have been 71 on December 23.

Born in London, Middlesex County, England, in 1869, Brother Neale was taught the carpenter's trade by his father, John William Neale. Leaving England in his youth, he headed for Canada and lived for a year in Toronto. The United States beckoned in 1890 and he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where on March 2 of that year he was initiated into Local Union 142. A year later Mr. Neale was in Chicago where he deposited his clearance card with Chicago Local Union No. 1, and he held membership in that Local throughout the rest of his life.

In Lakeland, Fla., where the Brotherhood's convention was in session, news of "Uncle Tom's" death momentarily stunned the gathering. Hundreds of delegates and visitors had known Brother Neale personally.

The Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst on Sunday, December 15, 1940, our beloved General Treasurer Thomas Neale, and

"Whereas, He has been a member of our Brotherhood continuously for over forty-eight years and a member of Local Union 1, of Chicago, for over forty years, and has served this organization as its General Treasurer for a continuous period of thirty-eight years, and

"Whereas, His untiring zeal and effort is reflected in his excellent report as submitted to this convention, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this 25th Quadrennial Convention express its deepest sympathy to those loved ones left behind and that this convention, in loving tribute to his memory, does hereby rise and stand in silence with bowed heads, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this convention and a copy sent to the immediate family."

Following the presentation of the resolution, the convention stood in silence for one minute in tribute to a departed Brother.

The final act of the convention was to pay official tribute to Brother Neale.

President William L. Hutcheson called upon General Secretary Frank Duffy, a personal friend and co-worker of Brother Neale's, for the official tribute of the convention which was spread upon the minutes.

Secretary Duffy, addressing the convention, said:

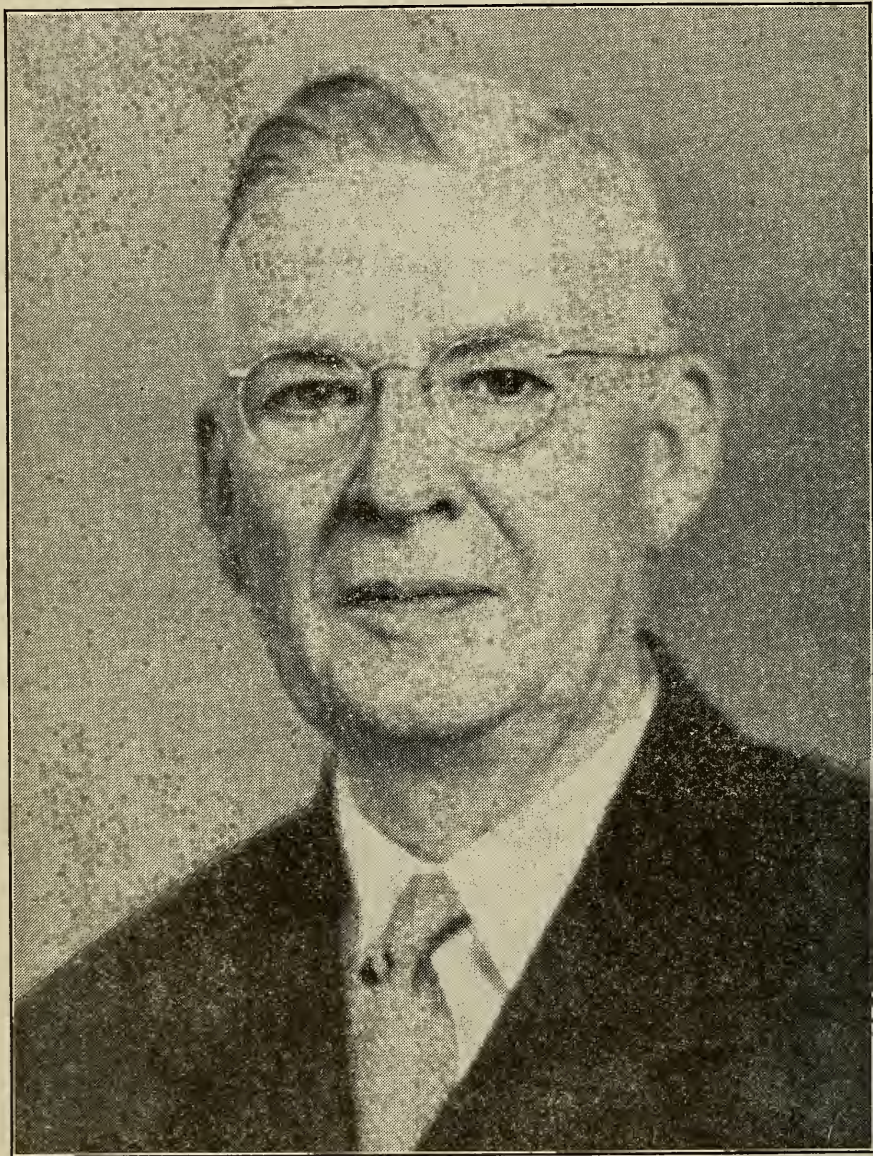
"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I don't think I would have performed my full duty as General Secretary if at this time I did not say something favorable about my old friend who has passed to the Great Beyond.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,

And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,

And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,

Let something good be said!



Thomas A. Neale

1869—1940

THE CARPENTER

"My good old friend, co-worker and co-officer, Thomas Neale, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood for thirty-eight years, died on Sunday morning, December 15, 1940, at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana. As General Secretary I wish to pay my profound respect and admiration, in tribute to his memory, for the sterling qualities and up-to-date methods he at all times displayed in transacting the business of this organization as General Treasurer for so many years. He loved his work and took a pride in it. He was honest beyond the question of any doubt. He took great pride in having his books, accounts, papers and documents examined and audited and was happy when all his transactions were certified to as being correct in every particular.

"Knowing him as I did I can say without question of doubt and without fear of contradiction that he was just, he was fair, he was square, he was open and above board in all his dealings with all men in the position he held in our organization.

"Always he gave the other fellow the benefit of the doubt. That I know, for he called on me many times in dealing with doubtful cases.

"And so I may say

With the strength of all my being, and the heat of heart and brain,
And every living drop of blood in artery and vein,
I love you and respect you, and I venerate your name
For the name of Thomas Neale and True Manhood's just the same!

"Old pal Tom, your race is run. Your lamp of life is extinguished. Your troubles are over. May your rest be long and sweet."

"Uncle Tom" was laid to rest following a simple but impressive ceremony. The walls of the chapel in the mortuary were lined with flowers from far and near. One corner of the chapel was a solid bank of floral tributes.

Beautiful floral pieces were received from Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President Brotherhood of Carpenters, General Officers and General Executive Board of the Brotherhood, Wm. Green, President American Federation of Labor, Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., from numerous International Unions, State Councils, District Councils, Local Unions and General Representatives as well as from the Benevolent Order of Elks Lodge No. 13, Fraternal Order of Eagles Aeria No. 211, U. S. Corrugated Fiber Box Company, Inland Container Corp., Indianapolis, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Charles H. Tuttle and Thos. E. Kerwin Attorneys, New York City, Joseph O. Carson Counsel, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Mazur Brothers, Indianapolis and from friends in all sections of the country.

Leaders in labor's ranks attended the services to pay a final tribute to the passing of one of their friends and a large delegation from Local 1, of Chicago, was also present. Some of these included Charles Sands, Thomas Slater, Ted Kenney, Henry Pohlman, George Orris, Dan Sullivan, pallbearers, Walter Wehwroen, Hugh Russell, Stanley Johnson, Oscar Andrup, Einar Johnson, Henry Giffy, John Brims, Tom Scanlon and James Sexton.

The honorary pallbearers were T. M. Guerin, William J. Kelly, Harry Schwarzer, Roland Adams, R. E. Roberts, A. W. Muir, Arthur Martel,

William L. Hutcheson and Frank Duffy, members of the general executive board, and Joseph O. Carson and Arthur W. Smith.

From Lakeland, Fla., came an official committee representing the Brotherhood convention, including Maurice Hutcheson, first vice-president, and Brothers Guerin and Roberts, of the general executive board.

TRIBUTE FROM LOCAL 1, CHICAGO

The members of Local Union 1 of Chicago join with organized Labor throughout the nation in mourning the death of General Treasurer Thomas Neale, who was a member of this Local for almost 50 years.

Now that the turmoil of mortal life has ceased for him, all agree that Thomas Neale was truly great.

His name will be inscribed in the history of the labor movement of America as one of the greatest among those who have served our cause.

He combined the virtues of a strong, capable executive with a gentle humanitarianism in a manner that commanded the respect of all and the personal affection of every one of his vast host of friends.

THOMAS L. SLATER,
Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 1.

Messages of condolence and sympathy were received from:

Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

J. A. Franklin, President of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

William McCarthy, President of the International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terazzo Helpers.

Joseph V. Moreschi, President of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

Joe Ozanic, President, International Union Progressive Mine Workers of America.

Lawrence P. Lindelof, President of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

T. A. Rickert, President of the United Garment Workers of America.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

George Masterton, General President and Thos. E. Burke, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

T. A. Scully, Secretary-Treasurer of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

Felix H. Knight, General President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

P. J. Morrin, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Earl J. Ruddy, Secretary of the Los Angeles County Carpenters District Council.

Ed. J. O'Neill, Secretary of the Miami, Florida Carpenters District Council.

Chas. W. Hanson, President and Sidney J. Pearse, Secretary of the New York Carpenters District Council.

The Hudson County, New Jersey District Council of Carpenters.

Arthur W. Graham, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 10, Chicago, Ill.

Officers and Members of Local Union No. 248, New York, N. Y. Jos. Ileanza, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 385, New York, N. Y.

Robert Carr, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 2725, New York, N. Y.

Officers and Members of Local Union No. 396, Newport News, Va. Frank Shaver, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 331, Norfolk, Va.

P. J. Kennedy, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Wm. J. Crowell, Recording Secretary Local Union No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Al Fromm, Secretary, Local Union No. 42, San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Kampe, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 1209, Newark, N. J.

Claude R. Boland, Business Agent, Local Union No. 1778, Columbia, South Carolina.

Charles A. Christian, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 306, Newark, N. J.

Le Roy Westervelt, Financial Secretary Local Union 265, Hackensack, N. J.

Prior to his election as General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood, Mr. Neale served as Recording Secretary of Chicago Local No. 1, and was for five years Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council.

Those who had the privilege of knowing "Uncle Tom," knew him as a kindly, soft spoken person with a keen sense of humor. Those who had worked for him never had known Mr. Neale to lose his temper and poise. Devoted to his job, Mr. Neale in the trying days of his recent illness was often at his old-fashioned roll top desk against his doctor's orders.

Mr. Neale was elected to office in the United Brotherhood when it was growing from a lusty infant to the great international organization of today. At the time he took office, the office of General Treasurer was combined with that of Secretary.

As the Brotherhood continued to grow the combined duties of the two offices became too heavy for efficient supervision by one man.

The Twelfth General Convention of the Brotherhood in Atlanta in 1902 ordered the submission to a referendum vote of the membership whether the combined offices should be divided and a General Treasurer elected. At the convention Mr. Neale was elected to the office of General Treasurer pending the outcome of the referendum. Brother Neale took office in January 1903 and faithfully carried out his duties for thirty-eight years.

Mr. Neale saw the Brotherhood develop into the great and respected organization it is today. He saw it move into its own modern headquarters at 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis. Mr. Neale saw the development of The Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Fla., into the fine institution it is today. Through his hands passed millions of dollars of the Brotherhood's cash receipts and he signed countless checks whose total valuation

amounted to millions for death benefits and other benefits of the Brotherhood.

Never a man to complain, Mr. Neale, when it was obvious that his health was not at its best, would not admit that he couldn't carry on. And he did, to the last. He had planned on attending the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the Brotherhood in Lakeland, Fla., where he was again renominated for General Treasurer, when he was stricken with his fatal illness. Had it been at all possible, "Uncle Tom" would have been present. He had never previously missed a General Convention of the Brotherhood since he became an officer.

Mr. Neale married Miss Alma Alexanderson in 1892. The widow, five children, Robert, Thomas, Blanche, Beatrice and Gresham, and four grandchildren survive.

LSW Membership Gaining Fast

ACCORDING to figures compiled by the Oregon-Washington Council, thirty-six thousand wood workers are now working under union shop agreements negotiated by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. This represents an increase of some fourteen thousand men under union shop pacts since this time last year.

Gains have been made in virtually all branches of the industry. Indications are that every operation under the jurisdiction of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union will be under union shop within the next twelve months.

Of special significance is the fact that every operation which was under union shop agreement last year signed a similar agreement this year. Not in a single instance did an operator who was under a union shop agreement balk at renewing his agreement at its inspiration. The operators have learned thru experience that a union shop agreement is a guarantee of peaceful and harmonious relations. Not in one instance did the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union fail to live up to an obligation contained in an agreement. Which accounts for the fine progress made by the union.

For many years the operation in Seattle were 100 per cent open shop. All efforts to negotiate agreements met with failure. Several months ago, however, the picture changed. The operators came to realize that the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union is a responsible and stable organization. As a result, every operation in the city is now under union shop agreement.

Spokane is another area that has always been open shop. All industries in that territory have for years displayed a decidedly anti-union spirit. Not any more, however. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union now has some seven hundred men in the vicinity under union shop agreement. The entire labor movement is conducting an organizing drive in the area and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union is leading the way.

In the Idaho and Montana pine sections unionism is comparatively new in the lumber industry. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union is also making decided progress in establishing the union shop. The employers are learning to respect the union and as an outgrowth union shop agreements are just around the corner.

Washington (D. C.) Star Is Forced to Retract Reporter's Story Concerning Brotherhood

IT IS news in the inner sanctums of a newspaper when a newspaper is forced to admit an error and it is even greater news when that newspaper makes an abject retraction followed with apologies.

The staid Washington, D. C. Evening Star found itself in this predicament the afternoon of November 20 when it printed a story written by one of its enterprising, but not too truthful reporters.

This reporter, in a long and windy oration complete with a by-line and a picture of himself, had stated, in short, that he didn't need experience to get a job as a carpenter and join the Brotherhood at Fort Meade, Maryland, where one of the numerous national defense projects is in the process of construction. He also claimed that he joined the Brotherhood "by the sole process of waiting in line and not volunteering any information."

Less than twelve hours after the reporter's story was printed in the Washington Evening Star, that newspaper was forced to admit the reporter's untruths on its first page along with an apology from its editor, and action that is practically an historical one for that particular paper since such an action has probably never happened more than two or three times previously in the paper's long and proud career.

The untruths in the reporter's story were brought to light immediately following the story's appearance.

A letter written by a Brotherhood representative protesting the story and the Washington Star's apologies on page one the following day, are reprinted below.

To the Editor of The Star.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of Wednesday, November 20, you carried on page 1 a story under the by-line of Robert Bruskin, a Star reporter, who said, among other things: "I got a carpenter's job and union card by the sole process of waiting in line and not volunteering any information."

This is to inform you officially on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that Robert Bruskin holds no membership in our brotherhood; that he is guilty of an untruth when he writes that he volunteered no information, inasmuch as he signed a questionnaire prescribed for all applicants for jobs as carpenters, and in which he declared that he had had four years' experience as a carpenter; that these particulars and all the other details in the questionnaire bear his signature and that the questionnaire is in my possession; and, furthermore, that in the very questionnaire he admitted over his own signature that, if he falsified in any particular of his application, all privileges which might otherwise ensue therefrom would be nullified by said falsifications, and that when Mr. Molloy, our business agent, telephoned Bruskin tonight (Wednesday) from my room and before stenographers who took the verbatim conversation, your reporter became abusive and libelous, both as to the person of Mr. Molloy and as to our brotherhood; that photostatic copies have been made of Bruskin's application, and that, finally, I am making herewith an official demand of The Evening Star that its reporter's falsehoods be exposed and given the same prominence and publicity as the original article.

I would appreciate it, in view of Bruskin's falsehoods and his scurrilous remarks (which I am sure The Star would be the last to condone), that this letter be published in The Star of Thursday (Thanksgiving Day, November 21). Copies of this letter are also being forwarded to the Consolidated Engineering Co., general contractors at Fort Meade, whose integrity and

reputation were assailed through Bruskin's article; to the War Department, with which our brotherhood has worked in close co-operation, and to the Committee for National Defense for such action as they may deem fit. And, of course, the brotherhood is ready to avail itself of such steps to protect itself as our legal department finds proper, in view of the gravity of Bruskin's offense against truth and decency.

Very truly,

HENRY W. BLUMENBERG,

General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Star's Apology

Editor's Note—After further investigation of Mr. Bruskin's story, The Star finds that his statements that non-skilled applicants can obtain jobs without testifying to experience is incorrect. The card obtained by Bruskin is merely a temporary union permit to work, to be replaced by a regular carpenter's union card when he had paid the initiation fee of \$55. To obtain it he signed a statement of four years' experience as a carpenter.

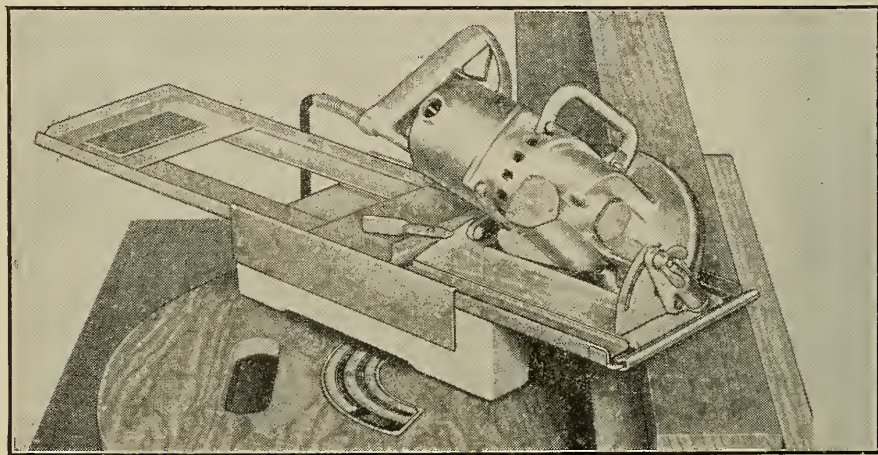
In actual practice, it was explained today by union representatives, an agreement between the union, construction contractor and the Quartermaster Corps, has been reached, under which all applicants who appear to fill the qualifications are issued temporary permits and put to work for three days without collection of any union fees. If, at the end of a week, they still are at work the union accepts this as evidence that they are carpenters suitable to the contractor and collects the first installment of the initiation fee, \$23.50. They become permanent members of the union when the remainder of the \$55 is paid in weekly installments.

The Star regrets the false impression created by Bruskin's story.

Skilsaw Automatic Roof Framer and Mitre Box

The new Skilsaw Automatic Roof Framer eliminates complicated calculations with a steel square to determine the proper angle of a rafter cut. With this automatic framer you merely set the base a point indicated and cut, without loss of time and without possibility of error.

Shown here is a Skilsaw in the Automatic Roof Framer, set for making a compound mitre cut, with the base of the saw tilted.



The framer is made for either a Model 77 and Model 87 Skilsaw. It is made of pressed cold-rolled steel, mounted on a waterproofed, laminated plywood base.

Labor and Cantonments

TO CLARIFY the Army's position on labor in the construction of cantonments, Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has issued a detailed statement of labor policy intended to prevent friction over isolated jobs, and some not so isolated.

Packed into a nutshell, the policy is co-operating with labor, to pay for overtime at standard overtime rates, and not to apply hourly restrictions that are proper in the making of, say, Army shoes where the developed capacity to produce far exceeds any demands Army and civilian requirements are likely to make.

The statement, following a brief stoppage of cantonment work in the Baltimore area, apparently is intended quite as much for the benefit of quartermaster officers, who in not a few instances have made necessary the strongest kind of representations to their superiors to make the use of economic force unnecessary, as for the general public.

Mr. Patterson's statement follows:

"Just and equitable treatment of labor, the maintenance of existing standards for workers on defense projects, and sympathetic understanding for the service of the problems and aspirations of American labor, organized and unorganized, are essential to the success of the defense program. The overwhelming mass of American workers are intensely patriotic and want to help defend their country.

"They want to co-operate and they are co-operating. But co-operation must work both ways. Labor standards as to wages, hours of work and overtime, among others, must be maintained if the defense program is to go effectively forward.

"The War Department's policy as to these matters follows the pattern set up during the World War. On June 19, 1917, Secretary of War Baker and Mr. Samuel Gompers signed an agreement creating the Cantonment Adjustment Commission, which provided in part:

"As basic standards with reference to each cantonment, such commission shall use the union scales of wages, hours and conditions in force on June 1, 1917, in the locality where such cantonment is situated. Consideration shall be given to special circumstances, if any, arising after said date which may require particular advances in wages or changes in other standards."

"In addition, General Orders No. 13, issued on October 15, 1917, both by the Chief of Ordnance and by the Quartermaster General, provided for a standard eight-hour working day, with time and a half pay for overtime.

"The present policy of the War Department with regard to hours of labor and overtime payments is in part prescribed by law, since an act of Congress of September 9, 1940, requires time and a half be paid to laborers and mechanics for work in excess of eight hours in any one day.

"In part, also, it is the result of labor policies determined by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

"On September 13, 1940, the President transmitted to Congress, with his approval, a definite statement of labor policy, already adopted by the Advisory Commission, reading in part as follows:

"In order that surplus and unemployed labor may be absorbed in the defense program, all reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week. However, in emergencies or where the needs of

the national defense cannot otherwise be met, exceptions to this standard should be permitted. When the requirements of the defense program make it necessary to work in excess of these hours, or where work is required on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, overtime should be paid in accordance with local recognized practices.'

"The Assistant Secretary of War, on September 27, 1940, advised the supply arms and services that the Advisory Commission's statement of labor policy, together with the general principles laid down by the Commission to govern the letting of defense contracts, would be the guide in the award of Army contracts. Later, on October 22, 1940, the Assistant Secretary directed the Quartermaster General to advise all constructing quartermasters in part as follows:

"Instructions of the Assistant Secretary of War require full compliance with the statement of labor policy adopted by the National Defense Advisory Commission requiring that when circumstances make it necessary to work in excess of 40 hours per week or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, overtime be paid in accordance with the local recognized practices. (Memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of War dated September 27, 1940.)

"Accordingly, with respect to laborers and mechanics employed by a contractor or subcontractor:

"(a) They may be permitted to exceed eight hours in any one calendar day, provided that not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay is paid for all time in excess of eight hours.

"(b) The wage rate of such employees must be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours.

"(c) Where work is required in excess of 40 hours per week or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, overtime must be paid in accordance with local recognized practices.

"The foregoing are applicable to all cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors under contracts heretofore entered into and all such contractors shall be notified to that effect and informed that wages paid in accordance therewith will be included as items of cost under said contracts. The foregoing are also applicable to all contracts hereafter negotiated on any basis.'

"These instructions carry out the law as enacted by Congress and the labor policy for the War Department approved by the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

"These references to the law and the recommendations of the Advisory Commission, approved by the President, should not, however, be understood as indicating by inference that the War Department, if wholly free to choose, would adopt a different policy. The contrary is the fact.

"It would adopt the same policy of maintaining labor standards that it did in the World War, for reasons which have never been stated better than in an order of the Chief of Ordnance issued November 15, 1917:

"In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production . . . vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production . . . every attempt should be made to con-

serve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment. But the pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency.'

"These considerations are as compelling now as they were in 1917.

"To avoid misunderstanding, it should also be stated that the War Department does not regard the Advisory Commission's recommendations that 'reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week' as applying to prevent overtime work under the department's construction program.

"This recommendation is frequently applicable to such supply items as shoes, clothing, blankets and other articles made commercially, where there is now much unemployed labor and unused factory capacity. It does not apply in the procurement of airplanes, tanks, guns, ammunition and similar items of armaments where facilities are limited and necessary types of skilled labor are scarce.

"Thus all the arsenals and many airplane factories are now running three shifts of six days a week on an overtime basis, with the full approval of the Advisory Commission and the complete co-operation of union labor. The same considerations are applicable to the present emergency construction program. In no case throughout the entire defense program is delay being allowed to result from fixed limitations on hours of work.

"There has recently been considerable newspaper discussion of certain labor difficulties in connection with construction at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. In point of fact, these difficulties were relatively minor. They resulted from a temporary misunderstanding of the labor policy of the War Department as to overtime pay. The workers involved were out only one day; they returned to work before their claims for overtime pay had been adjusted; they are entirely satisfied with the adjustment required by the labor policy of the department, a policy determined upon long before any difficulty at Fort Meade had developed.

"Recognized practices with respect to wage scales and overtime pay have long been established in the vicinity of Baltimore, and the wage conditions involved at Fort Meade were met without any difficulty or publicity at Edgewood Arsenal and the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The Fort Meade construction project has now been brought into line with all other Government construction projects throughout the country, and there is no reason to anticipate any further difficulty. Nor is there any reason whatever to believe that the construction at Fort Meade will not be completed on time. It is on schedule now.

"The War Department, in all cases of actual or prospective labor difficulties on defense work, has had the fullest and most helpful co-operation from the Labor Section of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, directed by Commissioner Sidney Hillman, and also from the Department of Labor. This co-operation has been 100 per cent.

"The great mass of American labor and its responsible leaders are co-operating with the Army in preparing for national defense. The Army and each officer in it must co-operate with labor, to the end that the defense program may move forward without interruption or delay and that our country may have and keep that real and visible national unity which is increasingly essential to any effective defense in modern total war."

Bill Introduced in Congress

H. R. 10707

On the fourth day, December 12, of the twenty-fourth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Fla., General President William L. Hutcheson called the convention's attention to the following bill introduced in the national House of Representatives.

A BILL

Amending the Criminal Code by prohibiting acts of sabotage with respect to the performance of national-defense contracts, and by prohibiting certain unwarranted practices in relation to strikes and lockouts in connection with national-defense contracts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, That chapter 1 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 18, sec. 1 to 8, inclusive) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"SEC. 8A. Whoever willfully and maliciously or with intent to obstruct, hinder, interfere with, or impair the national defense of the United States—

"(a) injures or destroys property being used by any person in the performance of a national-defense contract; or

"(b) by any means whatever, directly or indirectly obstructs, hinders, or interferes with the construction, erection, reconstruction, installation, transportation, production, manufacture, repair, storage, handling, or use of property by any person in the performance of a national-defense contract; or

"(c) constructs, erects, reconstructs, installs, transports, produces, manufactures, repairs, stores, or handles, in a defective manner, property being used by any person in the performance of a national-defense contract; or

"(d) attempts to do any one more of the foregoing; shall upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment for life if the verdict of the jury shall so recommend, or in the absence of any such recommendation by imprisonment for such term of year as the court in its discretion may determine.

"SEC. 8B. (a) It shall be unlawful for any employer performing a national-defense contract to make any change in the rates of pay, hours of employment, or working conditions of his employees employed at any place of employment where such contract is being performed until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which he has given such employees and the Secretary of Labor written notice of such intended change.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any employer performing a national-defense contract to conduct a lockout at any place of employment where such contract is being performed with intent to interfere with, restrain, or coerce his employees at such place in the exercise of their rights guaranteed by section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act.

"(c) It shall be unlawful for employees of any employer at any place of employment where such employer is performing a national-defense contract to strike until after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which they have given such employer and the Secretary of Labor written notice of their intention to do so together with a statement of their reasons for such intended strike.

"(d) It shall be unlawful to require any individual seeking employment at any place of employment where an employer is performing a national-defense contract that as a condition of his employment at such place he join or not join a labor organization, or he make any contract or agreement to join or not to join a labor organization, and if any such contract or agreement has been enforced at such place prior to the enactment of this section it shall be unlawful for such employer to fail to notify his employees at such place, within thirty days after such date of enactment, that such contract or agreement is no longer binding on them in any way.

"(c) Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$ or imprisoned for not more than , or both.

"SEC. 8C. As used in sections 8A and 8B—

"(a) The term 'person' means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, company, business trust, or any organized group of persons.

"(b) The term 'national-defense contract' means a contract—

"(1) with the United States for the construction, erection, reconstruction, installation, transportation, production, manufacture, repair, storage, or handling of property, or the furnishing of property or services, for use by the land or naval forces of the United States; or

"(2) with the United States for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of any vessel; or

"(3) whether or not with the United States, for the construction, erection, reconstruction, or installation of any building, structure, machinery, equipment, or facility by the land or naval forces of the United States or for use by any person in the production, manufacture, repair, storage, or handling of property for use by the land or naval forces of the United States; or

"(4) whether or not with the United States, for the production, manufacture, repair, storage, or handling of any article described in Proclamation Numbered 2237 promulgated by the President on May 4, 1937; or

"(5) whether or not with the United States, for the construction, erection, reconstruction, or installation of any building, structure, machinery, equipment, or facility for use by any person in the production, manufacture, repair, storage, or handling of any article described in Proclamation Numbered 2237 promulgated by the President on May 4, 1937."

MEDIATION OF LABOR DISPUTES AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

SEC. 2. In the case of any existing or threatened labor dispute, the Secretary of Labor (in this section called the "Secretary"), upon a finding by him that such labor dispute directly affects the national defense program, shall notify the parties to such dispute or threatened dispute that the services of the Department of Labor are available for mediation. It shall be the duty of such parties, within days after receiving such notification, to meet with such person or persons as the Secretary may designate (in this section called the "mediator") at a conference at a place which the mediator shall fix, and there present to the mediator a statement in writing of their respective grievances and conditions. Thereupon the parties at the conference, which the mediator may adjourn from time to time, shall with the assistance of the mediator make every reasonable effort to adjust and settle their differences, and the mediator shall assist the parties in negotiating and drafting agreements for the adjustment and settlement of their differences and for the termination of the existing or threatened labor dispute. If, within a reasonable time after the convening of the conference, the mediator shall be of the opinion that it is impossible by conference to adjust and settle such differences, he shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration. If the parties fail to consent to arbitration the mediator shall notify them that all his efforts to assist them in adjusting and settling their differences have failed and he shall as expeditiously as possible prepare a report to the President, which shall include a statement of the grievances and contentions of each party to the dispute or threatened dispute, a statement of the efforts of and concessions offered by each party to adjust and settle their differences, and a statement as to which party failed to give his consent to arbitration. The President shall publicize such report together with any comments thereon and conclusions with respect thereto which he may deem are warranted by the report. In case during the period beginning with the time the Secretary notifies the parties that the services of the Department of Labor are available for mediation and the time their differences are adjusted or settled or the time the mediator notifies the parties that his efforts to assist them in adjusting and settling their differences have failed, either party calls any strike or lock-out or makes any change in

relation to a matter which is involved in the dispute or threatened dispute, the President shall publicize the fact that such party has deliberately jeopardized the national defense by willfully disregarding the policy of Congress, herein expressed, or requiring that labor disputes affecting the national defense be adjusted and settled amicably and expeditiously.

President Hutcheson: Just a few comments in reference to that before I present the resolution we have drafted. You can readily see from that Bill the real truth of the statement made by our attorney when he addressed you yesterday, that the trend in the government under the present administration is toward direction of the affairs of labor organizations. If that Bill becomes a law you can readily understand how we would be hog-tied in defending ourselves.

Our attorney mentioned as an illustration the jurisdictional controversy occurring on the War Department building in Washington on Monday. If that Bill had been a law our members would not have been permitted to have defended our jurisdiction by saying that we would not go to work, and by the time the 30 days have expired the greater part of the work over which the controversy arose would have been completed by another trade.

Just bear some of those things in mind.

Now let me read to you the resolution we have drafted for presentation to this convention:

RESOLUTION NO. 16

With reference to the Bill (H. R. 10707) introduced by Mr. Smith, with respect to national defense contracts, this convention proposes the following resolution:

Resolved, that this convention record the loyal and wholehearted support which the United Brotherhood, its locals and members have extended and will continue to extend to the Government's program of national defense, and to all proper measures for the constant expediting thereof.

Resolved, further, that this Convention recognizes as a national menace the efforts which have been made and which undoubtedly will continue to be made by disloyal groups and persons, many of whom are agents of foreign forces opposed to our free democratic way of life, to hamper, delay and defeat by sabotage, violence and stealth the carrying out of the Government's program of national defense.

Resolved, further, that for these reasons this Convention is in sympathy with the principles of those provisions in Mr. Smith's bill which propose to punish severely such acts of sabotage, violence, and betrayal.

Resolved further, that, as to those provisions in this bill which seek to strike down and revoke the traditional rights of labor, this Convention records its full conviction that such provisions are a serious and wholly undeserved reflection upon the loyalty of organized labor; that they disregard the patriotic cooperation which organized labor has been extending; that these provisions are unnecessary, oppressive and destructive of the very liberty which the program of national defense is designed to protect; that they constitute a dangerous revocation of those free and vital rights which organized labor has won through decades of effort and which are necessary to its very existence; and that these provisions, if enacted would constitute a precedent which the opponents of organized labor and of the American workingman would seek to perpetuate in our body of law.

Signed by the following delegates:

198	R. E. Roberts, Dallas, Tex.	78	T. M. Guerin, Sr., Troy, N. Y.
22	A. W. Muir, San Francisco.	1108	Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, O.
60	M. A. Hutcheson, Indianapolis, Ind.	142	Wm. G. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.
		334	Wm. L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis, Ind.
2217	Roland Adams, Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.	488	Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.

- 4 Ed Engelbach, Davenport, Iowa
 166 A. T. Hall, Rock Island, Ill.
 241 J. Suchanek, Moline, Ill.
 4 Al Olsen, Davenport, Ia.
 241 J. P. Hermes, Moline, Ill.
 1367 Emil Johnson, Chicago
 1367 Joseph Palsiney, Chicago
 1922 John F. Connelly, Chicago
 50 Roy Hartsook, Knoxville, Tenn.
 50 Robert Ogel, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1741 Arthur J. Bilder, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1741 Joseph Breber, Milwaukee, Wis.
 8 Frank J. Clarkson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 8 Frank McGarigle, Philadelphia, Pa.
 993 Ralph M. Bagley, Miami, Fla.
 264 Ray Dunn, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1823 Harry C. Taber, Philadelphia, Pa.
 101 William E. Roberts, Baltimore, Md.
 101 Wm. J. Foster, Baltimore, Md.
 2519 John M. Christenson, Seattle, Wash.
 101 Nelson Ford, Baltimore, Md.
 101 Tom Bryant, Baltimore, Md.
 2519 John M. Christenson, Seattle, Wash.
 2519 Del Olsen, Seattle, Wash.
 2633 Kenneth Davis, Tacoma, Wash.
 626 H. A. Seaman, Wilmington, Del.
 626 John J. Hartnett, Wilmington, Del.
 73 Geo. F. Dielenhien, Calyton, Mo.
 73 J. B. McGinty, St. Louis, Mo.
 338 Lief Berger, Seattle, Wash.
 131 Harry L. Carr, Seattle, Wash.
 1289 Leo F. Flynn, Seattle, Wash.
 131 Carl E. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.
 131 Walter R. Bennett, Seattle, Wash.
 142 John Barrass, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 211 William G. Kunz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2274 Leonard W. Bernard, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 287 Ray Cobaugh, Harrisburgh, Pa.
 2274 C. C. Bish, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2274 J. S. Bounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 586 C. D. Goble, Sacramento, Calif.
 2078 Ralph Kendall, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2073 Harvey E. Anderson, Milwaukee Carp. Dist. Council
 165 John W. Hilty, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 333 C. M. Slinker, New Kensington, Pa.
 608 David Scanlan, New York, N. Y.
 808 Sidney J. Pearse, New York, N. Y.
 2117 Albert F. Miltner, New York, N. Y.
 1536 Robert M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
 1164 Frank J. Cvetko, New York, N. Y.
 440 Harold C. Hanover, Buffalo, N. Y.
 374 Herman J. Bodewes, Buffalo, N. Y.
 135 Joe Siegelau, New York, N. Y.
 135 Hersh Linn, New York, N. Y.
 1663 M. A. Lakofsky, New York, N. Y.
 2241 Benjamin Goldberg, New York, N. Y.
 2305 George Mulholland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 20 H. G. Cozzens, Staten Island, N. Y.
 298 E. H. Kuehn, New York, N. Y.
 257 Martin Porges, New York, N. Y.
 257 Charles Borgeson, New York, N. Y.
 165 Wm. E. Burch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 230 Joseph Knoll, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 791 George H. Petersen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1456 Edward M. Olsen, New York, N. Y.
 246 Sam Sutherland, New York, N. Y.
 257 John Jansen, New York, N. Y.
 2236 John E. Abrahams, New York, N. Y.
 1456 John Ryan, New York, N. Y.
 9 John B. Tierney, Buffalo, N. Y.
 34 Don Cameron, San Francisco
 162 J. F. Cambiano, San Mateo, Cal.
 2595 Frank M. Chapman, Susquashine, Wash.
 131 Sid Hansen, Seattle, Wash.
 943 G. E. Warren, Okla. State Council, Tulsa, Okla.
 61 L. S. Braton, Kansas City, Mo.
 764 John Howat, Shereveport, La.
 314 Fred E. Gastrow, Wisconsin State Coun., Madison, Wis.
 87 Olaf Larson, St. Paul, Minn.
 87 John H. Carlgren, St. Paul, Minn.
 87 Wm. C. Stille, St. Paul, Minn.
 7 John Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.
 7 C. M. Berg, Minneapolis, Minn.
 7 J. H. Bakken, Minneapolis, Minn.
 7 Ole Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.
 543 Louis R. Tolve, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 1536 David J. Bennett, New York, N. Y.
 1456 Ray Clark, New York, N. Y.

1456	Charles Johnson, Jr., New York, City, N. Y.	643	Frank Romano, Chicago, Ill.
257	Charles W. Hanson, New York City, N. Y.	2264	Geo. Siebert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
430	N. H. Piper, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	80	John Brems, Chicago, Ill.
142	D. R. Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	John W. Lucas, Chicago, Ill.
608	John O'Donnell, New York City	1922	Harry Kirschmer, Chicago, Ill.
1204	Sam Shooten, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10	John D. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
211	Peter Gobert, Pittsburgh, Pa.	54	Jos. C. Prochazka, Chicago, Ill.
22	Martin L. Bavage, San Francisco, Calif.	1784	Anton Sommer, Chicago, Ill.
22	James E. Rickets, San Francisco, Cal.	1784	Anton Ketterer, Chicago, Ill.
483	E. G. Fraser, San Francisco, Cal.	1786	James Kunz, Chicago, Ill.
665	W. W. Finch, Amarillo, Texas	1786	Anton Cervenka, Chicago, Ill.
198	F. C. Hughes, Dallas, Texas	242	George Prokaski, Chicago, Ill.
198	Chas. Henderson, Dallas, Texas	199	Adolph Berglund, Chicago, Ill.
14	H. N. Johnson, San Antonio, Tex.	616	Harry T. Washabaugh, Chambersburg, Pa.
599	Chas. A. Coombes, Hammond, Ind.	1394	Harry Hickson, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
306	Leonard Corry, Newark, N. J.	1394	U. F. Tucker, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
961	Edward P. McGinnis, Summit, N. J.	993	Fred Morris, Miami, Fla.
31	Charles G. Bentz, Trenton, N. J.	2024	W. O. Brammer, Sr., Miami, Fla.
715	George F. Coughlin, Elizabeth, N. J.	541	A. G. Martin, Washington, Pa.
1113	Raleigh Rajoppi, Springfield, N. J.	88	E. A. Barnett, Anaconda, Mont.
715	George S. Ford, Elizabeth, N. J.	448	M. L. Baade, Waukegan, Ill.
1146	Harry J. Boerschinger, Green Bay, Wis.	1499	Ray Nichols, Kent, Ohio
64	C. L. Napier, Louisville, Ky.	160	Henry George, Philadelphia, Pa.
1406	Bob Brown, Louisville, Ky.	8	Edward A. Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.
264	H. C. Wilde, Milwaukee, Wis.	29	William H. Reed, Cincinnati, O.
636	Erven Schultz, Neenah, Wis.	1694	Robert Reichard, Washington, D. C.
298	Floyd E. Pixley, New York City.	132	Patrick P. Collins, Washington, D. C.
696	L. B. Parrish, Tampa, Fla.	139	Nat Jackson, Washington, D. C.
696	V. Bass, Tampa, Fla.	1590	Axel Soderlund, Washington, D. C.
1590	Wm. Bruce, Washington, D. C.	94	Cornelius Mulcahy, Providence, R. I.
578	Daniel J. Butler, Chicago, Ill.	656	George H. Lane, Holyoke, Mass.
13	Donald Brims, Chicago, Ill.	1602	A. E. Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio
916	Wilbur E. Corbin, Aurora, Ill.	993	L. A. Kidd, Miami, Fla.
377	Harold Cheesman, Alton, Ill.	36	J. C. Dial, Oakland, Cal.
2084	Aleck Hetzel, Chicago, Ill.	36	T. J. Richards, Oakland, Cal.
787	John Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	36	Wm. E. Mills, Oakland, Cal.
1539	Charlie Holzman, Chicago, Ill.	36	Geo. E. Newman, Oakland, Cal.
2174	Ernest G. Gomoll, Chicago, Ill.	779	J. B. Strickland, Waycross, Ga.
1649	Herbert Peterson, New York, N. Y.	1275	H. K. Martens, Clearwater, Fla.
488	Frank E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.	627	J. A. Yankey, Jacksonville, Fla.
1723	Wm. Shipp, Columbus, Ga.	627	C. W. McQuerry, Jacksonville, Fla.
819	C. O. Pierce, West Palm Beach, Fla.	1	Barney Braakman, Chicago, Ill.
819	Sidney S. Long, West Palm Beach, Fla.	58	John E. Renholm, Chicago, Ill.
985	H. Washburn, Gary, Ind.	58	Axel Phil, Chicago, Ill.
488	H. P. Ellert, New York, N. Y.	345	Roy Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.
359	O. Wm. Blaier, Philadelphia, Pa.	74	W. W. Orr, Chattanooga, Tenn.
264	Walter J. Dunn, Milwaukee, Wis.	74	Walter W. Wenck, Chattanooga, Tenn.
		345	V. E. Deal, Memphis, Tenn.
		345	Fred Wiseman, Memphis, Tenn.
		109	M. E. McLendon, Sheffield, Ala.

- 109 Morton E. Crist, Sheffield, Ala.
 103 J. H. Powell, Birmingham, Ala.
 103 Paul Jackson, Birmingham, Ala.
 213 W. L. Thomas, Houston, Texas
 213 Charles P. Driscoll, Houston, Texas
 1 Walter Eigenrauch, Chicago, Ill.
 1707 D. Campbell, Longview, Wash.
 80 John R. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.
 1693 Earl Oliver, Chicago, Ill.
 64 W. P. Freeman, Louisville, Ky.
 64 M. L. Burke, Louisville, Ky.
 1527 Geo. C. Ottens, W. Chicago, Ill.
 2168 Edwin E. Graves, Boston, Mass.
 878 Edward Thompson, Beverly, Mass.
 624 Laurence Pratt, Brockton, Mass.
 1416 Joseph A. Guilbeault, New Bedford, Mass.
 67 Thomas Hogan, Boston, Mass.
 67 James McNaught, Boston, Mass.
 105 James R. Boggs, Cleveland, O.
 159 James Coles, Charleston, S. C.
 1929 Vincent J. Sabetta, Cleveland, O.
 1929 James H. English, Cleveland, O.
 1750 William Goldberg, Cleveland, O.
 1108 Carl J. Schwarzer, Cleveland, O.
 1207 J. A. Eader, Charleston, W. Va.
 1207 Albert Wolfe, Charleston, W. Va.
 1854 Earl Case, Monticello, Ind.
 1854 Joe Herrin, Monticello, Ind.
 1854 Oliver Tackett, Monticello, Ind.
 2047 Charles O'Connell, Hartford City, Ind.
 2047 Al Shatto, Hartford City, Ind.
 1146 Otto C. Ziesmer, Green Bay, Wis.
 955 Carl Smith, Barberville, Fla.
 1053 Herbert Lampe, Milwaukee, Wis.
 264 Henry C. Kreutzfeldt, Thiensville, Wis.
 438 M. D. Boone, Mobile, Ala.
 438 J. E. Davis, Mobile, Ala.
 132 B. B. Blackburn, Bethesda, Md.
 183 A. L. Thompson, Peoria, Ill.
 183 J. W. Hill, Peoria, Ill.
 633 Elmer Barnett, Granite City, Ill.
 633 Guy W. Richmond, Granite City, Ill.
 313 William James, Pullman, Wash.
 1098 W. E. Each, Baton Rouge, La.
 1846 Frank Garner, New Orleans, La.
 256 William Tanner, Savannah, Ga.
 1723 T. M. Mickelson, Columbus, Ga.
 2224 J. L. Rhodes, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1194 M. O. Lambert, Pensacola, Fla.
 1194 Paul R. Higdon, Pensacola, Fla.
 1846 A. P. Leblanc, New Orleans, La.
 1098 Jay D. Weaver, Bus. Mgr., Baton Rouge, La.
 742 Dale Stump, Decatur, Ill.
 225 W. Lee Sorrels, B. M., Atlanta, Ga.
 1723 J. R. Sweat, B. M., Columbus, Ga.
 764 R. E. Stripling, B. M., Shreveport, La., Box 515
 337 Stuart Proctor, Detroit, Mich.
 512 Oliver Brunson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 337 Wm. Pollock, Detroit, Mich.
 19 V. Lough, Detroit, Mich.
 337 Finlay C. Allan, Detroit, Mich.
 592 Loren Johnson, Muncie, Indiana
 268 J. W. Seem, Sharon, Pa.
 261 Fred Emmel, Scranton, Pa.
 166 C. G. Peterson, Rock Island, Ill.
 11 James Smith, Cleveland, Ohio
 11 Fred J. Butsch, Cleveland, Ohio
 11 Charles H. Hopple, Cleveland, O.
 182 Otto Gertack, Cleveland, Ohio
 39 Chas. Hlavin, Cleveland, Ohio
 1365 Marks Camin, Cleveland, Ohio
 283 W. W. Holley, Augusta, Ga.
 1452 George H. Plambeck, Detroit, Mich.
 824 Earl Snyder, Muskegon, Mich.
 824 Paul Fuller, Muskegon, Mich.
 1093 Robert Forrester, Glen Cove, N. Y.
 1397 Fred Viehhaeuser, Minola, N. Y.
 2046 G. H. Weise, Martinez, Calif.
 200 Robert P. Swan, Columbus, Ohio
 200 T. E. Waller, Columbus, Ohio
 2077 Robert Clark, Columbus, Ohio
 507 W. K. Harwood, Nashville, Tenn.
 1398 J. A. Suttan, Washington, Iowa
 764 D. H. Daniel, Shreveport, La.
 1958 J. B. Leonard, Alamosa, Colo.
 362 A. E. Smith, Pueblo, Colo.
 131 G. F. Collins, Seattle, Wash.
 225 T. D. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.
 225 F. H. Puckett, Atlanta, Ga.
 820 Herbert May, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
 531 Alfred Lessard, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 531 H. A. Dale, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 177 Harry P. Hogan, Springfield, Mass.
 183 Frank O. Wilkey, Peoria, Ill.
 62 Wm. Greenwald, Chicago, Ill.
 242 Henry J. Mock, Chicago, Ill.
 62 Thomas E. Ratcliff, Chicago, Ill.
 62 Elmer Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
 434 J. A. Palmgren, Chicago, Ill.
 1596 Walter E. Gebelein, St. Louis, Mo.
 47 Erwin C. Meinert, St. Louis, Mo.
 1596 Herman Goerges, Jennings, Mo.

5	Arthur A. Knittel, St. Louis, Mo.	359	Harry P. Fletcher, Philadelphia, Pa.
5	Val Ditch, St. Louis, Mo.		
47	Walter A. Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.	514	Edward W. Finney, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
58	Werner Johanson, Chicago, Ill.		
13	M. J. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.	2	Wm. Reinke, Cincinnati, Ohio
259	J. A. Douglass, Jackson, Tenn.	259	W. J. Campbell, Jackson, Tenn.
1811	W. A. Dunn, Monroe, La.	2002	Wm. Kessel, Beatrice, Neb.
2340	J. I. Grosjean, Bradenton, Fla.	1013	Nels J. Nelson, Bridgeport, Conn.
58	John Sundberg, Chicago, Ill.	678	Orson T. Bush, Dubuque, Ia.
80	Gus Larson, Chicago, Ill.	1313	S. P. McKenzie, Mason City, Ia.
454	Oscar Pankonien, Philadelphia, Pa.	308	W. F. Shadle, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
		308	Chas. K. Morton, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
4	Theodore P. O'Keefe, Philadelphia, Pa.	1635	Walter A. Said, Kansas City, Mo.
8	John J. Cregan, Philadelphia, Pa.	1904	O. C. McCoy, Kansas City, Mo.
		1835	B. S. Morgan, Waterloo, Iowa
359	Chas. T. Shedaker, Philadelphia, Pa.	61	J. O. Mack, Kansas City, Mo.
		61	F. D. DeWeese, Kansas City, Mo.
		1835	R. L. Brown, Waterloo, Ia.

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

We concur in this resolution and recommend to the delegates present that upon reaching their homes they immediately interest their members in contacting their Congressmen and Senators in defeating, particularly the latter portion of the Bill wherein it applies to members of the labor organizations not being permitted to go on strike without a thirty-day notice.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the committee's report.

President Hutcheson: It is hardly necessary for the Chair to remind the delegates of the nature of this resolution. You surely all know what that resolution is.

A Delegate, Local 225: I notice the report of the committee is just to kill part of that resolution.

President Hutcheson: The resolution, let me say, is the one submitted by your humble servant and signed by a large number of delegates. The Committee concurs in the resolution, with the further suggestion that all delegates when they return to their homes contact their Congressmen and Senators from their respective districts and ask them to work and vote against that bill.

A Delegate, Local 225: The whole bill?

President Hutcheson: No, that portion of the bill applying to labor organizations. If you recall, the resolution commended every effort to stop sabotage and the like of that.

We endorsed that portion of the bill, if you recall.

A Delegate: I believe there should be a form letter to that effect to each Congressman.

President Hutcheson: The Chair has no objection if you want that done. Perhaps there is merit in the thought expressed by the delegate, because we have a lot of locals that are not represented here.

Let the Chair say that if it is agreeable to the delegates here a copy of the resolution, the bill and the action of the convention will be printed in the Journal. That should be sufficient publicity. Is that agreeable to the delegates?

(The convention indicated its approval.)

President Hutcheson: O. K., then, the motion is to adopt the committee's report with the explanation made by the Chair.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Labor and National Defense

AMERICA'S future depends upon our ability to produce quickly the means for adequate national defense against the revolution that terrorizes Europe. Production is the key to our problem.

The whole nation must work together, co-operating without waste of people, time or materials. Whatever minimizes or blocks co-operation, slows down essential production. Whether interference lies in individuals or groups it impedes progress toward national defense when every hour is important. The key to defense lies in the spirit of our people. If there is the will to do, to dare, to endure hardships rather than give up a way of life, to such a spirit all things are possible. But such a spirit is born of freedom and is nourished by confidence of rights maintained and confidence that even handed justice will assure opportunity for progress and higher standards and levels of living.

Naturally union men and women are the nation's great reliance in this time of emergency. We can give to the utmost in our daily work because we know that our rights are protected by union agreements. We can guard against fifth columnists. It is for us to put our shoulders to the wheel with renewed vigor in whatever industry we work.

While giving of our best, we also have another responsibility: To preserve the work standards already won in this country, and to bring a better living standard to those now below the danger line for health. Undernourished and underprivileged people are a liability to any nation at any time. In a time of national emergency they are a danger. They are easily persuaded to Communism or other unAmerican philosophies. With rising production and employment, and higher company profits, we have for the first time in eleven years a chance to see that no one shall be undernourished. So let us eliminate danger to national unity from the hungry and those denied opportunity.

Maintain the Forty Hour Week. History shows that production increases as work hours are shortened. In 1909 the average factory worker worked 53 hours and produced 100 units of product per week; by 1929 the work week had been shortened to 46 hours and production per worker had increased to 173 units; in 1939, the work week averaged 38 hours and weekly production reached 188 units. Labor saving machinery and high speed work, possible only under the short work week, have brought about this change in 30 years.

American industry is geared to the 40 hour week. Modern machinery requires great alertness, speed of action; top efficiency cannot be maintained for long periods. Germany, after lengthening hours to increase armament production, was forced to shorten them again.

No Labor Shortage. Industrial production is at all time peak levels. Reliable estimates place October production at 128 by the Federal Reserve Board index, which is above the previous all time peak of 126 in December 1939. Nevertheless, in September 8,544,000 were still unemployed according to Federation estimates, and in October about 8,000,000 (preliminary estimates.) At the end of September, 218,000 workers with skills needed for defense work were registered at employment exchanges.

Now for the first time since 1929 these men and women can be put to work at adequate income and made a constructive part of America's defense program. The task of training and placing them in industry is al-

ready underway. To obstruct this great reemployment program by lengthening hours would leave millions of undernourished people a ready prey to fifth column activity. American factories are already at peak production on an average work week of only 39 hours.

Raise Wages. The President of the United States, the Defense Commission and many leading citizens have repeatedly pointed out that adequate living standards are a first line of defense. To bring those who are underfed, ill clad and poorly housed to a decent living level will require industry to pay the largest wage increases possible.

What is an adequate wage today? For the country in general, a bare subsistence budget for a family of four costs \$1350 a year, or 65c an hour for a 40 hour week with 52 week's full pay. To keep a family of five in health and efficiency costs \$2211 a year or \$1.06 an hour for 52 weeks of 40 hours. In the Cleveland area alone, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have increased buying power of members by more than \$1,130,000.

Higher Production Makes Wage Increases Possible. From 1937 to 1939, the factory worker's production per hour rose 11%, but his wage per hour rose only 5%. In key defense industries wage increases have fallen far behind the worker's increased producing power. In the machine tool industry, the wage earner's yearly income rose only 2%, but his yearly production rose 10%. In chemicals, wages were up 5%, production per worker up 17%; in rubber tires, wages rose 9%, production per workers 18%.

The worker today is producing enough to pay himself a larger wage increase than he has had. Profits are higher. Reports from 350 leading industrial corporations show that profits in the first nine months of 1940 have increased 42% above the same months of 1939. These figures show that on the whole business firms are well able to pay higher wages this year. Union executives should note the following:

(1) In some industries profits are above last year; in some, profits have decreased. Any union negotiating for a wage increase should know the condition of the company.

(2) Earnings on capital are, in general, higher this year. From 1936 to 1939, 6% was the average profit on capital reported by 2480 leading industrial companies; of these, 1440 were manufacturing companies with average profits of 8.6%. This year, the 291 manufacturing companies reporting thus far have earned 10.8% and 350 industrial companies (including manufacturing and others) have earned 10.4%.

Leading companies reporting showed profits on capital well above the 8.6% average in every industry except baking and steel. In several important industries, such as machinery, chemicals, automobile equipment, profit on capital ranges from 12.4% to 15.2%.

(3) Taxes will be higher this year and will reduce company profits, but not enough to prevent payment of higher wages.

Important Points for Unions. Unions can help greatly in defense activities by (1) Supplying men to jobs and recovering members who have gone into other work; (2) Providing factual information for negotiations. We can thus do much to prevent stoppages in the flow of production. Constructive co-operation in defense activities is our duty and our opportunity.

Cities Decline As Suburbs Grow

THE attractions of the big city have faded in the last decade. Population growth has slowed, stopped, and in some metropli there has been an actual decrease between 1939 and 1940. Suburban areas are growing. People are moving their homes further and further from the crowded areas.

This is the story we get from the first, and incomplete, reports of the 1940 census. It is not exactly an encouraging one for the local transportation industry and the men and women it employs.

This trend away from congested areas, with the consequent reaction on tax revenues, is a problem that is of concern to city planners, business and real estate interests, as well as the utilities. The transit companies must carry their passengers farther; they must extend their services to reach this business—and in turn the extensions give added impetus to the trek from the cities to the suburbs. It's a vicious circle.

From the point of view of the employe this is the question: Will this spreading of routes, the longer haul, provide the same amount of employment at decent wages, or will the changing requirements for metropolitan mass transportation result in an aggregate reduction of personnel? We would not undertake to give a flat answer to this one. Time—more time—is needed to study the effect of the bucolic urge of our citizens on their riding habits.

Decentralization affects the transit industry in various ways. People in outlying areas demand expanded service. Yet private automobile competition from these sources is great. Suburbanites drive into the cities to work, and there is additional congestion in the central business districts because of the increased number of automobiles. This adversely affects downtown street car and bus service. There is increased demand for connections between suburban centers. Finally, there is the question of getting the necessary increased fare for this more expensive type of operation. Political and public resistance must be met.

There are those who see in this decentralization of cities to ever-extending limits the possibility of economic collapse. They say it is unjustified, wasteful and expensive. But we can find no evidence of any concerted aggressive effort to check it by making large cities more attractive to the home owner and even the renter. On the fringe of every metropolitan downtown area one finds the most hopeless slums and abandoned properties, empty stores, deserted factories and dwellings. High tax rates make it prohibitive to maintain them or to replace them with modern apartments and homes. With proper encouragement bright new areas would sprout in these desolate wastes. They would, we believe, be eagerly sought by office and professional workers employed nearby. Certainly private capital could do as good a job as that performed in several cities by the federal housing projects administration. Many of these F.H.A. multiple dwelling places are located where once there were slums. They are filled to capacity and there are waiting lists.

Organized labor has been in the forefront of the fight for rehabilitation of slum areas. The results thus far gained are proof of the practicability of the idea and the necessity for its further extension. Here's a job for the city planners, right on their front door step. Let them perform a bit of plastic surgery on the face of their city, and the attractions of the suburbs will grow less and less.

The revelations of the 1940 census, even at this preliminary stage, are heavy with significance. Big news of the inventory is that the total population of the United States is 131,000,000, as compared with 123,000,000 ten years ago. We have increased only 8,000,000, whereas from 1920 to 1930 we grew 17,000,000. Sociologists accurately forecast that we would grow only about one-half as fast in the decade between 1930 and 1940 as we did in the previous ten years, and predict that in another thirty years we shall have ceased to increase at all.

The far west grew the fastest in the last decade, due to the fact that we continue a 300-year-old practice of moving in that direction. The south was next in population increase, because of the high birth rate in that region and because southerners have not been leaving the south as they did in former years. Several states in the "dust bowl" area—the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma—lost population, revealing the extent to which the ravages of the drought years have affected them.

Big cities have almost stopped growing, according to available census figures. New York grew only 6 per cent between 1930 and 1940, and Chicago's population remained stationary. The growth of each of these cities in the previous decade was about 25 per cent. Philadelphia lost population, as did also Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston and Cleveland.

The decrease in the rate of population growth shows up in the number of young people in the country, and a decreased birth rate. The small increase in population is evidenced in the larger number of older people, and sociologists conclude that the age structure of the country is changing. So, while there are more people in the country than ever before, the proportion of young people to the total population is smaller. It is from this fact that predictions are made of eventual decrease in our total number. This situation is found to have wide ramifications throughout the economic structure, may, in fact, bring about a complete reconstruction of our economic system.

In the first place, the life span of the average person has been lengthened in recent years, and this has been reflected in the last decade by the increase in the labor force, which has grown some 7,000,000. This, together with the prospect of a steadied, non-increasing population, will tend to standardize consumer demands and stabilize markets. Further investment of capital will be affected by these factors, because about one-half of our capital investment in the past century has gone to provide facilities for expansion of industrial production. Where will the demand for further expansion of industry come from, if population and consequently markets are stabilized?

Fair distribution of the wealth, of course, is something organized labor has been fighting for ever since the first union was formed. It has meant contention and strife, because those on capital's side of the fence couldn't be convinced that high wages and short hours would work to the advantage of all. However, capital may have to reverse its opinion in these matters, in order to increase the purchasing power of the domestic market and preserve itself and Democracy.

There is no reason why, in a country as abundant and fruitful as ours, there should ever have been an over-worked, underpaid class of people. If the implications of the 1940 census are borne out, it may be that we will live to witness the end of starvation, sweatshop conditions and underprivi-

lege. If permanent stabilization of markets is effected, the heretofore unavoidable surge of industry upward to "boom" periods, and downward again to "depressions" may be controlled.

The general shift of population from urban to suburban and rural areas which the census reveals, is particularly interesting because it indicates a reversal of the one-time universal urge to move from the farm to the big city. Not only have the outlying districts of large cities become the choice of thousands of people for home sites, but the population of farms has for the first time in history, increased.

The Census Bureau has not yet computed the figures to show whether the farms or the small communities grew the faster in the last ten years. An estimate, not an actual count, of the farm population in 1940 has been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The figure is 32,000,000, an increase of 6.9 per cent over the farm population of 1930. This gain of the farms in population is surprising, because the farm had been losing population for twenty years. The farm population was 2,000,000 smaller in 1930 than in 1910.

This growth in rural population at the expense of the cities may change the cultural pattern of the country. More people are living now in areas where aducational, public health, entertainment and recreational facilities and other cultural phases of the national life are below urban standards. How to raise these standards to prevent a drop in national cultural levels appears to be another future problem.

It seems to be a question with economists yet, whether the increase in farm population means a real reversal of a trend, or is merely the result of the business depression. However, with the unemployment problem as yet unsolved, and the prospect of no growing demand for labor in urban centers, it is believed that the rural movement may mean a permanent change in the pattern of America.

Some observers fear that perhaps a peasant class will grow up in the United States. This speculation is reinforced by the disparity between urban and rural income, which had been increasing until counteracted in part by the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture. A bright spot in the picture, however, is that real rural poverty of peasants is found where the farm lands are overcrowded, where the ratio of arable land to farm hands is low, a condition which exists predominantly in Europe. It does not seem probable that we shall reach that stage in the United States. The problem seems to be chiefly one of faulty economic structure again, and the farmer's lot may be improved in the reconstructed system which sociologists and economists envision.

The 1940 census, which has already given forth a wealth of information, will run up a bill of approximately \$53,000,000 and will have required an army of statisticians working three years to complete the count. The results are well worth the money and time. The story will not be fully told for several years, but it is being revealed to us item by item for the different population centers as soon as the additions are ready. This time the scope of the questionnaires was broadened considerably over that of previous census takings. Information not only about population, but facts covering living habits of all classes, education, income, employment and other important material was gathered. Thus for perhaps the first time in our history we will have an all revealing factual picture of how Americans live, where, and even why.

AFL Convention Summarized

FOLLOWING is a summary of some of the actions taken by the American Federation of Labor at its sixtieth conventions held in New Orleans:

Social Security—Extension to employes of private hospitals, private and parochial schools, publishing houses owned and operated by religious and charitable organizations, and whose products are sold to the public.

War in Europe—Extension of all help and assistance to Great Britain in her hour of need by our government short of war itself.

Defense—Labor representation on all matters affecting labor's welfare; equal representation of employers and employes on advisory groups connected with employment control.

Selective Service—Assurance of re-employment at his old position upon return to civilian life of any man called for military service by the government.

Union Management Co-operation—Extension as rapidly as possible; AFL president authorized to appoint a committee to counsel union-management co-operation undertakings.

Works Projects Administration—Abolition of policy of invading the construction industry by transferring of public projects from contracts with private companies to W. P. A. undertakings with wages and labor standards below those fixed by union agreements and prevailing in private industry.

Anti-Trust Laws—Condemned the course of Anti-Trust Division of Justice Department for its unwarranted and destructive activities against organized labor in enforcing anti-trust laws.

Fair Labor Standards Act—Commended Administrator of the act for holding that there should be no lowering of labor standards established by law because of the national defense program.

Social Security—Extension of old-age protection for all wage earners and their families.

Unemployment Compensation—Revision of state legislation to extend compensation period, reduce waiting period, provide larger benefits and eliminate experience rating.

Health Insurance and Hospitalization—More adequate hospital and medical care for persons of low incomes and inclusion of both permanent and temporary disability insurance in the social security program.

U. S. Housing Administration—Adequate appropriations to enable the USHA to continue its activities and supply the additional needed low rent housing and slum clearance to house under healthy and sanitary conditions workers in the low income groups.

Navy Yard Wages—Reopening of the wage schedules effective November 18 so that adequate increases may be provided.

National Labor Relations Act—Amendments to include a change in the unit rule, to permit skilled employes and recognized classifications of workers to retain their separate unity; direct court appeal by labor organizations in representation cases; preserving the integrity of collective bargaining agreements lawfully entered into by bona fide labor organizations; elimination of unwarranted delays in procedure; five-man labor board in place of present three-man board.

Post Office Employees—Legislation providing annuities for widows of retired post office employes and proportionate annuities for widows of employes who die while in the postal service.

Government Employees—Optional retirement after 30 years of service and compulsory retirement at age 60 for all groups regardless of roster title; legislation recognizing right of government employes to bargain collectively regarding conditions not determined by law.

Government Contracts—Amend Walsh-Healey Act to prohibit the awarding of contracts by the United States Government or its departments or agencies to concerns which have been found to have denied their employes the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Prison-Made Goods—Extension of legislation restricting sale of goods made in penal institutions.

Oppressive Labor Practices—Enactment of Senate Bill S. 1970, passed by the Senate but not reported by House Committee on Labor.

National Sportsmen's Exposition Deals With Organized Labor

Along about this time of year thousands of our members interested in hunting and fishing have stacked away their rifles and have packed up their fishing rods.

During the next month these lovers of the great outdoor sports will be telling their friends fairy stories about the ten point bucks they missed by the margin of a hair or about the whale sized fish they hooked but didn't land.

By the first of February their friends will be telling them to 'tell their stories to Sweeney.'

However, the hunters and fishermen will not be daunted then as they will find many outlets for their enthusiasm in a chain of high class Sportsmen's and Boat Shows which will be conducted across the country by the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions Inc.

Here is an organization which has been in the exposition business for thirty-six years and throughout its entire existence has enjoyed a perfect reputation for fair dealings with organized labor. Their construction foreman, Jim Wood, is well known and well liked by every business agent with whom he has come in contact as Jim has always been willing to play ball the fair way.

The first Campbell-Fairbanks Sports Show will be held in Boston, Mass., at Mechanics Mall February 1 to 9; next at Grand Central Palace, New York, February 15 to 23; then at Convention Hall, Detroit, March 8 to 16, and the final show of the season at the Manufacturers Building in Indianapolis, March 22 to 30.

Sports other than hunting and fishing are also featured in these shows and the many thrilling water sports contests pack a sufficient wallop to be of interest to men, women and children, even though they are not interested in hunting and fishing.

One of the most outstanding acts in the 1941 shows will be the group of ten Springer Spaniels who will retrieve diving ducks and perform other startling commands of their trainer in an eighty foot lake.

Log rollers, canoe tilters, fly and bait casting champions and many other performers commends these shows for the support of organized labor.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

A Really "Good Risk"

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Matthew VI:21.

Taking that as a text, let's pursue further, in the interest of realism, the credits-to-Britain matter, as it relates to President Roosevelt's Cleveland pledge—"the first purpose of our foreign policy is to keep our country out of war."

How does credit extension affect our state of mind toward participation in war?

If we are wise we will benefit from the history of our own generation and see if there isn't a better, safer and more practical way to aid Britain, and ourselves, than the one we followed before—the one which ended with Britain in default and us with the title of Uncle Shylock.

The subject of loans came up early in the first World War. The House of Morgan asked the State Department if there would be any objection to a private loan. William Jennings Bryan on Aug. 10, 1914, objected, saying "money is the worst of all contraband because it commands everything else."

But the pressure of circumstances soon changed that. Historian Thomas A. Bailey in his "Diplomatic History of the United States" aptly describes the process:

"At the outbreak of the war the United States had been wallowing in a depression more serious than the panic of 1907; but the phenomenal development of war trade ushered in an era of feverish prosperity. At first it was not necessary for the Allies to borrow money; they could use the large American debits in Europe. But as the months slipped by these were rapidly exhausted. It soon became apparent that if loans on credits could not be obtained in the United States, the mushroom traffic in war supplies would abruptly cease, and the nation be plunged back into dreary depression. In short, the trade was perhaps as essential to the economic life of America as it was to the military life of the Allies."

President Wilson reversed the State Department's policy. And there went the ball game.

By August of the following year Treasury Secretary McAdoo was writing the President: "Great Britain is our best customer . . . her purchases have enormously increased . . . the high prices of food have brought great prosperity to our farmers, while the purchases of war munitions have set factories going to full capacity . . . great prosperity is coming . . . it is in fact already here. It will be tremendously increased if we can extend reasonable credits to our customers."

Then State Secretary Lansing threw in his weight. And so the fiscal story unfolds. You know the rest. How we got in, and how we came out. In December, 1933, Britain quit paying.

Today our sympathies are with Britain—even more so than then, for there was a time back there when we were in bitter controversy with her over freedom of the seas.

If and when she runs out of money, how should she get from us financial aid?

We think there is an answer. Profiting from our own experience as both Uncle Shylock and Uncle Sap and from the truism that a "loan oft loses both itself and friend" why not this time make it a business proposition?

We need certain real estate. England now owns it. Her Caribbean possessions and Bermuda are of little strategic value to her but of great importance to us. We could afford to pay a steep price.

Why not deal? Why not clear the books? Why again travel that same dismal road of I. O. U.'s and ill-will?—Indianapolis Times.

It Can Happen Here

An indication of what war may, and probably will, mean to labor comes from England where it has been decreed that men must work for what the government may offer at wages held satisfactory.

It is contained in the declaration of Ernest Bevin, minister of labor, in a House of Commons debate on unemployment insurance, where he said must involve the breaking of many trade union agreements.

"Another change proposed," said Mr. Bevin, "is in regard to a person following his occupation in his own district, who is offered a job at the standard rate although he is receiving a rate above the standard. The House has imposed on me powers to send people to work on work of national importance. Therefore I propose to take this power—that if I can offer a man a job at the normal trade union rate, notwithstanding the fact that he may have a higher rate on the job he left, I shall be entitled to put him on work of national importance in conformity with the orders passed by the House the other day."

That from Mr. Bevin, whose fidelity to the interests of those who labor has never been questioned means in plain English that however well meaning an official may be, in time of war, everything must be subordinated to winning.

It can happen here.

In a small way, although we are officially at war with nobody, it is happening now in the demands of army officers in charge of defense work that standard conditions be abandoned.

Terror-Stricken Fuehrer

Hitler, according to a report from Paris, lives "in terror of violent death." It is stated that he is so fearful of the royal British air force that he will not sleep in hotels. When he is in France he takes refuge at night in railway tunnels. That will seem like poetic justice to an outside world which considers the extent to which he has forced millions of helpless civilians to live in terror of violent death.

The consensus of war observers would that Der Fuehrer is destined to fare badly if Germany fails to win the war. He has "purged" leaders at home who were suspected of half-hearted loyalty to him. Nobody doubts what he would be likely to do to a vanquished foe if opportunity were to present itself. It is only natural he should be apprehensive not only of the moment, but of the future. He may recall, however, the determination of the British to "hang the Kaiser" at the end of the last war, and the latter lived happily ever afterward at Doorn.

Alien Mail Propaganda

A timely inquiry has been proposed by Representative Dies, chairman of the committee investigating un-American activities, into the distribution by the Post Office Department of alien propaganda. The congressman wishes to learn how much it is costing the taxpayers to handle a large volume of Nazi material under terms of an international treaty. Huge masses of such subversive matter have been mailed to the United States, much of it coming via Russia and Siberia.

The Nazis are not the only offenders, as Soviet, Italian and Japanese propaganda agencies have been engaged in similar organized campaigns. Germany's efforts take first rank, however, because the triumph of democracy demands the destruction of Hitlerism and his war machine. There would be little reason to fear Italy and Japan if the Nazis were crushed, while Russia's armed forces are not deemed a serious menace to democratic nations.

Chairman Dies will provide some highly interesting information for the American people if he reveals the poundage of German mail distributed by our postal officials. There is no reason why the United States should pay large sums for handling propaganda of what virtually is an enemy country. Use of our postal facilities might be excused under treaty terms if the Nazis adhered to their part of the agreement. It is obvious that Hitlerism is not giving Americans free reign in distributing material citing the advantages of democracy.

This attitude parallels the Nazi policy of organizing pro-Hitler groups in the United States. We have been too tolerant of the German-American Bund units, which have affronted this country's hospitality and technical neutrality. No such societies promoting the American way of life would have been permitted in Germany. It is only just that Germany should receive the same kind of treatment it accords to other nations opposed to the totalitarian ideology.

The extent of the propaganda mail campaign may be judged by the assertion of Mr. Dies that a mailing list in Chicago alone contained names of 220,000 persons supposedly receptive to Nazi propaganda. The list was prepared through co-operation of pro-Germans in the United States. Another task is the discovery of sums sent from sympathizers in America to finance the fighting machine of the axis powers. Sharp restrictions have been imposed on amounts of money which may be taken out of Europe. Similar prohibitions should prevent any substantial sums leaving the United States to aid the enemies of freedom and democracy.

McGrady Back On The Job

Back to Washington, where he will certainly be useful in the months ahead, goes Edward F. McGrady.

The former pressroom foreman, labor organizer, A. F. of L. lobbyist, NRA adviser and Assistant Secretary of Labor is taking leave from his vice presidency of the Radio Corporation to serve as labor consultant to Secretary of War Stimson.

When labor disputes threaten defense production, it will be a satisfaction to know that this veteran trouble-shooter, domestic diplomat and practical philosopher, who has served labor, industry and government with equal success, is on hand.

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
W. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1941, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., beginning Wednesday morning November 13, 1940. The nineteen international unions comprising the Department were fully represented. Total number of delegates eighty-one.

That part of the President's Report dealing with Jurisdictional Disputes we herewith quote:

It will be remembered that the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department was amended by the 33rd Annual Convention held in Cincin-

nati, Ohio, September, 1939, to provide a plan for settling jurisdictional disputes which arise frequently in the jurisdiction of local councils.

The plan provided that in the first instance an attempt should be made to adjust the dispute locally if possible and failing in this that the dispute be referred, either by the local Building and Construction Trades Council having territorial jurisdiction or by one of the National or International Unions parties to the dispute, to the President of the Department for decision, with the definite provision that no stoppages of work be permitted pending such decision. If, after such decision was rendered by the President of the Department, either National or International Union was dissatisfied with the award there were provisions made whereby decisions rendered by the President would be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

During the year the Department has had requests for and rendered decisions in 752 jurisdictional disputes and of that number there have been referred to the National Referee requests for decisions in twenty cases.

A marked reduction in the number of jurisdictional disputes has resulted. Stoppages of work due to jurisdictional disputes have been almost entirely eliminated. The Referee on three occasions has scheduled time and place for hearings of cases referred to him for final determination, but due to mitigating circumstances and various parties to the cases scheduled for hearing were unable to make appearances for the purpose of submitting evidence. Chief among these might be the wave of investigations and litigations which swept the country and affected almost all National and International Unions, as well as the vast majority of Building and Construction Trades Councils and a large number of the principal contractors of the nation.

While the results have been encouraging we are far from satisfactorily solving the problem of strikes over jurisdictional disputes and I recommend and urge that an earnest endeavor be made through cooperation on the part of National and International Unions to curtail further the stoppages of work for the causes mentioned above.

The Report of the Secretary gave the following:

Table of Membership of International Unions

	Average members in good standing 1939	Average members in good standing 1940
Asbestos Workers -----	4,000	4,000
Boiler Makers -----	8,667	16,000
Bricklayers -----	65,000	65,000
Carpenters -----	150,000	150,000
Electrical Workers -----	130,000	130,000
Elevator Constructors -----	10,164	10,164
Engineers -----	22,266	32,333
Granite Cutters -----	5,000	5,000
Iron Workers -----	40,006	40,865
Lathers -----	8,100	8,100
Laborers -----	153,958	161,875
Marble Polishers -----	5,500	5,500
Painters -----	100,200	100,680
Plasterers -----	19,549	19,149
Plumbers -----	40,000	40,000
Roofers -----	4,000	4,000
Sheet Metal -----	18,750	18,750
Stone Cutters -----	4,100	4,100
Teamsters -----	33,333	33,333
Total -----	822,593	844,016

Gain in Membership—21,423.

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils-----	501
State Building and Construction Trades Councils-----	11
Internationals affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department	19
Total -----	531

The Executive Council reported that a sub-committee of the Council had been appointed to consider the cases referred to the National Referee which had been withdrawn by orders of the Council so that they could be reviewed, reconsidered and acted upon. The sub-committee submitted the following report to the Executive Council on each case. We are only dealing with the cases in which our organization is involved.

Case No. 1—Mastic Tile, Asphalt Tile, Rubber Tile and Sheet Rubber, and/or Linoleum.

The Committee recommends that this matter be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Council voted to approve the action of the sub-committee and the convention concurred in their action.

Case No. 3—Concrete Forms, Other Forms, Hanging of Soffits, and Bending and Placing of Pencil Rods.

The Committee finds that the jurisdiction award to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America concedes that where forms are built of wood the jurisdiction lies with the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; that in the case of other forms the Committee recommends that they be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Council voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee. The Convention concurred in the action of the Executive Council.

Case No. 4—Theatre Seats and Seats Permanently Installed in Theatres, Auditoriums, Schools, Churches and Other Public and Semi-Public Places.

The Committee recommends that this case be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Council voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred in their action.

Case No. 6—Installation of Wood Block Flooring.

The Committee recommends that this case be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Council voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the convention approved their action.

Case No. 11—Erection of Conveyors and Trayveyors, Placing of Machinery and Other Work Incidental Thereto.

The Committee recommends that the work covered by this title be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Council voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention approved their action.

Case No. 14—Setting of Bakery Ovens.

The Committee recommends that the subject covered by this title be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred in the action of the Executive Council.

Case No. 16—Erection of Stran Steel and Work Incident to the Erection of Stran Steel.

The Committee recommends that the subject covered by this title be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

Case No. 17—Erection of Pyrofill Roof Construction and Work Incident to the Erection.

The Committee recommends that the subject covered by this title be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

Case No. 19—Acoustical Materials When Stuck or Nailed.

The Committee discussed in detail the temporary agreement arrived at between the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Plasterers over the erection or installation of acoustical materials when stuck or nailed and which is recorded on Pages 159, 160 and 161 of the proceedings of the 33rd annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department and recommend that this matter be referred to the National Referee for final determination.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

The following cases do not go to the National Referee as they have been already adjusted and the Executive Council so reported.

Case No. 2—Driving of Piling of Every Description, Except Where Definitely Awarded by the A. F. of L. or Recognized Decisions of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The Committee finds that the award of jurisdiction over driving of piling of all descriptions has previously been determined by an action of the American Federation of Labor in Convention at Buffalo, New York, 1917.

The Executive Council voted to approve the findings of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

Case No. 7—Asbestos Siding or Asbestos Shingles When Used for Siding.

The Committee recommends the withdrawal of this case without comment.

The Executive Committee voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

Case No. 8—Installation of Grounds, Insulation, the Erection of Patented Blackboards, Installation of Chalk Rail and Trim in Connection Therewith.

The Committee suggests that the President of the Department call a conference of the Presidents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers to consider the subject covered by this title.

The Executive Council voted to include the President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union as a party to this conference and voted to approve the recommendation of the sub-committee as amended. The Convention approved the action of the Executive Council.

Case No. 10—Sliding Doors,—Hollow Metal, Kalamein, or Automatic Closing Doors Used for Fire Prevention Purposes.

The Committee finds that the work covered in this title is covered by an Agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

The Executive Council voted to approve the findings of the sub-committee and the Convention concurred.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

JOHN P. COYNE, Operating Engineers, President.

L. P. LINDELOF, Painters, First Vice-President.

RICHARD J. GRAY, Bricklayers, Second Vice-President.

WILLIAM McSORLEY, Lathers, Third Vice-President.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, Teamsters, Fourth Vice-President.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters, Fifth Vice-President.
ROBERT BYRON, Sheet Metal Workers, Sixth Vice-President.
GEORGE MASTERSON, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Seventh Vice-President.
EDWARD J. BROWN, Electrical Workers, Eighth Vice-President.
HERBERT RIVERS, Laborers, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
JOHN STEVENSON,
HAROLD HANOVER,
CHAS. JOHNSON, JR.,
ROLAND ADAMS,
R. E. ROBERTS,

Delegates.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE 56th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As your delegate to the 56th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Vancouver, B. C., week of September 23rd, I hereby submit the following report:

The convention was called to order on Monday at 10:00 a.m. by E. Jamieson, President of the Vancouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, who on behalf of the Council welcomed the delegates to the West Coast City.

He then introduced Honorable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor for the Province, who expressed his pleasure in welcoming labor leaders such as Tom Moore, who were respected not only by the labor movement, but by the Government and employers alike.

His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Hamber of B. C. who followed stressed the need for concerted effort between capital and labor, to thrust back the ominous threat to democracy that overshadows the world.

Honorable Norman McLarty, Dominion Minister of Labor, sent a message from Ottawa, expressing regret at being unable to attend, owing to pressing duties, and tendered thanks of the Government for the manner in which the willing pledge of labor cooperation in the war effort has been upheld.

President Tom Moore upon being handed the gavel thanked the speakers for their welcome, and dealing with the war situation, declared his confidence in Canada's ability to support Britain in her struggle against the murderous assaults of Naziism.

He urged labor to stand firm against surrender of those things to which it is justly entitled, while prosecuting Canada's war effort to the full.

The President foresaw a time when the counsel of labor would be needed in the reconstruction of a war torn world. In the meantime, he urged maintenance of faith in the democratic way of life, and support, at all times, of constituted authority.

President Moore then read a cable he had just received from the British Trade Union Congress, informing him that the Fraternal Delegate from Great Britain,

Brother William Golightly, was listed among the victims on the evacuee ship, torpedoed September 17th and was presumed to be dead.

The President asked the delegates to stand in silence in respect to the memory of Brother Golightly.

The Credential Committee reported that 238 credentials had been received, and recommended that four delegates be not seated, whose policies had been declared objectionable.

An interesting address was given by A. Staal, Secretary of the International Labor Office, formerly of Geneva, but now finding haven in Montreal. After his address, tribute was paid to our Federal Government, in inviting and giving sanctuary to the International Labor Office in Montreal.

There were 239 resolutions submitted for the consideration of the convention.

The inception of Federal unemployment Act was a cause for numerous resolutions. A covering resolution was that all wage earners should be included and agreed that a \$3,000 wage should be the amount against the \$2,000 now suggested.

It was decided that in view of the appointment of Secretary-Treasurer Tallon as Labor Member of the Federal Board, our interests should be protected and some resolutions as presented may add to his difficulties rather than be helpful.

An eight-hour day for workers in all war industries was adopted as official policy of the Congress. Dominion and Provincial governments will be approached by the Congress in an effort to have limitations placed on hours of work in certain industries.

On the question of holidays with pay, the Executives were empowered to approach all provincial governments with a request for legislation compelling employers to grant annual holidays with pay to all employes with more than twelve months' service.

A six-point plan for the establishment of a permanent peace after the war was adopted as policy by the Congress, and government was urged to be guided by these principles, as follows:

1. No dictated peace.
2. All nations to be given the right to develop their own nationally characteristic civilizations, providing there is no infringement on the rights of others.
3. War to be outlawed and aggression banned.
4. Recognition to be made of all rights of national, racial, and religious minorities.
5. An international authority to be established and empowered to prevent anarchy through political and economic means.
6. Imperialism to be abandoned and the interests of natives to be paramount where self government cannot be conceded.

It was urged that Congress must have representations equal to that of government, employers, and financial interests, on any peace conference sitting at the termination of the war, further the peace must be for the benefit of the whole of mankind, and must make possible a more equitable distribution of goods, a re-absorption into industry of those now in uniform and a readjustment of the social structure.

The peace must not be dictated with a view to humiliation and revenge, but must give some restitution to the victims of aggression. The war must be to end war, and we must urge on the federal government the study of the problems now existing and the adoption of social measures to prevent the tragic conditions which have been undergone since the close of the last war.

A lengthy debate was caused by twelve resolutions under the Defense of Canada Regulations. These were dealt with by the Committee on Officers reports, who replied to unions, criticizing arrest of trade unionists.

This committee declared that the Executive had failed to find any evidence of prosecution by the government for membership in a trade union or for carrying out legitimate trade union activities. The Committee presented a substitute motion for the whole, which was endorsed.

A resolution objecting to compulsory cadet training was defeated, when an overwhelming vote upheld the recommendations of nonconcurrence by the resolution committee.

Resolutions calling for insurance for soldiers and general provisions for all of our fighting forces, including reinstatement and provisions for employment. Food prices commissions were endorsed, and the Wagner Act of the United States found favor.

The fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. was Brother A. Reilly, who gave a very interesting address to the delegates, dealing chiefly with the war situation. He said in part:

"We all represent the working man of the nations of this hemisphere. This war has thrown us together economically. Its aftermath will throw us still more closely together and it is then that we must be prepared to withstand the real threat of dictatorship to our wages, hours and working conditions.

"The wages and conditions of North America cannot survive if we have slave labor in South America and throughout the rest of the world. The present war will undoubtedly leave the Americans as an economic unit and we must face the realities of that situation and be prepared to so organize that we can cope with the change of world conditions and preserve the benefits we have slowly won through the years at tremendous sacrifice. This is no problem as between my country and yours. We speak the same language. We come of common blood and we have the same ideals of freedom and democracy.

"Our work in the United States has been retarded by dual unions which have threatened, in many instances, the existence of the old and tried unions which have won for the workers a greater reward for their labors. In most instances the threat of dual unions has not been serious but their activities have served to divert us from our larger goals and to prevent us from doing what we would otherwise have done.

"The threat of dual unionism can have but one effect and that effect is to throw organized labor into chaos and make it an easier prey for those who constantly seek to destroy it. The dual unions in our country have been a haven for Communists agitators whose only ambition is to destroy free labor. Communism can not flourish anywhere that labor is free. Labor must be destroyed before any kind of dictatorship can succeed.

"Soviet Russia understands that as well as Nazi Germany and the condition of labor in Russia today is the answer to those who tell us that Communism offers labor anything but slavery. Russia has put labor in chains.

"The Teamsters Union, with which I am affiliated, recognizes this perhaps more keenly than any other union. We will make no compromise with Communism or its agents. We will not tolerate them. Whenever we find one inside our union we kick him out. That's all there is to it. Some unions make the mistake of permitting Communists to hold membership and to continually usurp and abuse the privileges of free speech at union meetings.

"Some unions are in constant turmoil. They lose sight of their economic objectives and are in a constant state of civil war. Organizations split by such strife are useless to themselves and to their membership. They are too tolerant with those who would destroy them and who, as far as practical results are concerned, have already destroyed them. I believe that any union is destroyed which has a violent Communist minority which prevents the union from performing its normal functions.

"I understand that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Government of Canada have taken forceful and adequate steps to protect themselves against these enemies who bore from within. I congratulate you for that. It is necessary if you are to guard yourselves from the knives of traitors and the bombs of saboteurs. We in the United States are learning these lessons too. We have been somewhat slow and easy going, but we are awake to the menace that lurks in our midst, ready to strike when we are off our guard.

"It is a source of deep regret to your brothers in the United States to find you engaged in a bitter war which threatens the existence of democratic government

throughout the world. We know that in war time labor suffers. We also realize that before long we may be sharing your sufferings. The clouds of war are hanging almost as largely over the United States as over the Dominion of Canada. We are threatened by the same enemies as you are and we are waiting without fear for the day that may call us to meet them. Naturally no labor man wants war. But any laboring man recognizes that there are certain human values far greater than life itself. The pioneers of labor have many times taken their lives in their hands to challenge the forces of organized greed. They have faced gunfire and gas on the picket line to uphold their inalienable rights. And labor, which will face a domestic enemy fearlessly, will also face a foreign foe with the same determination to sacrifice life itself rather than let injustice and tyranny prevail. And I can promise you this, the working man of the United States will never permit the working men of Canada to be enslaved by Hitler, by Stalin, by the Emperor of Japan, or by any other man or group of men, as long as God gives the strength to raise our right arms and the vision to see where to land the blow.

"The interests of my people are identical with yours and fortunately the leaders of our two nations appreciate this. Your Premier and our President have pledged us to stand together to keep tyranny from the shores of the Americas. We stand beside you as you stand beside us. In no other way can humanity be protected from the darkness that seeks to envelope us. Today, between our countries, lies an unfortified boundary line that we hoped would stand forever as an example to the world of how neighbors can live together in peace and fairness. The threat of total war may compel us to fortify that boundary line, not as a threat to you but as a mutual protection to a possible invader. The day may come when guns may bristle along our northern frontier but those guns will not be pointed at the heart of Canada. They will be pointed at those who seek to sink a knife in the heart of Canada.

"Our great and peace loving democracy must bestir itself. It must arm. The thought of conscription is hateful to me as it must be hateful to you. But we must impose restrictions upon ourselves temporarily in order to protect our liberties permanently."

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Tom Moore—Ottawa, Ont. President
 A. D'Aoust—Hull, Que., Sec.-Treas.
 P. Bengough—Vancouver, B. C. Vice-Pres.
 J. Whitebone—St. Johns, N. B. Vice-Pres.
 E. Sinfeld—Toronto, Ont. Vice-Pres.

Your Delegate was elected member of the Ontario Provincial Executive Board. E. Jamieson of Vancouver was elected Fraternal Delegate to the A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans this year.

On account of the war situation, no Fraternal Delegate was elected to attend the British Trades Union Congress Convention.

The City of Calgary, Alberta, was chosen as next year's Convention City.

ROBERT J. BARNETT,

STAYAWAY NOTICE

All carpenters are informed that the Portage County Ohio district can supply all men needed for the Ordnance plant job at Ravenna, Ohio.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1907	Norfolk, Va.	788	Rock Island, Ill.
759	Odessa, Tex.	1928	Asheville, N. C.
784	Toledo, Ohio	793	Union, S. C.
1914	Cairo, Ill.	2582	Urbana, Ark.
2840	Gaston, Ore.	1376	Norfolk, Va.
774	Dallas, Tex.	1379	Frederickstown, Ohio
786	Burlington, Ia.	2814	Lacoochee, Fla.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Edward Dufresne, Local 370, Lenox, Mass.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep sorrow that we write you of the death of Brother Edward Dufresne, one of our oldest members, who died at the age of 88 years and eleven months. Brother Dufresne joined Local 370 November 3, 1897, and had held continuous membership here.

He served as warden for many years and as honorary warden. Brother Dufresne worked at the trade until about eight years ago when he retired. He died September 20 after a three-day illness.

Fraternally,
Maurice Howes, Financial Secretary,
Local 370, Lenox, Mass.



BROTHER HENRY SONTKER, LOCAL 47, ST. LOUIS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 47 of St. Louis, Mo., mourns the death of its oldest member, Brother Henry Sontker, who died October 16, after reaching the age of 96 years.

Brother Sontker was initiated in the Brotherhood in 1891, having continuous membership until time of death.

He and his wife entered the Good Samaritan Home about 15 years ago. His wife passed away eight years ago.

For the last four or five years Brother Sontker's hearing and sight were very poor, during which time he was seriously ill several times and recovered. Since then he had always expressed himself as wanting to live until he was 100 years old.

Local 47 took charge of his burial.

Victor N. Frey, Recording Secretary.

Brother Durie Shunk, Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We write to you of the death of Brother Durie Shunk, one of our best liked and most respected members.

We are proud of the record of Brother Shunk in Local 322. In a quarter of a century as financial secretary he missed only three meetings and his fatal illness kept him away from his Local duties on two of those occasions. The death of Brother Shunk on November 30 deprived Local 322 of a loyal brother and a true friend.

Fraternally,
John D. Hood, Recording Secretary.



BROTHER ALEXANDER McLAREN, LOCAL 149, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Members of Local 149, Irvington, N. Y., lost one of their group when Brother Alexander McLaren died recently. A resolution was passed as a tribute of respect and the Local charter ordered draped for a period of thirty days in his memory. A copy of the resolution was spread on the minutes.

BROTHER PETER JOHNSON, LOCAL 181, CHICAGO

Brother Peter E. Johnson, member of Local 181, Chicago, and a native of Sweden, died October 10 after a lingering illness. Born in Sweden, September 7, 1872, Brother Johnson came to America at the age of ten. He joined the Brotherhood December 11, 1899.

Brother Johnson always took an active part in the Brotherhood program.

He was married to Miss Hannah Newberg in 1905, who, along with two daughters, survive.

**BROTHER OSCAR ENDBERG, LOCAL 461, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.**

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Oscar Engberg, age 73, of Local 461, Highland Park, Ill., passed away November 14. He was a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-eight years and a member of Local 461 for twenty-nine years.

Fraternally,

Frank McCaffrey, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER ARTHUR BULGIN, LOCAL 2172, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that we write of the death of Brother Arthur Bulgin, of Local 2172, Boston, Mass., one of our most loyal members. He was born in Somerset, England, in 1866 and joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in 1894. He became our treasurer in 1924.

Fraternally,

John Fletcher, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER HOWARD CLEVELAND, LOCAL 334, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Howard Cleveland, of Local 334, Saginaw, Mich., died November 25. He was one of the best known members of Local 334 having served his time as an apprentice and being one of us ever since. Brother Cleveland was the type of man who makes for the betterment of all unions and their activities. He was ever willing to give his time for the progress of the Brotherhood. His death will be felt by all of us.

Fraternally,

Harry Chambers, Recording Secretary.

The first American flag, flown in 1775, bore the words "Liberty or Death." The first authorized American flag appeared June 14, 1777, with 13 stars and 13 stripes. In 1795 there were 15 stars and 15 stripes, but within a short time the stripes were changed back to 13 and stars were added for each new state. Today the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia is the only establishment in the United States permitted to fly the flag of 13 stars.

Though Venus is the planet closest to earth, at times approaching within 26,000,000 miles, no astronomer has ever been able to observe its surface, so cloudy is its atmosphere. From their observations, scientists believe its atmosphere is largely carbon dioxide.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 246 Again Remembers Its Heroes

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a meeting of Local 246 held on November 19, 1940, resolutions were adopted to do honor to its members who had served the Colors in the World War. In 1917, when the United States entered the conflict, our Local members were not excluded from being called to the front—thirty-five of whom we had records were called and served with honor. By kind Providence, after hostilities ceased, our thirty-five members returned to their beloved U. S. A. A large handsome hand-made resolution hangs in our rooms with these heroes' names inscribed thereon, and each one of them received a photograph copy of same. The names inscribed are:

John Agresta, James Curr, Harry Goldenberg, Edward Hochberg, William Mathews, Fred Newell, Emil Porkorny, Charles Schiller, Abe Rachomolowitz, William Bell, Charles Essing, Edward Heiberg, Harry Lane, Joseph Mack, Carl Nielson, Sam Polsky, Geo. Sobrofke, John Vobornick, Otto Borunka, Charles Flohr, Harvey Hirsch, Henry Lang, William Mayhew, Ernest Nonnenmacher, Joseph Salzman, Julius Spisack, Harry Zeigler, Anthony Costi, William Gulien, Geo. Henjes, Harry Mulnick, Fred Nehring, John Preli, Geo. Schick, and Al Schick.

Also by resolution, a ceremony is held at our first meeting after each Armistice Day, at which time the Honor Roll is read and Roll called. November 18th this year was no exception and our sole purpose is to show those who served and are still with us that we are proud of their records and that they not only did their part to bring glory to our country but were a credit and an inspiration to our organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America.

Our hall was decorated with the National Colors and those present were presented with an American Flag.

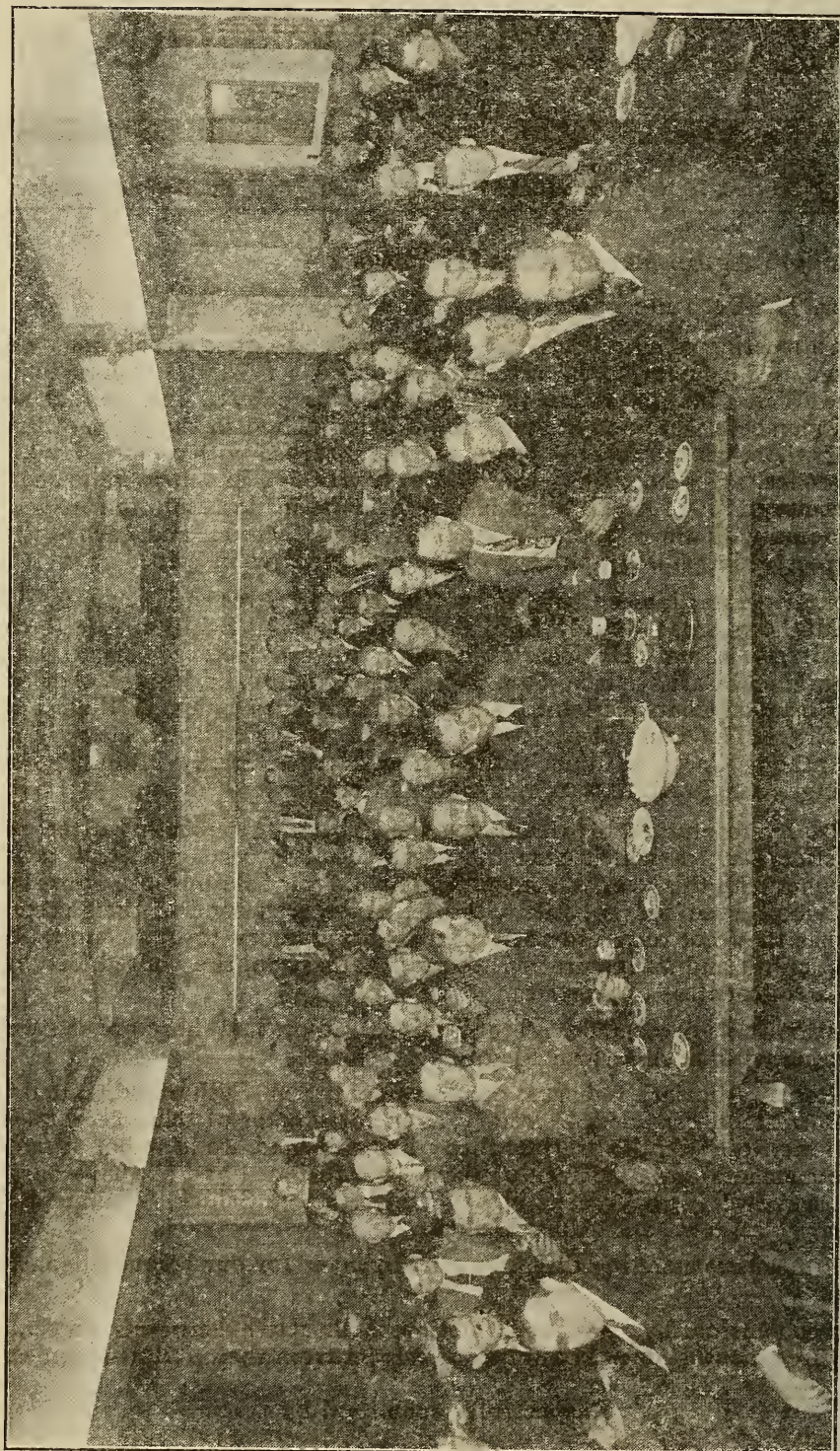
After appropriate remarks, our President, Sam Sutherland, called on Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary, as the originator of these ceremonies, to call the Roll. Of the original thirty-five members, we have but fourteen active members now. Fifteen of them have resigned and six have passed away, namely: John Agresta, Henry Lane, George Schick, William Bell, William Matthews, and Albert Schick.

All members standing offered a silent prayer for our beloved departed heroes.

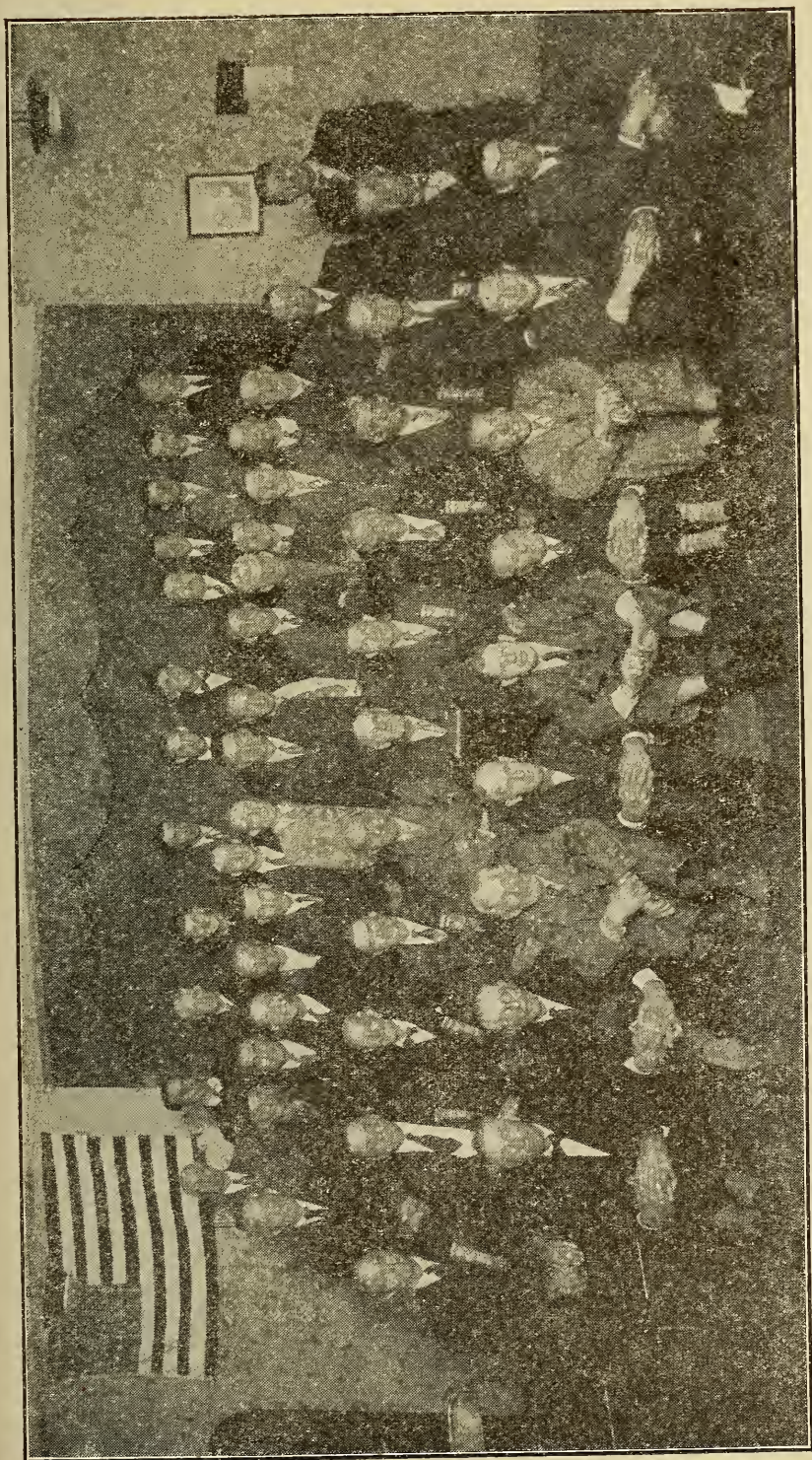
In conclusion, by unanimous motion, each active hero was presented with three months' dues as a token of esteem from their fellow-members.

Respectfully submitted by,

Jos. Holzhauer, Recording Secretary.



CARPENTERS GUESTS OF PABST BREWERY AT SOCIAL ROOM OPENING—Carpenters of the Milwaukee district were guests as the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee dedicated its new social room installed by union labor.



Elyria, Ohio, Local Observes Birthday With Fish Fry

Local 1426, Elyria, Ohio, Celebrates Its 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1426, Elyria, Ohio, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary with a fish fry on November 8. Two of our charter members were present.

Greetings were received from General President William L. Hutcheson. Visiting brothers from Local 705 of Lorain, and Local 1968 of Oberlin were present and congratulated us. Brother Harry Schwarzer of the General Executive Board gave a talk.

A stringed orchestra supplied music.

After talks by charter members, the crowd of seventy-five was ready for the fish fry.

Fraternally,

Eman Cotton, Chairman.

Local 791, Brooklyn Honors Business Agent Nielsen

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Thursday, October 17, in the Ballroom of the Livingston, one of Brooklyn's social centers, there was held an affair worthy of the best traditions of the carpenters of this boro.

The event was a testimonial dinner for Business Agent Hans Nielsen of Local Union 791. The committee in charge, realizing the popularity of the brother and having in mind the number of friends who would be anxious to participate, limited the number of tickets to each Local, to insure a representation from his many friends from our Local Unions.

Over 300 guests sat down to a very enjoyable dinner and entertainment. One of the features of the evening was the Old Timer Table, where some of the aged members of 791 were guests of the Local. The aggregate membership of these 10 brothers in the United Brotherhood totaled 476 years, some holding membership since 1884



Seated on the dais were Peter McGuinness, Register of Boro Brooklyn; Justice Fred Hackenburg; State Senator Edward J. Coughlin; Charles W. Hanson, President N.Y.D.C.; James Donnelly, Board of Education; Daniel Quigley, Vice President N.Y.D.C.; H. R. Cozzens, Executive Board N.Y.D.C.; Abner Green, Chairman Local Union 791; Sam Kaplan, Business Agent Glaziers Union; Louis Nielsen, brother, and Jon Nielsen, son of Business Agent Hans Nielsen; Ed McLaughlin, Toastmaster, and Brother Hans Nielsen.

Telegrams were received from Sidney Pearse, Secretary-Treasurer N.Y.D.C.; John Flynn and William Blair, Representatives of U. B.; Charles Johnson, Jr., Geo. Coughlan, and other prominent members, who, due to previous appointments, could not attend.

Seated at the different tables were officers and members from Locals 135, 246, 257, 284, 366, 385, 488, 608, 740, 787, 808, 1164, 1204, 1456, 1536, 1657, 2163, 2236, 2241, 2305; the Board of Business Agents Boro of Brooklyn, officers and members of 791 and business acquaintances and friends of the guest of the evening.

After the guests had been seated, the affair was opened with the National Anthem, led by the orchestra and joined in by audience. The first

half of the entertainment over, the Chairman of 791 conveyed his thanks and appreciation on behalf of 791, to the guests for their attendance. He then introduced the Toastmaster, Ed McLaughlin, who, introduced Register Peter McGuiness, a constant friend of labor. Mr. McGuiness in a few brief remarks touched on the co-operation between public officials and organized labor..

He was succeeded by Judge Fred Hackenburg, who, when assemblyman in the State Assembly, had rendered valuable services, particularly in the interests of the carpenters.

State Senator Edward J. Coughlin, the next speaker, dwelt on legislation affecting Labor in the State Senate.

Brother Charles W. Hanson was then introduced. He spoke on the work accomplished for the membership and, as did the previous speakers, congratulated the Local Union on their good fortune in having so able a Representative in Brother Nielsen.

The toastmaster then introduced Brother Dan Quigley, Vice President of the New York District Council; Brother H. R. Cozzens, Executive Board member N.Y.D.C.; James Donnely, Board of Education; Sam Kaplan, Glaziers Union; Hugh Cuff, Elevator Constructors; Larry King, Bricklayers; Mr. Louis Nielsen, brother, and Jon Nielsen, son of Hans Nielsen. In conclusion, he introduced the officers of 791 and the Old Timers Table and the audience gave a tribute to our aged brothers. He then called on Brother Dan Quigley, the former Business Agent of 791 and predecessor of Brother Nielsen, to make the presentation.

Brother Quigley, in well chosen remarks, presented Brother Nielsen with a solid gold watch as an expression of the esteem in which he is held.

Brother Nielsen expressed his thanks to all who had contributed to this affair, and while he did not consider he had merited such a tribute, promised to try to live up to the expression of appreciation shown by the members.

The last half of the entertainment was then enjoyed by those present and the event was concluded by all present singing "God Bless America"—and so, in the annals of the Brooklyn Carpenters was written another notable affair.

Fraternally yours,

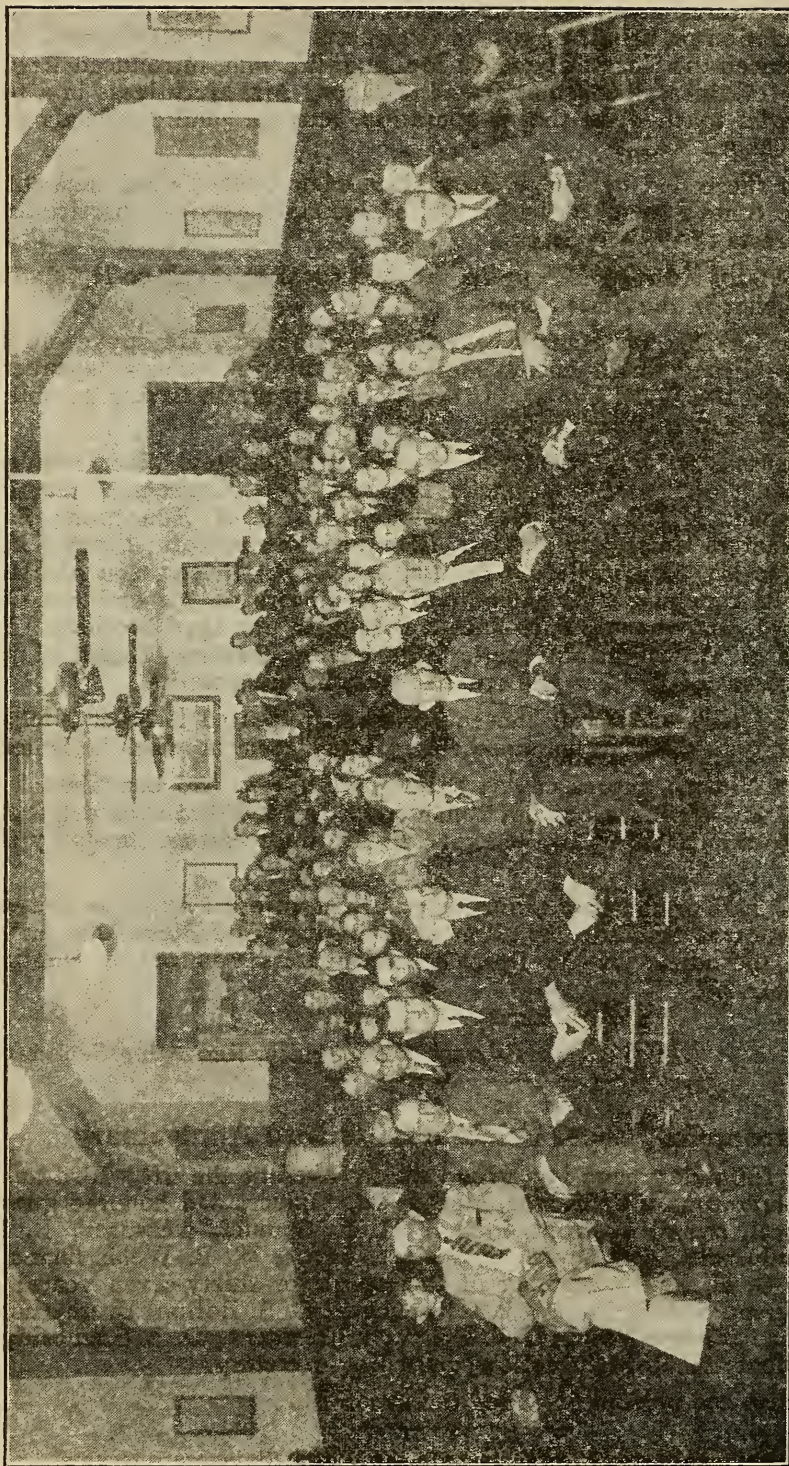
Edward McLaughlin, Recording Secretary.

Macon, Ga., Local Celebrates Its 53rd Anniversary

On the following page is a group photo taken at the fifty-third anniversary celebration of Local 144, Macon, Ga. Officers and honored guests of the Local, seated in front, include H. F. Sumner, treasurer; B. H. Smart, conductor; J. H. Lavender, business agent; W. B. Webb, financial secretary; G. H. Smith, member of the Local for thirty-seven years; J. W. E. Culpepper, only living charter member; G. S. Bolton, Brotherhood member for fifty-four years; L. P. Pritchett, president; D. L. Stenbridge, vice-president; H. R. Stringfellow, recording secretary.

More than 200 persons attended the event.

In 1937, two out of every five farmers in the United States were tenants.



Officers, Members and Guests of Local 144, Macon, Ga.



Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

May we please step in and have a chat with our Sister Auxiliaries?

We are Ladies Auxiliary No. 4. We have been organized twenty-eight years and are still going strong. Have a good membership in good standing and all are active workers. We have a club known as the L. A. C. Club. During the winter we do quilting for our members, or anyone who wants quilting done and make a nice sum of money.

On the days we quilt we have a pot-luck luncheon and when tired of that three ladies get the meal and divide the expense with all present.

The Auxiliary meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month and the Club the first and third Wednesdays. About once a month we have a Pot-luck Supper and invite our husbands. After supper we have some kind of entertainment.

Saturday night, November 23, we served a fried chicken dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller on their 50th wedding anniversary. There was a program and everyone of the 103 persons present had a wonderful time.

Respectfully yours,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 62, Los Angeles, Calif.

(DRILL TEAM OF AUXILIARY 62 IS SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

Editor, The Carpenter:

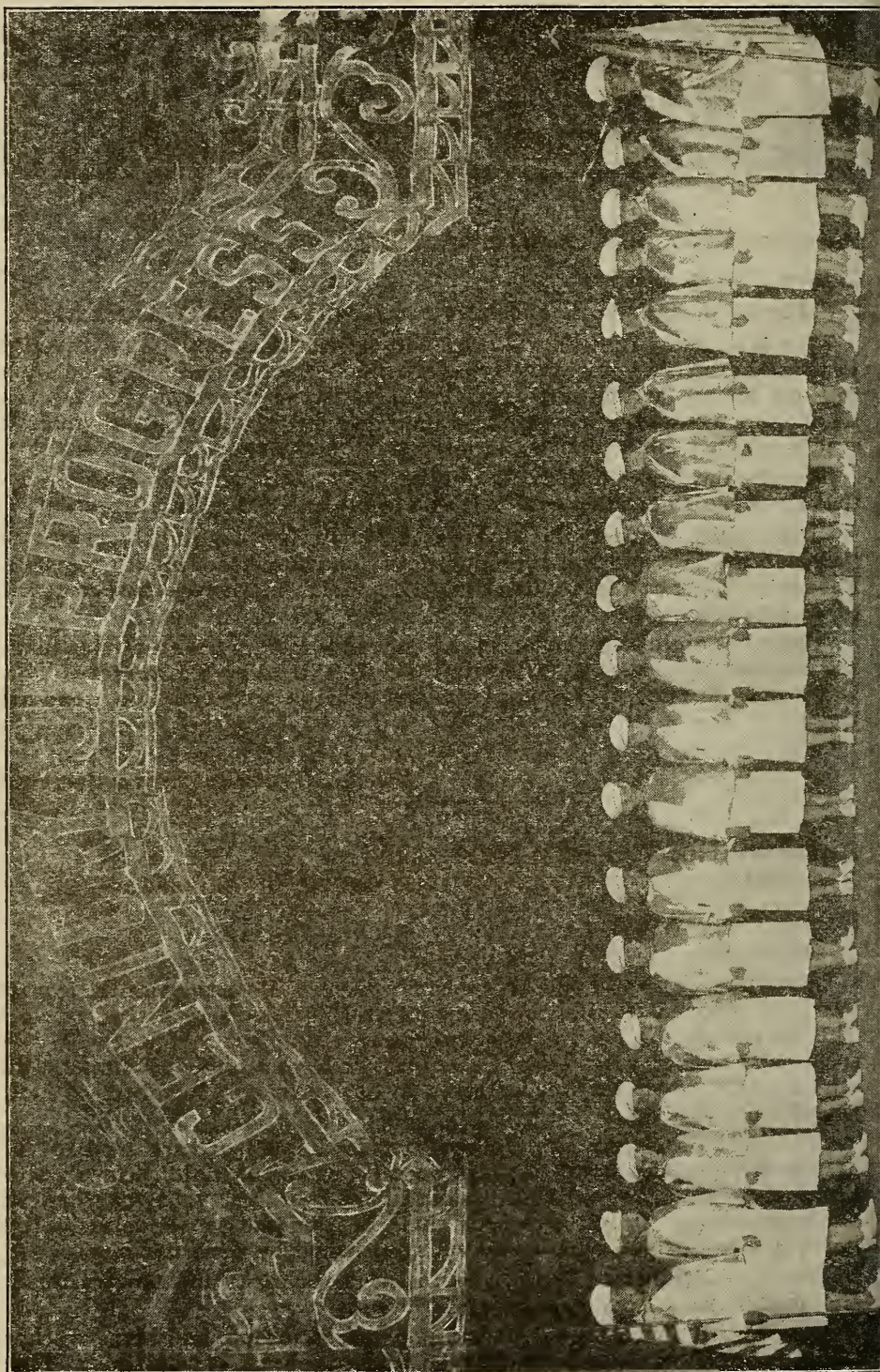
Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

Auxiliary 62 would like to exchange ideas with other auxiliaries, too. We have enjoyed reading the many interesting letters published lately in The Carpenter. Our Auxiliary was granted its charter Feb. 3, 1921. We are almost twenty years old. Each year we have a birthday dinner, quite a nice affair, when we are hostesses to our husbands, members of Local Union No. 25.

We meet the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month. The first meeting of the month is what we call our social night. Have a short business session then adjourn to play bunco, or just visit together, and our husbands join us at the close of their meeting and we are served a light lunch by our Social Committee, funds furnished by the Auxiliary.

We have a Sunshine Fund which is used for cards and flowers for our sick members. Also a Relief Fund.

The fourth Thursday we have a pot luck luncheon, and serve workers, in the Labor Temple, and friends who wish to join us, at small cost. Those who care to, stay and play cards or bunco with us for a couple of hours



or so in the afternoon. Have had a number of very successful card parties, given by our drill team, and have arranged to have them regularly each month, after the first of the year. These evening affairs are attended by members of our neighboring auxiliaries. A small admission charge entitles each to an evening of cards or bunco and light refreshments. A good medium for bringing in new members.

We do sewing, too. Just donated a layette to the Bide-a-Wee Home recently. And also sent books, and subscribed to some magazines for the Brothers at Lakeland, to help them to pass the time pleasantly. Each year we have a Christmas party to which our families are invited, and we have a jolly time. We are sending a picture of our Drill Team, of whom we are very proud. They headed the big Labor Day Parade this year. And do a fine job, too, at our annual installations. Drill Team Captain Mrs. Mabel Schmidt is the only charter member still with us. Mrs. Mae Hoover is President of our Auxiliary.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Mary Nissen, Press Correspondent.

Mrs. Lottie Newton, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 87, Tampa, Fla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Will try to give you an account of what we have been enjoying in the last few months. Our Auxiliary is growing every day. Everyone of us is working for the good of the Union. Sometime ago we celebrated our second anniversary. This was a banquet for the ladies of the Auxiliary with husbands as guests. All members were present. Recently the Local celebrated their 50th Anniversary, the ladies being their guests. A grand time was enjoyed by all. We are now getting ready for our Christmas baskets for our carpenters that are in need.

Last month we had a large bridge and bunco party. We netted a good sum. This is to be used for the Christmas expense and flowers for the sick. We intend to have a turkey raffle in the next few days to raise more money for the Christmas expense.

The ladies now have a large American Flag recently put up in the Hall.

The Auxiliary will attend our convention at Lakeland, Fla., and are going to visit the home and take books requested.

Fraternally yours,

Maggie Dumas, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 346, Clovis, New Mexico

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 346 of Clovis, New Mexico, was organized October 23, 1939. The meeting was presided over by Brother R. E. Dick, President of Carpenters Local 671. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. A. E. Joiner.

The Carpenters in a previous meeting had voted to pay for the charter. Election of temporary officers included: Mrs. R. E. Dick, president; Mrs. G. R. Burns, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Joiner, financial secretary; Mrs. A. E. Joiner, recording secretary; Mrs. Marion Singletary, conduc-

tor; Mrs. T. M. Dick, warden; Mrs. John Parrish, Mrs. O. L. Hamby, Mrs. J. D. Harrison, trustees. There were thirteen charter members and three guests present. Two weeks later our charter was installed with the above officers made permanent.

The progress of our organization has been very satisfactory the first year. We are members of the Central Labor Union and are proud to exercise our franchise as a member of the State Federation of Labor in the Convention held in Clovis last September. We enjoyed the convention very much by having a part in it and believe having a part in the State Organization and attending the conventions will be very helpful in building stronger Auxiliaries through the helpful knowledge received from other organizations and speakers who attend the conventions.

We are looking forward when our next convention will convene in Albuquerque. May the Labor movement in America ever be a shining light through the years to come."

Mrs. A. E. Joiner, recording secretary.



*Hammer, saw and chisel,
Level, brace and bit!
Stone and sand and lumber,
Quite a lot of it.*

*Skilled hand and powerful,
Mankind at its best;
Planning, working, striving,
Deeply, highly blest.*

*And there slowly rises,
From the patient sod,
Symmetry and beauty
Close akin to God!*

*Homes that men by toiling
Have built from day to day—
Homes of peace and beauty,
Where happy children play.*

—Marie Batterham Lindsey, Red Bank, N. J.



Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 148

Defective material should never be used in scaffold building and all nailing should be done so as to give the scaffold a good margin of safety, for boards are cheaper than bones and nails cost less than nurses. Every carpenter, therefore, should form a habit early in his career to examine the material he puts into scaffolds for defects, and give his own work a careful inspection before he leaves it, in order to make sure that no oversights in nailing or bracing have been made.

Two common mistakes that might result in accident are, first, tacking braces and forgetting to come back to do the final nailing, and second, driving one nail at one end of a ledger board, leveling the board and nailing the other end without finishing the nailing of the first end. Then the deck-

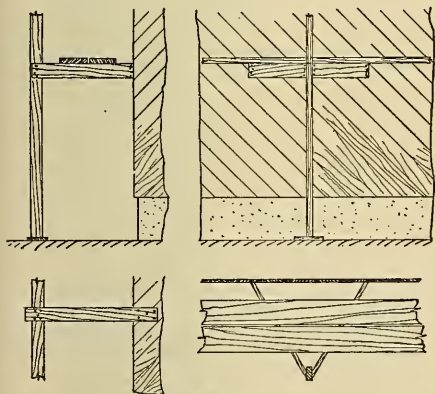


Fig. 1

ing goes on and men start to work on the scaffold. One nail, if it is in sound timber, will hold up one man, but while this man is working at the danger-point another man tries to pass him, and down goes the scaffold. We are setting down this warning here because we have actually seen these

things happen. This brings us to our illustrations.

A method of light scaffolding, which could be called braceless scaffolding, is illustrated in Fig. 1. Here the two upper drawings show two views of the ledger boards and the upright, while the drawing to the right at the bottom is a plan. These three views give all

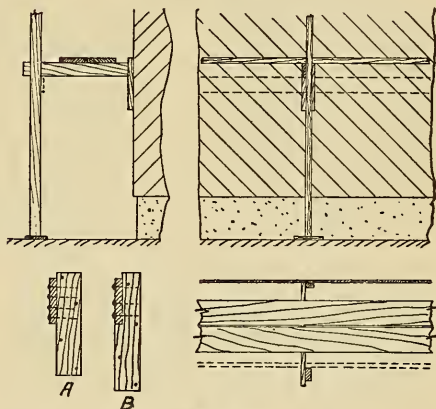


Fig. 2

the information necessary to erect such a scaffold. The ledger boards, which in the plan form a sort of V with the two arms nailed to the side of the building, should be cut to fit both the upright and the building. In this way the nails will give the maximum support. The practice of using this method of scaffolding with the ends of the ledger boards cut square is a risky practice, for the joint leaves too much of the nails exposed, which reduces their holding value. To the left at the bottom a common way of fastening the corner ledger boards is shown.

Fig. 2 shows the method of scaffolding that is perhaps used more than any other method, especially on residence work. The two upper drawings (section and elevation) and the drawing to the right at the bottom (plan) give all the information needed to erect such a scaffold. The dotted lines indicate the position of the liner brace. The X-

braces are omitted from the drawing, for their use necessarily depends on the circumstances. No hard-and-fast rules can be set down for X-braces other than that enough of them should be used to insure a good margin of safety. When the liner braces can be fastened to some firm object, no X-braces are needed, and when the up-rights are fastened to the floor sway braces will answer the purpose, speaking of light scaffolding. At A and B we are showing two methods of fastening ledger boards to the wall-blocks.

Figure 3, at A (a continuation of A Fig. 2) we show to the left a wall-

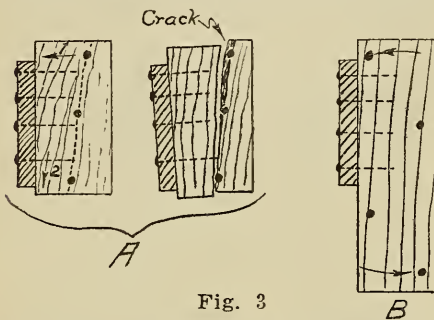


Fig. 3

block of a ledger board that in the first place is too short, and then, as we are showing by the dotted line, it is poorly nailed. The arrow at 1 indicates the pull of the load on the block, which is likely to crack the block along the grain where the nails are driven. The arrow at 2 shows the pull of gravity, while to the right is shown the

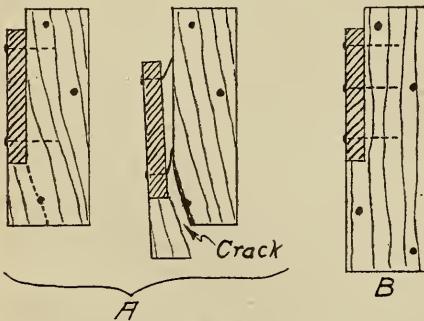


Fig. 4

inevitable results. At B we are showing the right kind of block and the proper method of nailing. The arrows show two points pressure on the block, but the nails are so placed that the block can not split.

Fig. 4 A (a continuation of B, Fig. 2) shows at A a notched wall-block that is too short and poorly nailed. The bot-

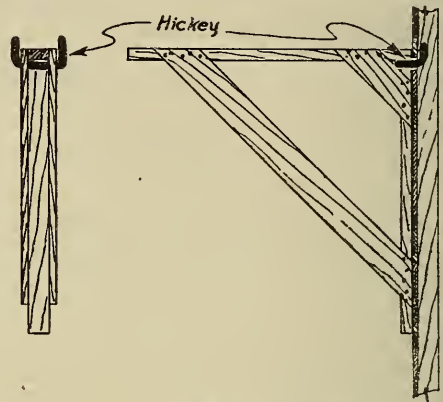


Fig. 5

tom nail is located on the grain that leads to the corner of the notch. To the right we are showing what can happen. At B is shown a good wall-block notched and properly nailed.

Fig. 5 shows two views of a scaffold bracket that is hung to the wall of the building with an iron hickey, bent

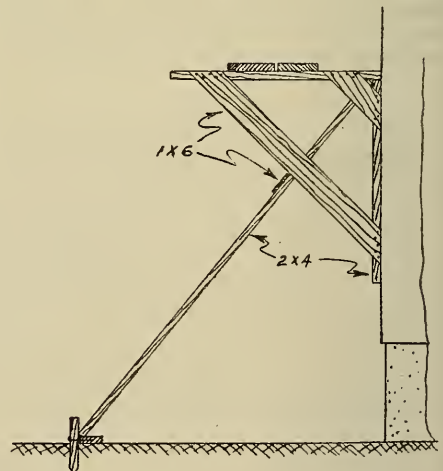


Fig. 6

somewhat in the order shown by the two views. Holes are bored into the boxing, one on either side of the studing, for the horns of the hickey. The boxing then is reinforced with extra nailing wherever the holes for the hickies are. This done, the horns of the hickey are inserted, while the weight of the bracket holds the hickey in such

a position that it cannot get away. The same kind of a scaffold bracket is shown by Fig. 6, excepting that it is supported by means of a 2x4 brace, reinforced with a 1x6 liner. We are again

scaffolds for workmen of either of these crafts, it is always advisable to consult the foreman before going ahead, for the man who uses the scaffold can often make valuable suggestions.

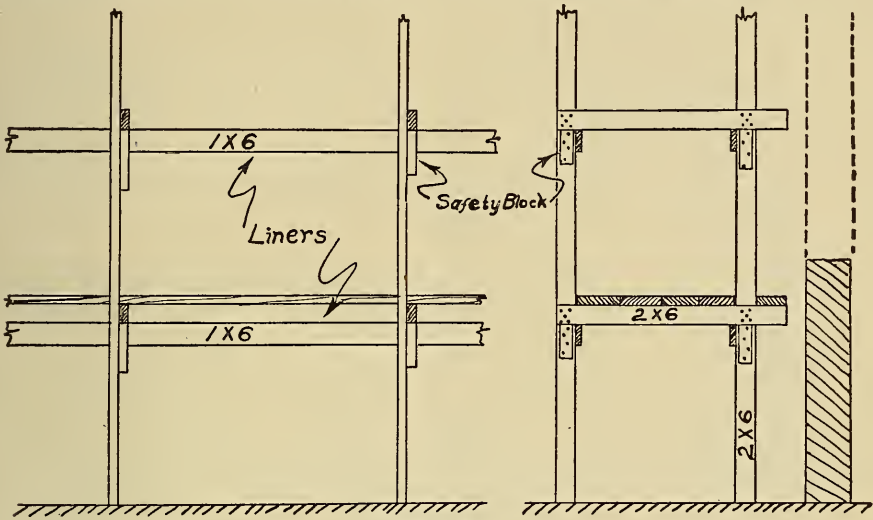


Fig. 7

omitting the X-braces, for they should be used whenever and wherever they are necessary. This method of scaffolding, whether the hickey was used for holding the bracket or the 2x4 brace,

Two X-braces such as are used in scaffolding are shown in Fig. 8. The dots at the bearings represent the nailing. To the right at A, the approved way of nailing braces is given, while at

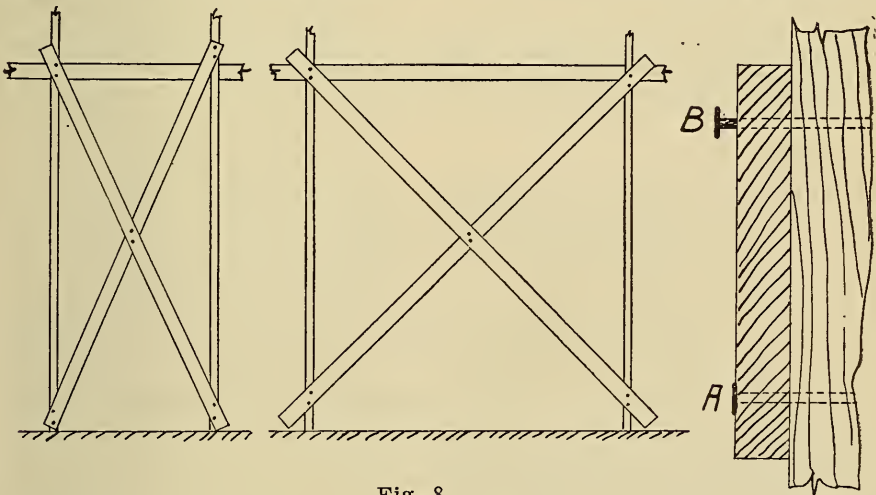


Fig. 8

never appealed to us favorably, especially for second story scaffolds.

Figure 7 shows a good method of scaffolding for both bricklayers and plasterers on outside walls. In building

B is shown the bad practice of leaving nails partly undriven so they can be easily pulled when the wrecking is done. Such nailing for braces can not be too severely condemned.

Decimals In Estimating

By L. Perth

As the result of several chapters on Estimating which were published in the previous issues of *The Carpenter* this writer has been receiving numerous inquiries as to how fractional parts of a unit should be treated in performing the fundamental mathematical calculations connected with this subject.

Speaking of "fractional parts of a unit" we do not necessarily mean halves, quarters or eighths. Inches could be considered as fractional parts of a foot, ounces may be regarded as fractional parts of a pound and minutes are fractional parts of an hour.

Consequently, one inch is equivalent to "one-twelfth" of a foot; one foot may be spoken of as "one-third" of a yard" etc. When inches and fractions of an inch are involved the problem becomes still more complicated, especially when it comes to the performance of the fundamental arithmetical processes.

To illustrate we will cite the problem of one of our correspondents who was preparing a general estimate for a structure of medium proportions. In estimating his concrete work he was confronted with a foundation wall having a cross section of the following proportions: The footing 1 foot 2 inches wide, thickness 8 inches. The foundation wall 1 foot 7½ inches high and 8½ inches thick. The perimeter of the foundation was equal to 378 feet and 7 inches.

To deviate from the subject, since the majority of our readers are quite proficient in the making of free-hand sketches, we would suggest that you procure a piece of paper and from the above description make a sketch representing the cross section of the foundation wall. Graphical representation facilitates calculations.

Instructions for estimating concrete were given in the previous issues of our magazine, and according to the directions given the cross sectional area of the wall should be obtained in the first operation. And since concrete work is being estimated on the basis of the "cubic foot" or "cubic yard" the area thus obtained is being multiplied by the lineal feet of the foundation wall or as it is known by the perimeter.

In obtaining the area the length is multiplied by the width. The foundation wall is composed of two rectangles, one 8 inches by 1 foot 2; and the other 8½ inches by 1 foot 7½ inches. Both areas may be obtained separately and the products added.

To obtain areas where feet and inches express the respective dimensions, feet are reduced into inches and length by width multiplied, since the product must result in values of the same denominations. Feet cannot be multiplied by inches. Both factors must be either feet or inches.

By multiplying 8×14 we obtain 112 square inches for the footing. The area of the wall will be equal to $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches multiplied by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Here is where the difficulty arises. Aside from the complicated process of multiplying fractions by fractions or mixed numbers by fractions, the product will be expressed in square inches. From these the number of square feet must be extracted and the remainder will still be expressed in square inches.

To arrive at cubical contents with such figures is rather a complicated process: there is a greater possibility of error and a waste of time.

Therefore in all Estimating the decimal system of measures should always be employed. The decimal system is not a different system of measurement, it is a different method of expressing values applicable to any unit of measurement.

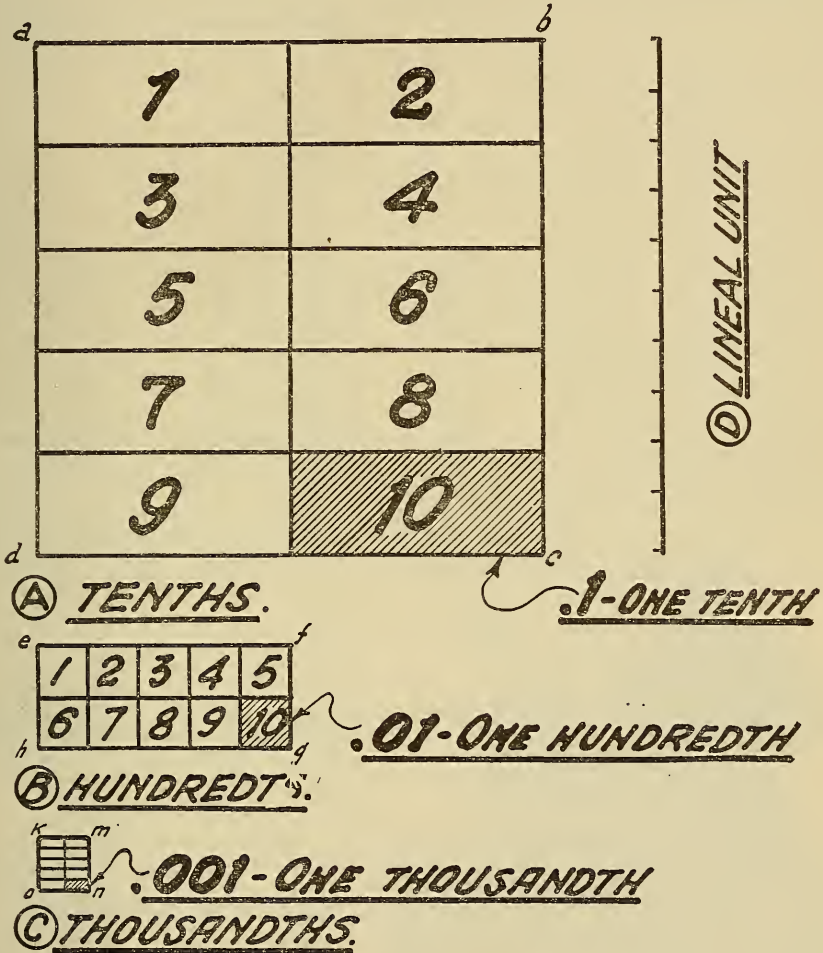
The principle involved is based on the possibility of dividing any unit into "ten" equal parts, each of these parts being "one-tenth." Each "tenth" is then divided into ten equal parts, each of these being "one hundredth" part of the unit, this subdividing may be continued indefinitely all depending upon the number of decimal places desired.

Referring to Fig. A in the accompanying diagram rectangle "abcd" has been divided into "ten equal parts," each part thus being "one-tenth" of the original unit. Each of these "tenths" are also divided into ten equal parts and are designated as "hundredths." This is shown in Fig. B. Each hundredth is divided into ten equal parts and each of these will be represented as "thousandths" of the unit "abcd."

In all of these instances each subsequent place is "ten times" smaller than the preceding one.

The diagram illustrates the fact that the decimal system may be applied to any given unit of measurement without

inch" must be dealt with, each inch is divided into "halves," "quarters," "eighths," etc. Consequently according to the nature of the given dimension we may have to express same by means of one, two, three or more different de-



ONE UNIT = TEN "TENTHS" = ONE HUNDRED "HUNDREDTHS"

ONE TENTH = TEN "HUNDREDTHS" = ONE HUNDRED "THOUSANDTHS"

ONE HUNDREDTH = TEN "THOUSANDTHS"

interfering with given values which at all times will remain the same, only the expression is different.

Thus, our "foot" is usually divided into twelve parts, each part being an "inch." Each inch is therefore "one-twelfth" part of a foot. If the condition is such that a value "less than an

nomination. For instance in the above quotation from our correspondent, he had to deal with figures such as 1 foot 7 and one-half inches. He had "feet," "inches" and "half inches," all of which while being lineal measurements legitimately applied to the work interpreting their meaning as far as the constructional features are concerned, neverthe-

less could not be conveniently applied to the job of estimating the quantities required and consequently the cost of the job.

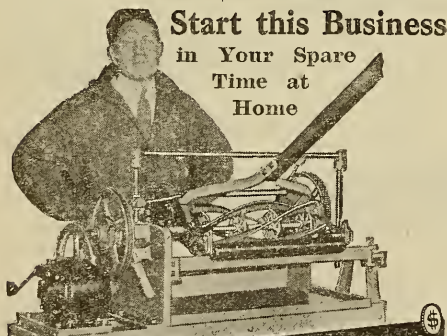
To simplify the work, the foot should be divided "into ten parts" thus making each part "one-tenth of a foot" instead of "halves, quarters, eights, etc. of an inch."

We are thus dealing with "feet, tenths, hundredths of a foot" and instead of 8 inches we use the expression ".66 of a foot;" instead of 1 foot 2 inches we have "1.16 of a foot;" 8 and one-half inches the substituted with ".7 of a foot" and 1 foot 7 and one-half inches are expressed as "1.62 of a foot."

No fractions are involved and all the operations are reduced to those of whole numbers; care must be taken as to the correct position of the decimal point.

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will, fill a long felt need, in the opinion of the inventor, who has had 30 years experience in the building trade, and made a special study of roof framing.

While admitting that the steel square is a marvelous tool in the hands of a skilled mechanic, nevertheless, it takes considerable time, and long practice to become proficient in its application to roof framing.

The expert carpenter is insistent on accuracy in all he does.

In this new framer the same qualities are available to the apprentice, the inexperienced carpenter, and the student, and will enable them to frame a roof with the confidence that, by any other method, comes only after years of experience.

The body of the instrument gives instructions for its use. They are few and simple. For common and jack rafters, merely set the indicator to the desired pitch, and all the bevels are obtained for plumb cut, seat cut, side cut of jacks. The reverse side of the instrument has pitch indicator for the hip and valley rafters, giving plumb cut, and side cut to fit against the ridge board.

It also has length of rafter per foot, run, and length of jack rafter tables, and shows the amount that hip rafters must be lowered at the plate in order to align them with the common rafters.

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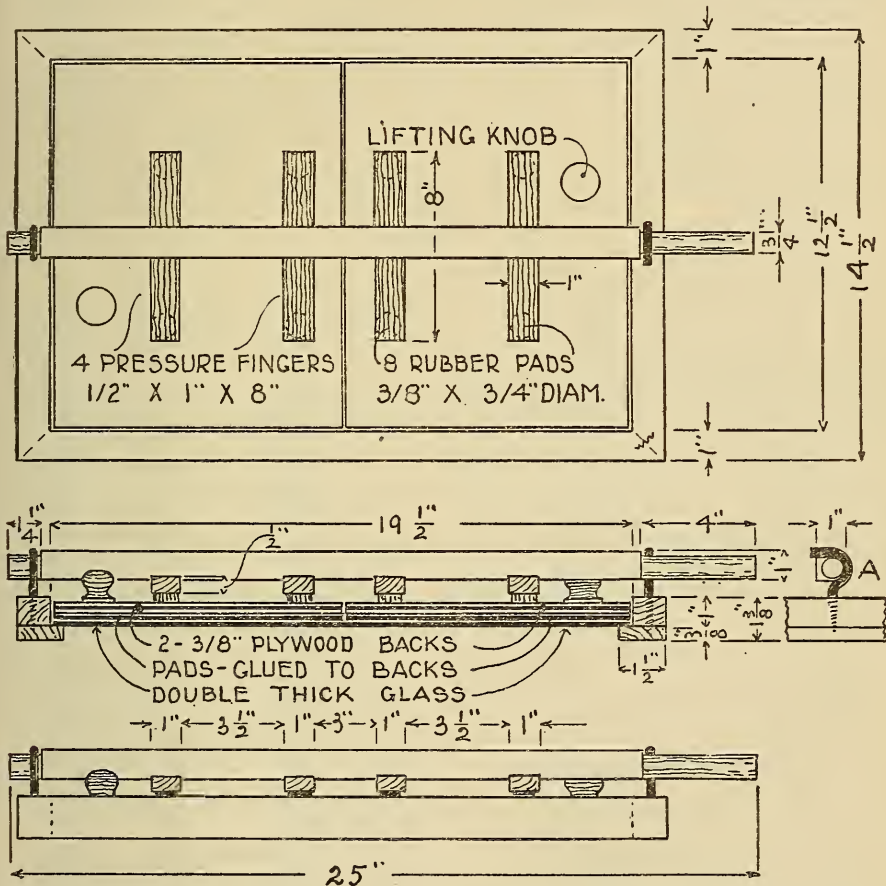
Handy Print Frame

By Charles A. King

With this frame the dyed-in-the-wool craftsman who makes his own designs and working drawings may make his own blue prints. This will be more satisfactory than working from the drawing themselves which may easily become mutilated or illegible.

places on the ends of the frame one should be opened as at A. Make the 1"x1"x25" pressure bar and fit to the eyes. Get out four finger pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1"x8"; house them $\frac{1}{8}$ " over the bottom side of the bar and glue and brad in place so all will rest in the same plane.

Fasten lifting knobs as shown with glue and screws driven through the



This frame will take a tracing or negative up to 12"x19" though the same construction may be applied in making a frame of any size. Make the frame of easily worked wood; get the pieces out 1"x1", miter them and fasten the corners with glue and either brads or corrugated fasteners. Cut the $\frac{3}{8}$ "x-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " facings, fit at the corners with butt joints and glue and nail in place. Fit two $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood backs. Put stout screw eyes with $\frac{3}{4}$ " holes in their

plywood backs. Cover the under side of each plywood back with felt or other soft cloth about $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick to act as a contact cushion. Fit double thick or thicker glass in the frame and hold it in place with triangular glazier's points.

Get out eight sponge rubber pads $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter; verify the $\frac{3}{8}$ " dimension to insure a firm but not a heavy pressure against the glass. Shellac or varnish all surfaces to prevent undue soiling while the frame is in use.

A Bad "X"

What is wrong with the scaffold shown in Figure 1? Study this drawing before you go any further and see what you think should be added. It has one

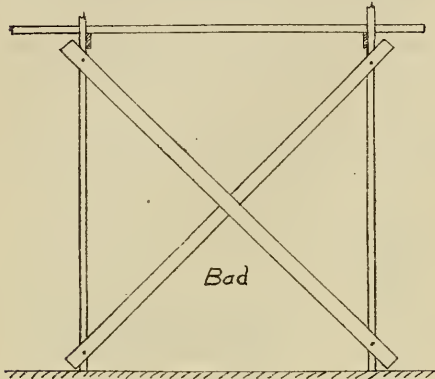


Fig. 1

of the frequent mistakes made by apprentices in scaffold building, especially small scaffolds with only two legs and one deck.

In Figure 2 we show what usually happens to such a scaffold. The arrow at the lower left shows the movement of that leg, which resulted in the movement, indicated by an arrow, of the ledger board at the upper right. When

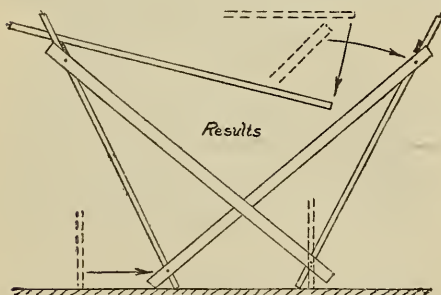


Fig. 2

this movement took place the decking plank dropped as the arrow points out. Just what was the matter with the scaffold? Figure 3 shows two improvements, either one of which would have prevented the collapse of the scaffold. In the first place the nailing was reinforced, not only by nailing the joint where the two braces cross each other,

but by adding another nail to each of the other bearings. The other improve-

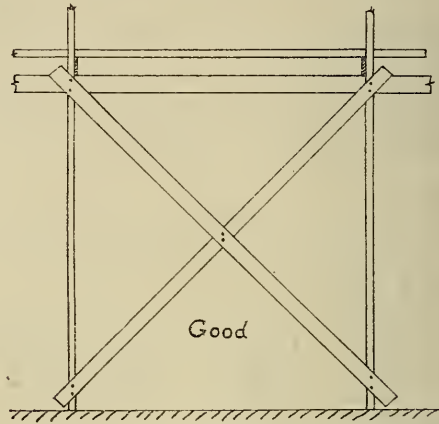


Fig. 3

ment is a liner brace just under the ledgers.—(H. H. Siegele)

Architectural Drawings

By L. Perth

PART EIGHT

The selection of proper materials and the correct application of instruments are very essential in drawing.

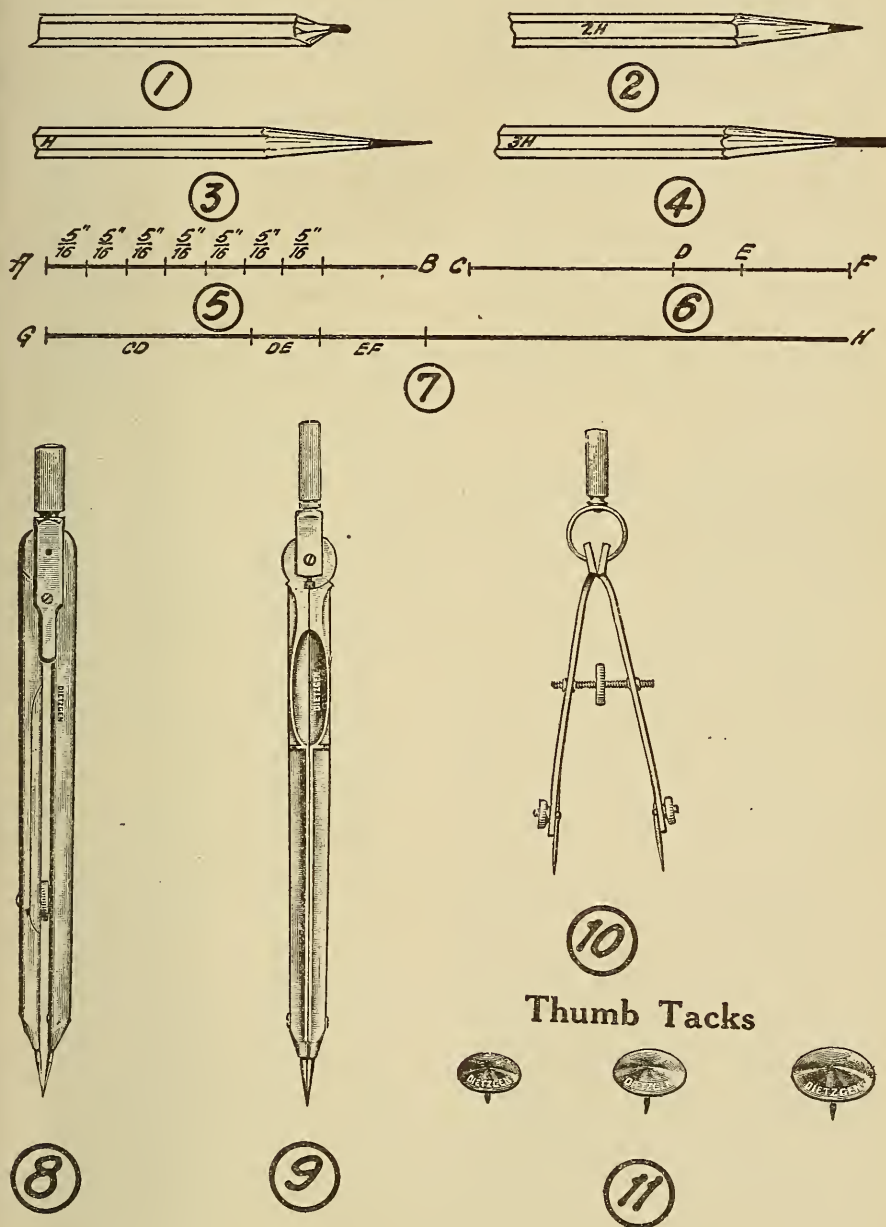
PAPER.—Drawing papers are being manufactured in a variety of weights, textures and colors. It is well to select a medium weight drawing paper of a smooth texture and a color somewhat darker than white. There are ivory, cream, green and white colors.

The student should select the grade which suits him best and use it throughout his work.

THUMB TACKS.—In fastening the paper to the drawing two methods are usually employed, — Thumb-tacks and tape. The first ones are in general use, they secure the paper firmly to the board and the only objection is that they make too many holes in the drawing board. These little holes, when too close together, naturally reduce the holding power of the thumb-tacks. Therefore it is advisable to place each successive sheet of paper about one inch away in both directions from the previous one. In selecting the thumb tacks it should be borne in mind that their

head must be as nearly flat as possible so that when pressed down through the paper they will not interfere with the Tee-square or triangles. A good

tory, does not interfere with instruments and eliminates the multitude of holes in the board. The only objection which may be offered against the use



Thumb Tacks

grade of thumb tacks is shown in Fig. 11.

The second method of using the so-called "Scotch tape" is quite satisfac-

of Scotch tape is that frequently in removing same from the drawing paper it tears the upper layer of the surface of the drawing.

PLACING THE PAPER.—In placing the paper on the board care should be exercised to have its short edge about one inch from the left edge of the board. The upper edge of the sheet parallel with the upper edge of the Tee-square blade, when the head is held firmly against the left edge of the board. When the corners of same are fastened the surface should be absolutely smooth.

PENCILS.—The pencil is the most important instrument used in the preparation of drawings. These must be carefully selected to correspond to the nature of the work and particularly for the paper which is being used.

There are dozens of varieties and grades of pencils made but not all may be used for drawing purposes. Ordinary pencils used for writing should not be used for drawing if you wish to obtain satisfactory results.

Drawing pencils are made in different grades of softness and hardness. In order to facilitate the selection of the right grade pencils are marked with reference to their degree of hardness or softness. The letter "H" is used for hard pencils and the letter "B" for soft ones. Some pencils are generally used for sketching. For drawing pencils marked with "H" are generally used. The degree of hardness is established by the numeral preceding the letter "H." Thus "H" indicates the softest grade made in drawing pencils. "2H" means a harder grade, "3H" still harder and so on up to "9H" which is an extremely hard pencil and which is used only in some very exceptional cases on specially prepared hard papers.

For ordinary work three grades of pencils may be recommended: "H", "2H" and "3H", the first being used for lettering and the other two for drawing. When selecting a pencil it should be borne in mind that it should not be too soft for the paper. Lines on drawings must be clear cut, uniform in thickness, as dark as possible, and they should retain their clearness for a long time. Thus when using a common writing pencil on a good grade of drawing paper the lines will rub and every time you move your Tee square or triangles over them they will smudge the paper. On the other hand a pencil that is entirely too hard is very difficult to manipulate for lettering. Therefore the

above mentioned grades are recommended for most satisfactory results.

The selection of the right grade alone, however, will not insure good results unless pencils are properly sharpened and kept sharp.

SHARPENING PENCILS.—To sharpen a pencil may appear to be a simple matter. It is simple, after the principle is understood and the job has been performed a few times. Do not use mechanical pencil sharpeners; these produce a pencil point rather short although sharp but not suitable for drawing. This is illustrated in Fig. 2.

Drawing pencils should be sharpened with a pocket knife removing the wood until about one quarter inch or more of the lead is exposed. To do this hold the pencil in the left hand and the knife in the right hand. Remove the wood with a slicing cut until enough of the lead has been exposed.

The lead should not be sharpened with the knife. Use a piece of fine sandpaper, emery cloth or a fine file to dress down the lead to a desirable point. Two kinds of points are in general use; one the 'needle point' shown in Fig. 3 and the other the "chisel point" Fig. 4. For all practical purposes the needle point is more popular. This point is obtained by rolling the pencil between the fingers while sharpening same on your sharpening device, whether it be sandpaper or a file.

To obtain a chisel point, the procedure is practically the same as when sharpening to a needle point but the operation is completed by holding the pencil flat on opposite sides until a wedge shaped point is obtained.

DIVIDERS.—This is an instrument consisting of two legs pivoted at one end and sharply pointed. They are used for transferring dimensions from one place to another and also for dividing a line into parts, Fig. 8 and 9. In Fig. 10 "bow dividers" are shown. These are used with small instruments.

Dividers should be adjusted while held in one hand, usually the right hand. The tension on the pivot should be released to a degree of easy operation and yet care must be taken as not to make it too loose. Open the dividers by pressing the legs apart with the thumb and first finger. The second and third finger must be held between the

legs. The dividers are then opened and closed by pressing in or out with the fingers.

To lay off equal spaces on a given line the dividers are set to the desired distance and then laid off as many times as necessary. Thus in Fig. 5 the distance of "five-sixteenths" of an inch is laid off seven times.

To transfer distances from one line to another as from the scale to the drawing, the same method is employed. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 6 and 7 where distances "CD" "DE" and "EF" are transferred from line "CF" to "GH".

The Apprentice

There was a time in the history of our trade when the apprentice was put to doing many things that in this machine age we are turning over to the machine. Every job has more or less ripping to be done, and in those days it was usually the apprentice that did it—circles for sways in roofs, ripping 1x6's in two, and then cutting the strips into bridging—sometimes, too, 2-inch stuff had to be ripped and the apprentice did the ripping. If perchance the

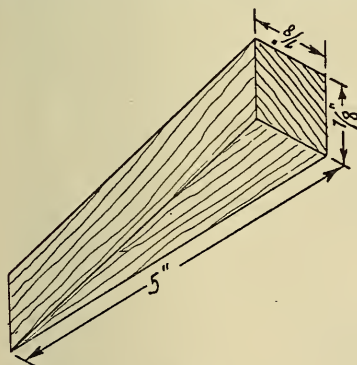


Fig. 1

gang was working on heavy timber framing, then the apprentice got the job of running the boring machine, which though it more the name "machine," was in reality hand work. (We wonder how many of our readers know what a boring machine is from actual experience.)

But the apprentice is still an important part of any gang, and in many instances he has to do things that the machine would do if it were on the

job. For instance, making bricklayers' wedges, especially on small jobs where only a dozen or two wedges are needed.

Figure 1 is a detail in perspective of a bricklayers wedge, giving its size in figures. Figure 2 shows how to mark the wedges for cutting them out with a saw. The shaded wedges to the left are cut out first, and then starting at

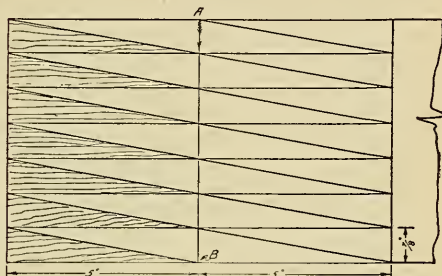


Fig. 2

A, cut across the board as indicated by the arrow, and you have 14 wedges. The next section is cut in the same way and so on until the required number of wedges are out.—(H. H. Siegele)

Stubborn Plank Re-Sawn

It was necessary to re-saw several pieces of 2"x11" kiln dried curly maple plank to be made into turned plates; the mill which first tried the re-sawing used a circular saw but the warping of the wood pinched the saw so badly it could not be done. The planks were taken to a hand re-saw; the warping and pinching process was repeated and after sawing about two feet the job was given up. Several other mills refused to try the job but still it had to be done. In our home shop the planks were band sawn into billets 11" long which would allow 10 1/4" plates to be turned from the planks; the corners were sawn off, making each billet an octagon as shown in Photo 1, which provided straight bearings to rest on the table of the circular saw.

A cut 3 1/4" deep was made in the center of the plank from each side of each billet. These cuts were short and while the wood warped as before, the billet was worked back and forth until the warped wood was cut away when another side was done. This left about 4 1/2" of uncut wood in the middle of

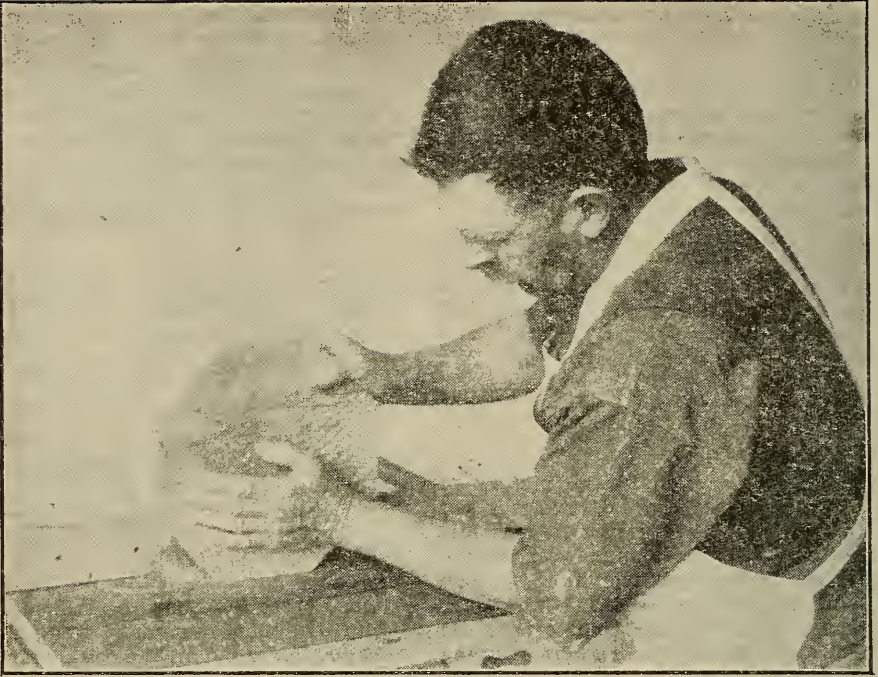


PHOTO 1

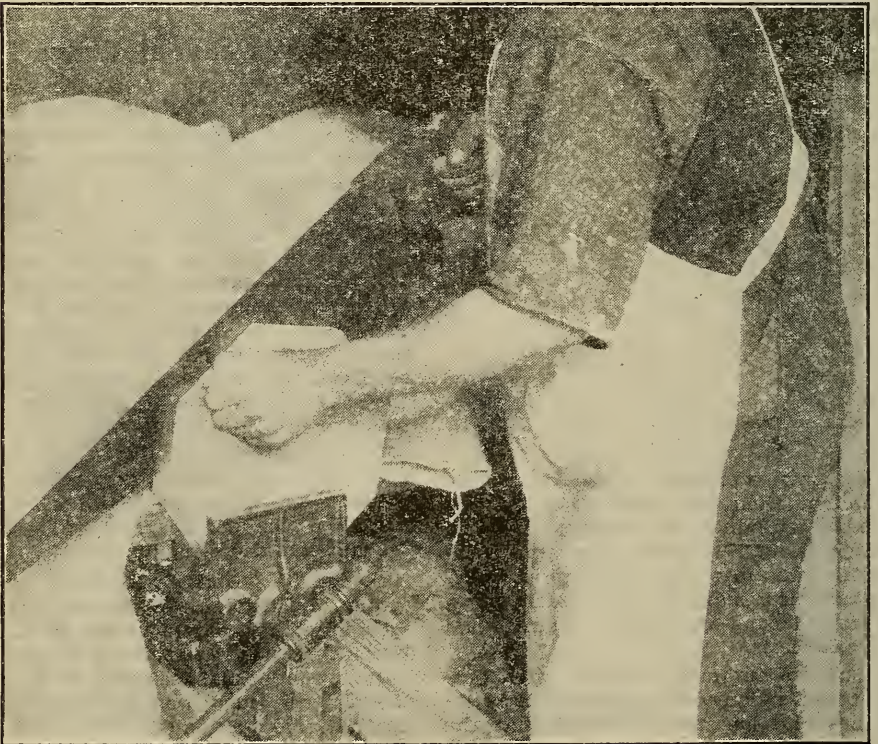


PHOTO 2

each billet. Our 12" band saw would take but 4" in height so was useless, hence the only way to finish the cut was to run a hand rip saw through the cut as in Photo 2. This was not difficult and the pieces were separated with but little trouble but with much satisfaction.—(Charles A. King)

Why Bring This Up?

Well, we old heads sooner or later will have to bow to the inevitable, and younger men will take our places. These younger men will have to serve their apprenticeships and if they can learn how to do little things by reading the craft problems they will reach the place where they can demand journeyman's wages just that much sooner. To prove that there is a need for such informa-

asked to do these things, they were done by the journeymen carpenters.

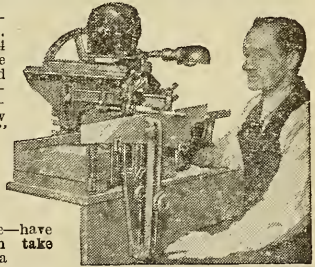
The accompanying illustration shows a plan and an elevation of a mortar board. The figures on the drawings are all that are needed to construct one. It will be noticed that 1x8's are used, which are usually 7½ inches wide, and four will make the thirty inches. Three 1x10's would make a board about 29" x 29", which would answer the purpose.

The inexperienced home craftsman who habitually seeks the easiest way of doing things will miss the pleasure of discovering the best way. This habit shows in the product and is quickly recognized by one who knows. Not only will such an amateur miss the finest enjoyment and satisfactions in his pastime, but his work seldom passes the grade of mediocrity. Certainly he will soon find his interest in his home shop losing its vitality and he will perhaps wonder why his tools and his bench are idle so much of the time.

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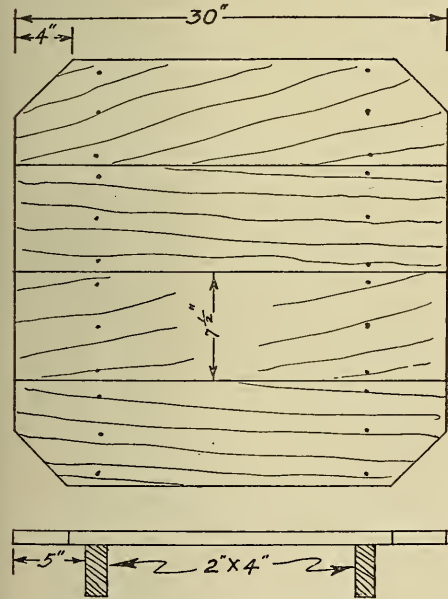
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tion, I need only remember the time when I was asked to make a mortar board for the first time, and how it would have set me forward if I had seen a detail of one in our official journal so I could have gone ahead without asking questions. And while I am on this subject, when I was learning the trade I searched high and low for just this kind of information, but could not find it. There was plenty of information on stair building, roof framing and the steel square, but apprentices weren't

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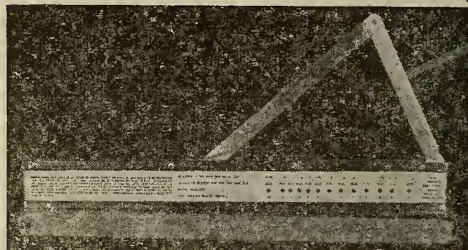
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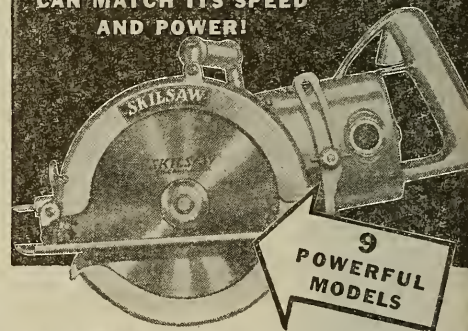
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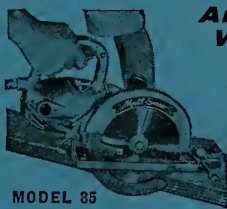
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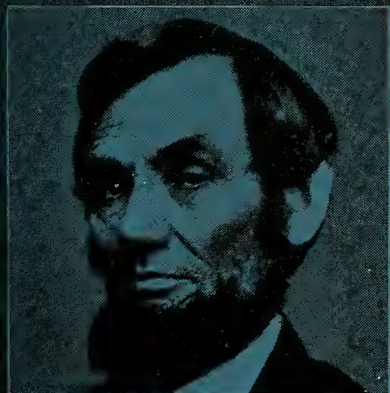
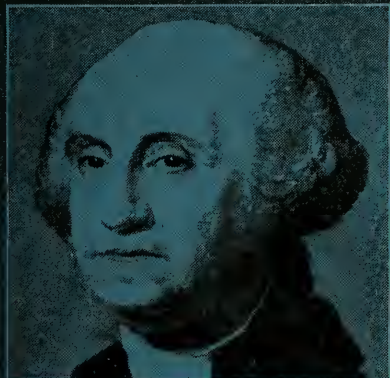
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The CARPENTER



February

1941



H.R. 10707, introduced in the House of Representatives, threatens your rights as an American and a member of a labor organization. Notify your congressman immediately of your opposition to H.R. 10707. In event you are unaware of this threat against the traditional rights of Labor, see January issue of *The Carpenter*.



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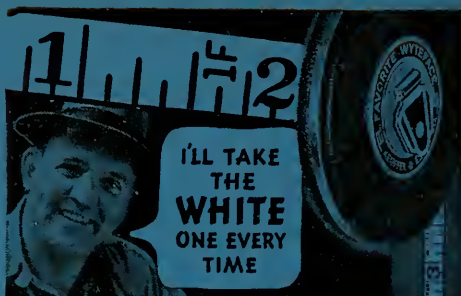
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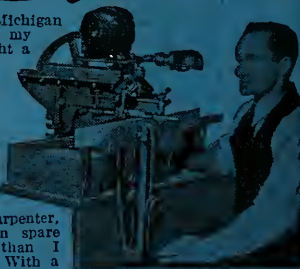
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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William L. Hutcheson Labor Personality Of The Month

(REPRINTED FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST)

A FULL quarter of a century as the highly capable, hard-working general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been completed this Fall by William L. Hutcheson.

One of the strongest personalities in the American labor movement, Bill Hutcheson was elected first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati convention of 1939 and the recent New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. reelected him to this high office.

During the twenty-five years that Bill Hutcheson has been at its helm the carpenters' organization has made tremendous forward strides in every way. In the matter of membership, which is a good barometer, the United Brotherhood stands today at the 300,000 mark, whereas only six years ago the union was paying the Federation on a membership of 200,000.

Membership growth is not a recent phenomenon; under Bill Hutcheson's brilliant, practical leadership, the brotherhood boosted its enrollment between 1915 and 1934 as well as between 1934 and 1940.

As already stated, Bill Hutcheson is a strong, outstanding figure in organized labor. He stands for the fundamental principles of trade unionism as laid down by Samuel Gompers and has always been ready to battle vigorously for these principles against any person who would flout them. Thus, "Hutch" was one of the first to blast John L. Lewis.

Bill Hutcheson is loyal to the principles of real, effective trade unionism—the American Federation of Labor type of unionism—and he is loyal to the brotherhood which he has headed for two and one-half decades.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is Bill Hutcheson's life. It has been his life during the twenty-five years he has been general president; it was his life for a long time before he was elevated to the highest position within the gift of this great, respected old union.

We have all seen similar statements with reference to other persons, and frequently it is necessary to dismiss the statements as just so much piffle. But when the statement is made that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is Bill Hutcheson's life, the labor world knows that there is not a whit of exaggeration to it.

A fighter with a stout heart, Bill Hutcheson fights hardest in behalf of the men who earn the necessities of life for themselves and their families by toiling in the ancient and honorable trade of carpentry. To preserve and to better the conditions of the trade unionists who wield the hammer and the saw, Bill Hutcheson fights hard, courageously, resourcefully, indefatigably.

He sees nothing remarkable in this. In his view, it is his obvious duty, whenever and wherever the welfare of the carpenter is at stake, to pitch in with all the vigor at his command in behalf of the fellows who have displayed their faith in him by repeatedly electing him their president.

Bill Hutcheson has another likable trait—he thinks a problem through, reaches his decision and carries it out. As one of the oldest members of the brotherhood puts it, "When he says yes he means it and when he says no he means it. You will never find Bill Hutcheson on the fence."

The veteran head of the carpenters' union, as one would naturally expect, has a deep faith in the idea of association of workers in a given craft for the purpose of improving their lot.

"Only through organization," he says, "can we expect to command a wage commensurate with the services which we render our employers."

Bill Hutcheson has ideas, too, on the subject of apprenticeship. He strongly advocates apprentice training, pointing out that by this means the union "can continue to maintain a higher standard of mechanics than we can by leaving to haphazard methods the acquiring of the fundamentals of the trade."

He feels that labor organizations must place their reliance on their own economic power, rather than upon legislation.

Bill Hutcheson was born in Saginaw County, in northern Michigan, on February 7, 1874. He was educated in rural schools and early learned the carpenter's trade, which was his father's calling. Some forty years ago he became a member of the union.

Affiliating with Local 334 of Saginaw, he took an active part in its affairs. Perceiving his ability in organizational work, the membership of 334 soon designated him as the local's business agent.

Bill Hutcheson held this position for several years. He did a swell job. The membership increased, wages rose, hours were reduced. A large number of agreements was negotiated and relations with employers were placed on a much better basis than previously.

So effective was his efforts that he firmly entrenched the United Brotherhood in that part of Michigan.

When the brotherhood's sixteenth general convention met in Des Moines, Iowa, in September of 1910, Bill Hutcheson was on hand as a delegate from Local 334. He made a fine impression on delegates from various sections of the country. At the next general convention—two years later in Washington—he was a member of the committee appointed to inspect the accounts of the secretary and treasurer.

At this convention the big fellow from Michigan—whose achievements in his own locality, everybody agreed, were unusual—won nomination for the responsible position of second general vice-president. His name and the names of other candidates for the post were placed before the entire membership soon afterward, and "Hutch" was elected.

In April of 1913 the brotherhood's first general vice-president resigned, whereupon Bill Hutcheson, in conformity with union law, stepped in to fill the vacancy. He held the new office—and did a mighty good job of it—until the death of General President Kirby, which occurred in October of 1915.

Bill Hutcheson then became general president. The membership, deeply appreciative of the excellent work which he has performed, has kept him in this position ever since.

He has been a delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and has served on many important committees. He has also been a delegate to the conventions of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., acting as fifth vice-president from 1915 to 1921. He represented the department on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards from 1919 to 1921.

He served on the War Labor Board in 1918 and 1919.

In August and September of 1922 he headed a committee of the brotherhood on a visit to Europe to investigate working and living conditions and the terms on which it could affiliate with the International Wood Workers Union. While in Europe he traveled in Holland, Germany, France and England.

In August, 1929, he was a delegate to the convention of the International Wood Workers Union in Heidelberg, Germany.

Under his leadership the splendid home for aged union carpenters was established at Lakeland, Fla. Opening of the home won the brotherhood much favorable publicity.

Bill Hutcheson is an able debater and an interesting writer. As a presiding officer he has few equals. He is the fourteenth general president of the United Brotherhood.

The carpenters have an outstanding leader at the head of their organization—and they know it. They've known it for years. And they hope that they will have the services of Bill Hutcheson as their astute president for a long time to come. Who can blame them?

Don't Use Big Words!

Don't use big words . . . "In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversations and communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, setaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and grandiloquent vapidty. Shun double entendres, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent.

"In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Don't use slang; don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say, and avoid big words."—Anonymous.

Causes of Depressions In Wake of Wars

One may understand why depressions follow in the wake of wars from a recent speech of the French consul general. He said: "A mere 75-millimeter gun costs \$6,800. The armament of an artillery regiment costs \$2,750,000. A five-minute barrage along a one-mile front equals the price of a light field gun. Uninterrupted fire of certain type anti-aircraft guns would wear them out after 12 minutes. A marine mine is worth \$1,650. A torpedo costs \$12,000. A small cruiser firing for one minute spends \$2,000. A large battleship firing for one minute costs up to \$50,000." This money is being paid out for destruction. There is absolutely no return on it as there would be in the case of construction. That is why no nation ever wins a war in modern times."

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE REPORT AT GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD

The Report of the Committee on Apprenticeship at the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Fla., follows:

We, your Committee on Apprenticeship, submit the following report for your consideration:

We believe that the question and problem of proper apprenticeship training is of vital importance to our Brotherhood, and to the nation.

The carpentry trade, through long and practical experience, has developed standards of workmanship that are everywhere recognized. To protect these standards, a sound and uniform system of apprenticeship for oncoming craftsmen is deemed essential, and after due consideration of the problem of apprenticeship training we urge the adoption of a uniform schedule, or base, of apprenticeship training, and in accordance therewith submit the following:

Part 1. National Standards for Carpentry Apprenticeship.

1. Definition of carpentry apprentice, as per Section 42, Paragraph K, of the General Constitution.

A "Carpentry apprentice" shall mean a person at least 17 years of age and preferably not over 24 years of age.

(a) Who is engaged in learning the carpentry trade.

(b) Who is covered by a written agreement hereinafter called an apprenticeship agreement, with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees, which apprenticeship agreement provides for not less than four years of reasonably continuous employment for such person, for his participation in an approved schedule of work experience through employment, and for at least 144 hours per year of related supplemental instruction.

2. Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee.

The responsibility for adapting National Standards to meet local needs, and for administering local carpentry apprenticeship standards shall be vested in a joint committee, consisting of an equal number of employers and journeymen in their localities.

3. Ration of Apprentices.

The ration of apprentices to journeymen shall be in accordance with the provisions of the United Brotherhood Constitution.

4. Term of Apprenticeship.

The term of apprenticeship shall be not less than four years of reasonably continuous employment, including the probationary period and the required hours of supplemental school instruction.

5. Probationary period.

All apprentices employed in accordance with these standards shall be subject to a try-out or probationary period not exceeding 500 hours of employment. During this probationary period, annulment of the apprenticeship agreement may be made by the local joint committee upon request of either party.

6. Acquiring skill on the job.

The apprentice shall be taught the use, care, effective and safe handling of all tools and apparatus commonly used in connection with the carpentry trade. He shall be given instruction and experience in all common branches of the trade necessary to develop a skilled mechanic versed in the theory and practice of carpentry work. The apprentice shall perform such other duties as are commonly related to a carpentry apprenticeship.

7. Related school instruction.

Each apprentice shall be required to attend school classes in subjects related to the trade for at least 144 hours per year.

8. The wage rate.

The wage rate to be paid apprentices shall be stated in the local standards. Experience has shown the desirability of progressively increasing wages for apprentices during their term of apprenticeship. In some cases, the local standards may establish the apprentices' wage rates on an hourly basis, with increases at stated periods.

9. Hours of work.

The hours of work for apprentices shall be the same as those for journeymen, but in assigning work to apprentices due consideration shall be given to their physical and mental development.

10. Apprenticeship Agreement.

Each apprentice shall be covered by a written agreement with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees. All apprenticeship agreements shall be subject to the approval of the local joint carpentry apprenticeship committee, and all authority given said committee shall be clearly stated in the agreement.

Every apprenticeship agreement entered into under these standards shall contain:

(a) The names of the contracting parties.

(b) The date of birth of apprentice.

(c) A statement that the apprentice shall be taught the carpentry trade, the time at which the apprenticeship shall begin, and the number of years of its duration.

(d) A statement providing for a probationary period of not more than 500 hours of employment and related school instruction extending over not more than four months, during which time the apprenticeship agreement may be terminated by the local joint committee at the request, in writing, of either party; and providing that after such probationary period the apprenticeship agreement may be terminated by the committee upon the mutual consent of all parties thereto, or may be cancelled by the committee for good and sufficient reason.

(e) A statement showing the number of hours to be spent by the apprentice in work and the number of hours to be spent in related instruction in the school. This instruction shall be not less than 144 hours per year.

(f) A statement setting forth a schedule of the processes in the carpentry trade in which the apprentice shall receive experience.

(g) A statement of the graduated scale of wages to be paid the apprentice, and whether the required school time shall be paid for by the employer.

(h) A provision that all controversies or differences relating to the apprentice shall be submitted to the local joint committee for adjustment.

(i) A provision that an employer who is unable to fulfill his obligation under the apprenticeship agreement may, with the approval of the committee, transfer such apprentice to the local joint committee for reassignment.

(j) Such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of these standards as may be prescribed or approved by the local joint committee. Apprenticeship agreement forms may be obtained from the Associated General Contractors of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, or from the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

11. Certificate of Journeymanship.

Each apprentice shall be furnished a certificate of journeymanship upon satisfactory evidence that he has successfully completed his term of apprenticeship.

Part 2. National Carpentry Apprenticeship Standards in the Local Community.

12. Forming the Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee.

Before forming the joint committee the local employer and employee organizations should familiarize themselves with the National Apprenticeship

Standards. Each organization should then appoint members to serve on the Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee to be made up of an equal number of employers and employees.

13. Duties of Joint Committee.

The joint committee should first examine the local carpentry apprenticeship situation. From the information thus obtained and with the guidance of the National Standards, the committee is then in position to prepare local standards for the employment and training of apprentices. The standards agreed upon by the joint committee should then be referred back to the respective organizations for approval.

These local standards should be consistent with the National Standards, but should go into such particulars as: A provision for a schedule of work experience on the job; a provision for testing the apprentice's progress; a provision for a graduated wage schedule; a provision covering the adjustment of apprenticeship complaints, and a procedure for providing the apprentice with a certificate of journeymanhood upon completion of the term of apprenticeship.

The joint committee is responsible for the administration of the local apprenticeship system and for co-ordinating it with the apprenticeship systems of the other building trades in the community.

14. Qualifications of employers.

The local joint committee should make certain that every employer undertaking to train apprentices is: (a) Financially responsible; and (b) has had at least two years' experience as a contractor in the carpentry industry.

15. Classes for related instruction.

(a) Cost of Instruction.—Under the terms of the Federal acts relating to trade and industrial education, funds have been appropriated to assist the States and local communities in establishing vocational training programs. The local joint apprenticeship committee should inquire of the vocational school authorities or the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education whether classes for carpentry apprentices are available. If additional information is desired concerning related instruction or classes, the local joint committee should communicate with either of the national associations.

(b) Eligibility for Enrollment.—The course of related instruction for carpentry apprentices should be limited to those who are actually apprenticed to properly qualified employers in the carpentry industry.

16. State Apprenticeship Authority.

When the local apprenticeship standards have been formulated, the joint committee should submit them to the State Apprenticeship Authority for review. This procedure is essential in order to maintain uniformity in apprenticeship standards within the state. The joint committee is also responsible for furnishing the State Apprenticeship Council with a copy of each indenture, and with any additional information required by State laws or by apprenticeship standards adopted by the State Apprenticeship Authority.

17. Co-operating agencies.

The local joint carpentry apprenticeship committee may secure assistance in the formulation and administration of its apprenticeship standards from:

(a) The Associated General Contractors of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

(b) The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

(c) State Apprenticeship Council.

(d) State Labor Department or State Industrial Commission.

(e) State and local Employment Service.

(f) State Board of Vocational Education (State Director of Vocational Education or Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education), and local vocational education authorities.

(g) State and local agencies administering building codes.

18. Co-operating Federal Agencies.

(a) Division of Vocational Education, United States Office of Education, is responsible for the administration and supervision of Federal funds appropriated for apportionment among the States for vocational education. In most of the States, these funds are available for use in providing instruction to apprentices in related subjects.

(b) Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, acts, upon request, in a consulting capacity on all problems relating to apprentices as employed workers. These include: labor standards applicable to apprentices; the development of administrative procedures for the conduct of apprenticeship, and the distribution of information concerning the practical handling of apprenticeship problems. Special bulletins on developing local apprenticeship standards may be obtained by writing this agency at Washington, D. C.

Official Endorsement, Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, May 15, 1938.

May we recall to your attention that part of our General President's report on "Apprentices" in which he states the need of a declaration by this convention of our position on apprentices.

Your committee believes that the adoption of these uniform National Standards will meet the request of the General President.

He also mentions the fact that from time to time many requests have come to him as to the age of apprentices. That subject, too, was referred by the Committee on General President's Report to this committee. We have also consulted with the Committee on Constitution on this particular item and the Committee on Apprenticeship desires to recommend that the age limit on apprentices (Section 42, Paragraph K, of our Constitution) be changed to read: "Between the ages of 17 and 24 years" instead of "between the ages of 17 and 22 years."

In the space for National Standards there is no part of the schedule that contains any "must" legislation, no part of it that attempts to govern the conditions in your particular locality. The schedule merely applies to a uniform basis or standard upon which any of you can act to establish a joint carpentry apprenticeship committee in your locality if you don't have one, and if you do, surely there is nothing in this proposed schedule that will injure you. On the contrary, there are some clauses or items that will help.

In conclusion we desire to express our thanks to the First General Vice-President and our appreciation for his generous assistance and co-operation, and commend him for the thorough and efficient work he has done in the interest of our apprentices and the United Brotherhood.

ALBERT F. MILTNER, 2117, Chairman,
ELMER ANDERSON, Secretary,
CARL E. ANDERSON,
FRED J. BUTSCH,
C. M. SLINKER,
Committee on Apprenticeship.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the committee's report.

In the discussion following the report, an amendment was added to the effect that the international office of the Brotherhood issue a certificate of journeyman-ship to every apprentice who has served and finished his apprenticeship upon application and approval of the Local.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

Solon Rebuked By Prelate

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the American Catholic Sociological Society, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John A. Ryan of Washington sharply criticized members of Congress who, in recent weeks, in the name of national defense, have been sniping at labor unions and demanding destruction of legal safeguards for workers.

Father Ryan, who has been signally honored by the Vatican, is a great theologian and is regarded as perhaps the leading Catholic economist of America. His speech was especially significant because it reserved its heavy condemnation for a member of Congress who is a member of his own church.

Father Ryan did not mention the solon by name, but it was apparent from his remarks that he referred to Congressman John M. Costello, Democratic Representative from a Los Angeles (Calif.) district.

"Many of you recall the strike at the Vultee airplane factory in southern California a few weeks ago," Father Ryan said. "In the Congressional Record of December 5 you will find the transcription of a speech by a Catholic member who holds the degree of M.A. from a Catholic university and is a prominent Knight of Columbus.

"Recall that the employes of the Vultee plant went on strike against the continuation of a wage rate of 50 cents an hour. This is equivalent to \$20 a week and not more than \$1,000 a year. After a few days the strike was successful to the extent that the new rate was fixed at 62½ cents an hour. Translated into other terms, that means \$25 a week and \$1,250 a year.

"I venture to say that no competent authority on the cost of living would say this amount is more than a decent minimum wage. Many would pronounce it less than a living wage for the head of a family. But what did this highly educated Catholic member of Congress have to say about the fairness of these rates of remuneration? Here is his statement, as it appeared in the Congressional Record:

"Mr. Speaker, the Vultee strike is ended, but the price of the settlement has not been mentioned. The labor cost in aircraft manufacture is 40 per cent of the cost of the finished product. If the Vultee standard of wages is to be forced upon the industry, then the added cost of airplane production will be \$250,000,000.

"This cost is going to be passed on to the government in the purchase price of the planes now under construction. In a word, the taxpayer will be charged an additional \$250,000,000 without receiving the benefit of one additional plane.

"The Vultee scale of wages cannot be forced upon every aircraft manufacturer in the country without completely disrupting the whole economy of many communities in which the planes are located. The Vultee scale of wages cannot be adopted in the aircraft industry without causing a similar increase in wages in all industries throughout the nation."

"Here we find no recognition of Pope Leo's declaration that the worker has a natural right to a wage that will 'support him in reasonable and frugal comfort,' nor to the proposition laid down by Pope Pius XI that the worker is entitled to a wage that will provide him with 'ample sufficiency for himself and his family.'

"The tender-hearted Catholic Congressman feels concern only for the taxpayers. He regards the additional 12½ cents per hour as an unjust burden put upon the taxpayers by the employees of the Vultee plant.

"What argument does the Catholic Congressman offer on behalf of this extraordinary, this immoral declaration? Only this: That 62½ cents an hour is higher than the average rate throughout the United States.

"Not explicitly, indeed, but by clear implication, he asserts that workers who demand more than the prevailing rate are guilty of injustice!

"The Catholic Congressman's economics is quite as faulty as his ethics. He asserts that "the Vultee scale of wages cannot be adopted in the aircraft industry without causing a similar increase in wages in all industries throughout the nation."

"A similar assertion was made by the haters of high wages when Henry Ford established his minimum scale of \$5 a day. That happened at least 25 years ago, but the number of workers in the United States who have not yet reached the \$5-a-day level is legion. That is a matter of economic fact.

"In the field of economic theory, the Catholic Congressman is equally ignorant and mistaken.

"He does not realize that until the general level of wages is raised, until the income of labor is sufficiently increased to enable the masses to buy more goods, neither machines nor labor can obtain full employment.

"I have spent so much time on the case of this Catholic Congressman because it is a clear and flagrant example of the general failure of Catholic political figures to apply in their own fields the principles of the Encyclicals."

Winter Building At 12-Year High

BASING his forecast on calls for insurance on home loan mortgages Stewart McDonald, chief of the Federal Housing Administration, predicts more building this winter than in any comparable period since 1928.

To meet it, the insurance capacity of FHA has been increased \$1,000,000,000, making what may be termed a total capitalization of \$4,000,000,000.

The forecast is based upon an increase of 26 per cent in applications for home mortgage loans in October over October, 1939, with the gain carrying over into the current month. During the period ending September 30, 7,715 lending institutions originated \$2,841,603,351 net mortgages accepted for insurance, while 8,201 institutions placed \$2,231,998,023 FHA-insured mortgages.

Reports of the Federal Home Loan Bank system check with FHA finding on home building in the late summer months.

Every section of the country west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania shared in the increase over July, said the Board's Division of Research and Statistics in its monthly survey. The East Northeast segment disclosed a slight drop in recordings. This was in contrast to the situation a month previous when the industrial East accounted for three-fourths of the monthly increase over June, due chiefly to an upsurge in demands for housing facilities in national defense industrial sections.

This change, in considerable degree, is due to improved scaffolding and the development of cold-resisting materials. It is, however, the fact that custom more than climate is responsible for the winter lag in building, the decrease in volume in the colder months being nearly as great in warm states like Mississippi as in the colder ones like Montana, Maine and Minnesota.

The Truth About Poison Gas

David Le Roi, In Modern World, London

DESPITE the numerous novels written by pseudo-scientific authors, gifted with more imagination than chemical knowledge, poison gas is the least lethal and the least decisive of military weapons.

Poison gas can only achieve decisive military results when it takes an enemy by surprise. Nowadays respirators and anti-gas training and treatment have removed both the element of surprise and worst effects of a gas attack, which at its deadliest may knock out a certain proportion of troops but comparatively seldom succeeds in killing them.

Actually, the only gas attack that might have altered the course of a war between first-class Powers was that launched by Germany on April 22, 1915; the first time gas was ever used on a battlefield.

On that occasion, unsuspecting and unprotected troops were taken completely by surprise, and the resultant casualties left a huge gap in the Allied line through which the enemy might have walked practically unmolested. But for some inexplicable reason the Germans failed to exploit the temporary chaos they had created, and the Kaiser's golden opportunity was lost.

Within two weeks, every British soldier at the front had been supplied with a respirator which, although a makeshift affair, afforded adequate protection against chlorine, the type of gas first used by the German High Command.

When they found that chlorine had been rendered comparatively innocuous, the Germans turned their attention to the use of other gases. By that time, however, scientists had studied the effects of asphyxiants to such good purpose that each successive German experiment with a new gas found our troops equipped to resist it.

Thus, on December 19, 1915, the Germans launched an attack on the Ypres Salient with an entirely new gas, phosgene. The enemy anticipated devastating results, as phosgene gas is not only ten times more lethal than chlorine, but it would penetrate the respirators issued to the British after the first chlorine attack.

Unfortunately for German anticipations, British Intelligence Service obtained early intimation of the projected phosgene attack and passed the information to our chemical warfare department. The chemists thereupon got to work with such good effect that when the enemy launched his attack it was a complete failure. Nearly 100 tons of phosgene were released opposite the British positions on that morning of December 19, 1915. But our troops were wearing a new type of mask, and the total casualties were only 1,070, of which 120 proved fatal.

Only once did the Germans nearly take us by surprise with a new development in gas warfare. That was on July 12, 1917, when the first mustard gas attack was launched.

Some 50,000 shells, containing a total of about 130 tons of mustard gas, were fired against the British trenches, and as the use of gas in shells was wholly unexpected, the troops were caught without their respirators. As a result, a certain amount of confusion was created; but only temporarily.

When the German infantry came over in anticipation of occupying undefended trenches, they suffered huge losses from withering fire of the British troops, the vast majority of whom had been able to don their respirators and survive the mustard gas attack.

Throughout the Great War the struggle between gas and respirator continued—with the gas mask always maintaining the lead. Every time the Germans released a new kind of gas, it was found that the Allied troops had been issued with respirators which neutralized its worst effects.

Altogether, therefore, gas warfare was, from the German point of view, extremely disappointing, and the majority of attacks launched against the Allied fronts ended in complete fiasco. The rapidity with which the gas menace was reduced to manageable proportions is well illustrated by the phenomenal decline in gas casualties which occurred between 1915 and 1918.

When the Germans launched the first gas attack on April 22, 1915, 170 tons of chlorine were released on a front of four miles and 20,000 casualties were inflicted, of which 25 per cent were fatal. It will be remembered that on that occasion the troops were taken completely by surprise.

On March 11, 1918, just before they inaugurated their great offensive, the Germans fired 150,000 gas shells, containing a total of nearly 400 tons of asphyxiants, and saturated the twenty-mile area of the Cambrai Salient. In four years, however, anti-gas measures had made such progress that the 400 tons of gas inflicted only 4,500 casualties, and not more than fifty of these were fatal.

Incidentally, it was established that every one of the fifty fatal casualties was due to the man having removed his respirator too soon.

That the low casualty rate from gas in March, 1918, was proved conclusively during the German retreat in October and November. Over 4,000 tons of gas were released against the advancing British troops, but only 500 fatal casualties were inflicted.

Put in another way, antigas measures had, in 1918 reached such a degree of efficiency that it required eight tons of asphyxiant to kill one soldier.

Admittedly, the technique of gas warfare has advanced since 1918, and it is now possible to release immeasurably greater quantities of asphyxiants over a given area than was possible twenty-one years ago. Nevertheless, the gases that could be employed in the present war are no more fatal than those which were rendered comparatively innocuous during 1915-1918.

Sensational stories have been told and believed about super-gases, a ton of which dropped in an area of a square mile would suffocate a million men. But responsible chemists are convinced that no war gas not already known and capable of being neutralized by the British service and civilian respirator has been discovered or is likely to be discovered.

Lewisite, for example, the favorite bogey of the pseudo-scientific author, and sometimes called the "Dew of Death," is a subject for derision among competent chemists. Fantastically exaggerated claims have been made for this substance, and more than one writer has made his readers' flesh creep by declaring that three-quarters of a ton of Lewisite would provide a lethal blanket of gas, twenty feet high and covering an area of a square mile, in which no form of animal or plant life could exist.

Actually, Lewisite and its effects have been known to chemists for the past twenty years. The so-called "Dew of Death" is merely a possible and less dangerous form of mustard gas.

A person is always startled when he hears himself seriously called old for the first time.—O. W. Holmes.

One Way to Shorten Life

When you are not feeling up to par, do you take the trouble to discover why, or do you just "take something" to kill the pain and pep you up. You will want to give this article your serious consideration. It is the key to many sudden and early deaths.

BY LUCIUS M. BUSH, D.O., IN HEALTH CULTURE (N. Y.)

I RECALL reading a few years ago an article by the late Dr. Frank Crane. In this article, he told of interviewing a large number of people who had lived to the age of 100 or more. He had asked each one why he considered he had outlived most of his fellowmen. Dr. Crane then arranged these answers like a contest giving first place to the reason which the largest number mentioned and next to the second and so on. I particularly remember the substance of the reason given by the greatest number of those interviewed. It was as follows: "When they were sick they *did* something. Those who *took* something didn't live that long."

There is a great deal to think about in this statement. I presume many meant that they used some home external remedy such as heat or cold in some form. Some may have referred to natural methods of treatment such as refraining from eating when sick, or perhaps the use of an enema or some other form of hydrotherapy. Others undoubtedly used osteopathy or some similar form of manipulative therapy. Dr. Crane seemed particularly to stress the fact that they did not take any internal medicine. It might be interesting from this standpoint to see why people who "take something" don't live to be 100.

In the first place, most internal medicines are supposed to be taken mainly upon the prescription of a doctor. In dealing with dangerous drugs, a doctor probably uses every possible precaution. However, doctors are human and a slight lapse of memory or mistake can be made very easily. For instance, a case was recently mentioned in the papers where a doctor gave a prescription for several times the usual dose of strychnine. He realized his mistake very shortly and attempted to prevent the filling of the prescription, but this had already been taken care of, and when he reached the patient, it was too late! The patient had taken the dose and was dead.

A druggist told me once that he had filled many prescriptions which he felt were dangerous to life, but if he called the doctor, he was told it was none of his business. Some of these prescriptions were for incompatible drugs and some for extra large doses of dangerous elements. He felt sure that he could attribute a number of deaths to these prescriptions. It would be hard to say how many lives have been shortened in this way, but this is undoubtedly one way in which those who take something don't live to be 100.

Now supposing that all prescriptions are perfectly written by physicians, what is the next step? The prescription is taken to be filled. Here again the licensed pharmacist is supposed to make no mistake, for a mistake may be serious. One recent article, however, claims quite a high percentage of prescriptions proved to be erroneously filled when the prescriptions were analyzed. Perhaps this error was harmless, but when dealing in chemistry, sometimes an apparently harmless substance when brought into a chemical compound may create a deadly poison. When chemicals are being taken into the body, a mistake is often hard to rectify.

Doctors are generally poor writers. Many prescriptions I have seen looked more like hieroglyphics than Latin. It would not be an impossibility for a druggist to make an error due to a mistake in reading the doctor's handwriting. However, suppose the prescription is properly made and filled. Can anything else happen to shorten the patient's life? Yes, the chemicals themselves might not be pure or they might have deteriorated from age or surroundings. If this resulted in a different action than desired, harm might result.

But suppose all of these hazards are passed, what else could happen? The prescription may be in the form of a tablet or a liquid. It is taken home and put in the medicine closet. If the bottle is not finished or some tablets are left over, few people think of throwing this residue out. It remains, either to be taken later in a similar instance or offered to a friend who had some comparable complaint. Here is an even more dangerous custom. At least if one is going to take an internal medicine, it should only be taken after a doctor's diagnosis of that individual case and as a prescription recommended by the doctor: No layman is capable of taking this responsibility and many premature deaths may occur directly or indirectly from this custom.

Aside from the danger of mistaken diagnosis, the prescription may have deteriorated and be dangerous for anyone to take. The habit of keeping the residue of medicines for later use is an extremely dangerous practice. Prescribed medicines should be thrown out as soon as the immediate need has passed unless a doctor or druggist says that no deterioration will take place. Even in this instance there is always the danger of children taking them in imitation of their elders, or the wrong bottle might be selected carelessly in emergency and harm result. A casual review of the cases reported in the daily papers where bichloride of mercury has been taken by mistake for headache tablets is one illustration of this.

Fashions in medicines change with increased knowledge of their possible dangers. As an example, it has been very common practice for many years to put various oils or ointments in the nostrils of children during a cold. Many of these ointments are still advertised and sold, yet frequent warnings are found in medical journals of the danger of producing pneumonia by their use.

When medicines were put up in sugar pills, little children often found them and because they liked the sweet taste, consumed the whole bottle. Fortunately, homeopathic physicians used this form of dosage most frequently, and they also believed in very small doses so the children at least survived. However, I can think of safer things than eating a bottle of belladonna or aconite pills, not to mention sugar-coated cathartics or even strychnine. Iodine has even been mistaken for argyrol and put in the eyes, causing serious irritation.

Headache remedies and sleep-producing drugs frequently affect the red or white corpuscles of the blood. I have often heard patients say that their doctors assured them that the particular brand they were using was harmless. It is doubtful, however, if any medicine known that will stop pain or induce sleep is harmless. Some people may take such drugs for a long time without apparent injury, but if a person dies of heart disease at 50, who can say that he might not have lived to 70 or 80 if he had not taken pain-killing remedies or something to make him sleep. Many such highly fatal blood diseases as leukemia and agranulolysis can be caused by these so-called harmless medicines. If they were only taken occasion-

ally on the advice of a physician, few people might be injured, but many keep these drugs on hand and at the slightest pain or sign of sleeplessness, take a dose. Disease creeps upon such people so insidiously that they are not aware of it until it is too late.

Great hopes have been aroused recently by the new drugs sulfanilimide and sulfapyridine. They are used in combating infection. Many deaths were caused at first by certain combinations of these drugs before the safest forms were found. However, there is still much to be learned before they can be considered actually safe. Even though recovery takes place when they are used, many patients require months before they feel really normal again. The blood is tested frequently during the use of these medicines, but there may be injury to other parts of the body which does not show in the blood. In recognition of such hazards, these drugs can only be acquired on prescription in some states.

Sulfapyridine, which is used in treating pneumonia, was at first considered safer than sulfanilimide, but this seems now to be reversed. Many facts will probably remain unknown for years and only be learned by experiment on the human guinea pig. Under such circumstances, is it any wonder Dr. Crane could say those who "took something" didn't live to be 100?

Most diseases can be controlled without these dangerous drugs and results are often far better from the standpoint of loss of life. The most favorable comparison, however, is found in that where more natural means of treatment are used, recovery is far more complete. Very little is gained in recovery from infection if one is to be a chronic invalid as a result of the cure. I have seen many patients in my 28 years of practice who improved almost immediately simply from a stoppage of the medicines they had been taking. I am firmly of the belief that many are sick because of taking drugs.

However, there are few illnesses that cannot be managed with as low or lower mortality by a doctor who can use proper manipulative methods combined with proper diet and other natural measures. Needless to say, proper diagnosis is important in either case.

In my experience few people live to be over 70 who have made a habit of taking medicine regularly, over a period of years. I have asked almost every elderly patient in my practice if he has taken much medicine. The answer has invariably been *no*. This is worth remembering the next time you feel like taking a sedative or even a cathartic, or a sure remedy for indigestion. If necessary, lie awake a few hours. A little headache won't hurt you nearly as much as the headache medicine, but if you need outside help, a good osteopath can usually give it by manipulation or other natural means. Chronic headaches are usually due to sinusitis of other nasal pressure, and adjustment of the nasal bones will relieve this without risk.

There are safe ways of relieving almost all curable diseases without taking internal drugs of any kind. Why take the chance of all these possible mistakes, when even if the prescription is free of error, you might still be harmed by the drug? I am sure many people would live longer if they adopted natural methods for combating disease and let drugs entirely alone.

Poor handwriting, resulting in misreading of figures on sales checks, cost American business \$80,000,000 last year, according to the president of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers.

"Share-the-Expense" Bus Racket

"MRS. JOHN PARKER, 22, and her two baby girls 4 and 2½, were left stranded and penniless in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The driver left them in a cafe to wait for him, took her baggage, and never returned."

"Three young girls were left stranded by a woman wild-cat operator, in a six-inch snowstorm near Flagstaff, Arizona. One of them was stricken with pneumonia, and nearly died. Their clothing, worth \$400, was taken."

"Charles McGowan, 47, just out of a veteran's hospital at Legion, Texas, was going to see his wife in a hospital at Grand Rapids, Michigan. At Tulsa, the driver slipped away with his baggage, leaving McGowan penniless and with nothing but the clothes on his back. As a result, McGowan is a nervous wreck."

All these men, women and children, and many others whose tragic misfortunes were described at recent hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were victims of the "share-the-expense" travel bureau racket.

Probably you never heard of it, but it is a nation-wide "outlaw" transportation system operating through about 200 so-called travel bureaus. It has grown to Big Business proportions and is a serious competitor of the railroads, yet is completely unregulated.

These bureaus furnish passengers for thousands of automobile drivers, who will promise to take anyone anywhere. Some of the drivers are simply private automobile owners who are taking a trip and want someone to share the expense. Many of them, however, are "Wild Cats" who make a regular business of it. Many are criminals, ex-bootleggers, and "fugitives from justice," according to testimony which fills the bulky five-volume record of the hearings.

This outlaw transportation system is widely used for transportation of strikebreakers, to evade the Federal law which forbids the carrying of them across state lines, it was testified.

Scores of witnesses were questioned by the Commission's examiner, W. W. McCaslin, at hearings in Oklahoma City, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Chicago, and New York. Among the witnesses were railroad and bus company officials, representatives of Better Business Bureaus and the Travelers' Aid Society, police officials and sheriffs, travel bureau operators and their victims.

They told amazing and shocking stories, which sum up to these facts:

The travel bureaus use "share the expense" as a smokescreen to conceal the fact that they are conducting a regular business of transporting passengers all over the country, at a regular schedule of cut-price rates.

The bureaus advertise extensively in local newspapers and telephone directories, use "national advertising" to publicize their rates, their system of "transfers through affiliated bureaus," and "free accommodations for drivers." They "maintain a national organization."

"Many of the bureaus and drivers are directly connected with hotels, rooming houses and saloons of ill repute, who relieve their patrons of all their valuables. They employ the vehicles to transport their victims to remote localities, and throw them out there while unconscious."

In addition to having criminal records, many of the drivers are "narcotic addicts," "drink while driving," and "drive 30 hours or more at a stretch."

The Commission was told that "this method of transportation has frequently resulted in abandonment, robbery, injury and death of passengers, and even in attacks on female passengers.

"The unsafe equipment used is a menace to the public. No insurance is carried by either the bureaus or the drivers, so passengers are left with no recourse whatever."

A traveler knows none of these facts when he reads an advertisement or sees big signs in front of a store or cheap hotel, offering "share the expense" automobile transportation at low rates. It seems like a good idea and a chance to save money. He feels grateful to the travel bureau for calling this opportunity to his attention.

He does not know he is going up against a racket as merciless as the spider that invited the fly to "step into my parlor," and that he will be lucky if nothing worse happens to him than being "dumped" along the road.

That happens so often that this underworld transportation business has a regular word for it—"dumping"—and that word appears scores of times in the record of the hearings.

For example, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society of Tulsa, Oklahoma, told about many victims of "dumping" who came to that Society for aid.

One was "Bill Shane, 26, who was traveling from Houston, Texas, to Chicago. The driver slipped away with Shane's baggage, leaving him hungry and desperate."

"Marcus Erby, 39, was left stranded and sick."

C. E. Riggs, an Oklahoma State Highway patrolman, described an accident in which Mrs. Gray, a 50-year-old passenger, was killed. The travel bureau driver had been driving 22 hours, "dozed off," hit a culvert and the car was wrecked.

Jack L. Nichols, captain of the New Mexico State Police, testified that "travel bureau drivers instruct their passengers, in case the car is stopped by the police, to say they are not being hauled for hire. The passengers are informed how to talk and act if stopped by the state police."

J. E. McCamey, of Oklahoma City, told of a trip he made as a passenger of a travel bureau driver. The driver stopped at a Reno, Nevada, "gambling den," gambled away the money his four passengers had given him for their fare, then "left them stranded."

They "could not collect a cent" from the travel bureau in San Francisco, whose proprietor "moved around from office to office" so fast that it was practically impossible to find him.

John Adams, an Oklahoma deputy sheriff, said he "made numerous arrests of bureau drivers for operating cars without licenses, and for driving stolen cars." He told about a man who "did time in whiskey cases," but now is running a share-the-expense travel bureau in Oklahoma City.

"I raided him myself once, when he was in the illicit whiskey business," Adams said, "but he smashed 60 jugs before I could break the door in."

Phil Daugherty, assistant county attorney, testified that "Mrs. J. J. Horsley left Oklahoma City for St. Louis with several other passengers. The driver let them out to eat lunch at a cafe, made off with their baggage and left them stranded."

At Dallas, it was testified that many travel bureau drivers "go anywhere they are sent in the United States."

All this testimony was put in the record over bitter objections by high-priced lawyers, hired by the travel bureaus to defend them and obstruct the hearings.

The purpose of the hearings was to determine whether the I. C. C. should regulate these share-the-expense travel bureaus and their drivers, and whether the Commission has power to do so, under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935.

The Motor Carrier Act gave the I. C. C. power to regulate highway transportation, but authorized the Commission to exempt "casual or occasional" carriers, who do not make a regular business of hauling freight or passengers by road.

Congress did not want to stop farmers from hauling their own products to market, or even the products of their neighbors, nor to stop automobile owners from carrying their friends occasionally on a real share-the-expense basis.

This exemption loophole, however, was promptly discovered by unscrupulous men, and they developed fake share-the-expense travel bureaus as a nation-wide racket.

In 1938, the Commission investigated these bureaus, to determine whether they were casual or regular carriers, discovered their evil practices, prosecuted them, and sent 29 bureau operators to prison.

The other bureau operators, and their lawyers, watched the Commission's investigation and prosecution like hawks, studied the "mistakes" made by the 29 who went to jail, and changed their own methods of operation to avoid the same fate.

To make it almost impossible for the Commission to identify them or their drivers as "regular" carriers, they now use elaborate tricks.

According to testimony at the hearings, the bureaus now "shift their drivers around" from route to route, so their faces will not become familiar to police and I. C. C. officials.

They "give fictitious names and false addresses, use stolen cars and stolen license plates, and change their plates frequently while en route."

The bureaus pretend they are not selling transportation, but only "information" to drivers and passengers.

As a result, the Commission found it so hard to identify these outlaw carriers that it decided not to attempt to regulate them until it could get Congress to change the exemption rule. The Commission proposed such an amendment to the Motor Carrier Act, but Congress did not pass it.

Finally, the National Bus Traffic Association asked the Commission to hold this series of hearings to see what could be done to stop this outlaw competition with the regulated bus and rail carriers.

At the hearings, the bus and railroad spokesmen insisted that the Commission could stop the "share-the-expense" racket easily and quickly, by simply forbidding the travel bureaus to get passengers for automobile drivers.

Without the bureaus, they said, the drivers who make "share-the-expense" a regular business "could not exist."

The Commission has not yet announced what conclusions it will draw from the hearings.

Incidentally, it should be pointed out that these share-the-expense bureaus are an entirely different thing than the legitimate and responsible travel bureaus which sell railroad, bus, and ship transportation.

Labor Haters' Methods Exposed

THE LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee has just brought to a close its publication of a series of 17 volumes of testimony and documentary material exposing the methods employed by West Coast labor haters to crush unionism and suppress workers' rights.

What stands out in the sensational revelations is the clear fact that the far West's powerful industrial and financial interests have failed to cripple organized labor despite their use of huge slush funds, vigilante armies, "open shop" alliances and unlimited propaganda facilities.

Their drive against labor constituted one of the most lavishly financed "fifth column" movements in the country to undermine democracy. By terror and intimidation, they carried out wholesale defiance of the nation's labor laws.

In strikes, pickets were beaten up and many were murdered in cold blood, the LaFollette committee's disclosures showed. Local police departments and sheriff's officers were "bought up" and in many spots served as virtual adjuncts of anti-labor corporations.

Professional strikebreakers and labor spy agencies were also utilized. Many false "fronts" were set up, such as the misnamed "Associated Farmers," to do the dirty work of diehard bosses who supplied the funds. In many California counties, labor organizers hardly dared appear for fear of being "ridden out on a rail."

In metropolitan centers, such as Los Angeles, potent "open shop" forces operated behind the scenes and tried to club employers into signing secret pacts to freeze out unions. Under these agreements, employers who dared to deal with unions were heavily fined.

When these strong-arm and lawless methods failed, the foes of labor tried another tactic—that of shackling workers' liberties by law.

They launched campaigns up and down the Pacific Coast to put over both county ordinances and statewide laws which were intended to destroy the right to strike, repress all picketing and meddle in the internal affairs of unions. Union haters were decisively defeated on the statewide laws by the voters at the polls in California and Washington, but they won out in Oregon, where one of the most vicious anti-labor laws in the nation was put on the statute books.

On the local ordinances, the reactionaries made a better showing. For example, in California alone, they persuaded 31 counties, most of them in the interior of the state, to adopt ordinances which crippled labor's rights in Fascist fashion.

Under these ordinances, sheriff's deputies arrested union men often on sight, flung pickets wholesale into jails, and harrassed unionists in every other way they could think of.

Of course, labor didn't take these assaults lying down. It replied with vigorous court suits challenging the repressive measures as outright infringements of the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage. These contests were costly, but unions gave liberally of their meager means to meet the high legal expenses.

The result has been a 100 per cent victory all along the line. The first triumph came when the United States Supreme Court outlawed one of the vicious California anti-labor ordinances—in Shasta County. That had the effect of throwing other similar laws into the ash heap.

More recently, labor came off with flying colors, too, in its battle against the Oregon law, when the Supreme Court of that state bowed to

the dictate of the United States Supreme Court and invalidated the Beaver State statute.

The Oregon court laid down far-reaching principles, which were interpreted by labor spokesmen as meaning that no state may pass laws wiping out the rights guaranteed to working men and women by the "Bill of Rights" in the Constitution.

"It has been determined by the highest court of the land that law of this kind cannot stand as against the guaranty of freedom of speech in the Federal Constitution," the Oregon judges ruled.

"The Supreme Court has held that . . . the publicizing of the facts of a labor dispute in a peaceful way, whether by pamphlet, word of mouth, or banner is a liberty secured by the Constitution and may not be abridged. Our personal views as to the soundness of such decisions are immaterial. This court has no other alternative than to declare the statute unconstitutional."

LaFollette committee reports give inside details of how the moneyed interests put over the Oregon measure and almost got through similar laws in California and Washington.

In each state, the fake "Associated Farmers" was used as a spearhead of the drive. Employers thereby tried to create the impression that farmers were the inspiration for the proposed statutes. Actually, the funds were provided almost entirely by labor-hating moneyed interests.

For instance, in Oregon, after the campaign was over, the "Associated Farmers," in reports to the Secretary of State, admitted spending \$32,000 on propaganda for the law. Of this, all but \$104 came from an employers' organization, the "Oregon Business Council."

Documents contained in the LaFollette committee proceedings bared the true purpose of the sponsors. One of these documents was a copy of a letter from President H. L. Shoemaker of the Oregon "Associated Farmers" to a croney in which he boasted the law would open the way for a war on unions.

"Things will pop; there will be a regular Roman holiday," he wrote.

In California, the proposed straightjacket law—which ultimately became known in the 1938 election as "Proposition No. 1"—was first drafted secretly by a coterie of business men, corporation lawyers and bankers, the LaFollette committee revealed. Then the measure was turned over to the "Associated Farmers" to be advertised as the latter's "baby."

Of course, its backers publicly said it was aimed at "regulating" the "abuses" of unions. But they knew better. A sub rosa legal opinion prepared for the sponsors by a Los Angeles firm of attorneys—and later discovered by the LaFollette investigators—admitted that the measure would make nearly all picketing illegal.

In addition to the "Associated Farmers," a flock of other "dummy" groups was pressed into service to carry on the campaign for the law. Among these were "Southern Californians, Inc.," "The Neutral Thousands," "Women of the Pacific" and "Committee for Peace in Employment Relations." The real instigators remained hidden, but directed every move of the fake "fronts."

Buttermilk, besides being a refreshing drink, isn't so bad as a house paint. A home owner at Manchester, Conn., who daubed it on his dwelling, believes it will out last any ordinary paint. He mixes it with ochre pigment and says a job he did twelve years ago still is as good as new.

The Answer to Wage Cutters

THE Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Council, of which Patrick F. Sullivan is president and Earl McMahon secretary, has given the complete answer to those who assert that only the reduction of union wages can bring about a real revival of building.

The answer is in the form of three charts showing the carefully checked labor costs on homes built to sell at \$7,500, \$8,000 and \$11,500, listing the amounts paid for the many classifications of work, the names of the men employed, the number of hours worked by each, the amounts they received, the percentage of selling price paid labor, the percentage of the price paid each trade, and demonstrates that a 33 1-3 cut in wages if passed on to buyers could result in a reduction of selling prices of less than 10 per cent, and would result only in reducing the purchasing power of the building tradesmen.

On the \$7,500 house, the total labor cost was \$2,119.74, or 28.3 per cent of the selling price; on the \$8,000 house labor cost \$2,246.86, or 28 per cent; on the \$11,500 house 28.4 per cent.

Compared to these costs, a standard statistical organization places financing cost of all building, other than public, at not less than 25 per cent.

The charts show that on the \$7,500 house the men who did the brickwork received but \$270.33. For the brickwork on the \$8,000 job they received \$243.25. On the \$11,500 job these men received \$360. On the \$7,500 job this represented 5.2 per cent of the selling price. On the \$8,000 house 4.5 per cent, and 4.5 per cent on the \$11,500 job..

It is the first time any union group has undertaken to defend the building trades workers with definite proof against the unfair publicity that has been showered upon them.

"This," wrote Secretary Richard J. Gray to Mr. Sullivan acknowledging receipt of the charts, "is a compilation of material that was sorely needed by the Building and Construction Trades Department and we are taking the liberty of publishing your accompanying comments in our monthly publication. We think that such matters should be given as much publicity as possible, particularly after the experiences that we have had during the past year, many of which are continuing at this time."

Compilation of this data followed the decision of Mr. Sullivan and his associates, to "do something but talk."

"It has," says Mr. Sullivan in his letter transmitting the charts, "been commonly accepted that the reason for lethargy in the building industry is due to the high cost of building trades mechanics. In order to show a fair understanding of the ratio between different costs involved in building a home, the Building Trades Council kept an actual tab on building construction labor on three separate jobs with the result as compared to the price of the job to the owner, the cost of building trades mechanics amounted to 28 per cent.

"It has been suggested that the building trades should accept a reduction in their present wage scales of one-third. It would therefore only be possible to vary the cost to the customer within the 28 per cent. If we should reduce building trades labor one-third, it would be one-third of the 28 per cent or 9 per cent plus the overhead and profit of the operating contractor, manipulating real estate and the mortgage company, which in total would amount to approximately 10.8 per cent which as of itself would cause no stir in building construction.

"This has been a fact which is admitted by all sources. If this reduction would cause no increase in building construction, we have added nothing to increase employment. On the other hand, we have reduced the buying power of 125,000 families to the extent of \$83,000,000 per year if they were all working. Let us assume that only half of them were working at full time. It would reduce the buying power of this group to the extent of \$45,625,000. This would be an economic loss which never would be made up and of no value to anyone.

"Let us see how this reduction would affect the efficiency of the men engaged in the work. Building trades construction affords an employment of an average of 178 days per year. This would reduce the income of men steadily employed to approximately \$1,800 per year. With reduction of income to this amount we could not attract to this trade the type of intelligence that would be required to do the work and when the efficiency of labor would fail by reason of intelligence, we would find the cost amounting far in excess of the intended saving and we would still be out the purchasing power of this army of skilled mechanics."

Mr. Sullivan's figures deal only with the effect on the 125,000 building tradesmen in Chicago. They apply with equal force to the building tradesmen of the entire country.

New Handbook of Practical Work Rules Designed to Save Time and Labor

D. A. Rogers, 2830 S. 13th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., has brought out a new and revised edition of *Carpenters and Builders Practical Rules for Laying Out Work*.

This handbook is intended to supply carpenters and builders with practical methods for laying out various types of work, and contains many rules and tables that will facilitate and expedite work. This handbook is especially adapted to everyday use for carpenters, and the volume is offered to the profession in the hope that it will save time and labor, and many calculations of almost hourly occurrence.

Among the subjects considered are the methods for laying out roofs, groined ceilings, stairs and hoppers. Among the tables, are those giving the length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, from 4" rise to 12" rise, and from a 1' run to 12' run. The various tables give 2700 different lengths of rafters, and 300 different lengths of braces and the proper cut for same.

This new revised edition is offered to the trade in the hope that it will prove practical to all who use it. It is being submitted to the carpenters and builders for their approval.

Labor Organizes To Aid British Workers

Creation of an "American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor" was announced by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at a luncheon given Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress.

The new committee, Woll said, is a "response by American labor" to the needs of British workers, as outlined by Sir Walter to the A. F. of L. convention a month ago.

The waitresses at one Cape Cod, Mass., restaurant now present customers with the meal check inclosed in an envelope on which is printed: "Here is the bad news."

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

1941 Promises To Be Boom Year

If 1941 lives up to forecasts of government officials who are keeping in touch with developments, it should be a wonderful year, from many standpoints.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones said recently that, for one thing, "we may confidently look to substantial progress towards elimination of unemployment as a major problem."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was equally optimistic. In a radio broadcast, she said, "the defense program will create jobs which should break the back of unemployment before the end of the year."

"The labor outlook is bright," she added. "Bright as to job opportunities and bright as to increased earnings for workers."

Miss Perkins declared that the "American workers will rise to this emergency and provide the needed manpower whole-heartedly, enthusiastically and patriotically, for the common good of their beloved country."

Robert P. Patterson, assistant secretary of war, declared that "millions upon millions of dollars' worth of goods will be turned out during 1941—more than we have ever turned out before, more than we turned out during any year of the World War."

Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics in the Department of Labor, insisted that the government would go into high-powered production without a spectacular increase in living costs.

So far, he said, prices are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in August, 1939, and he voiced the view that there is nothing in the situation to suggest that this increase will amount to more than 2 or 3 per cent in the spring of 1941.

The government, with the co-operation of enlightened business men, Lubin declared, is taking definite steps to hit profiteering as soon as it appears.

Machine To Blame For Migrant Army

Mechanization of both industry and agriculture is the main force which has driven more than 4,000,000 workers and farmers from the land and jobs into a miserable existence as wandering laborers, the House Committee on Interstate Migration reports after an investigation which took many months and covered the country from coast to coast.

In the decade 1930-1940, the report says, "the impact of mechanization" overtook both industrial and agricultural workers, reducing the number of jobs on farms and in factories. "This situation produces migration in search of jobs which may be non-existent."

Thus, the report of this congressional committee, which heard testimony of dozens of experts and many of the migrants themselves, confirms

facts that have long been pointed out by organized labor—that machines are destroying jobs, that we want the machines, but that we must do something to make them serve instead of harm the workers and the nation as a whole.

The report shows that the “Okies,” whose plight was so dramatically pictured in the book, “Grapes of Wrath,” are only a part of the vast army of migrants wandering with their hungry and ragged families over the face of an inhospitable land.

Some of them are getting jobs now because of the defense program, the report says, but it warns that the migratory labor problem may become worse than ever after defense production slackens, unless we make far-reaching preparations for that day.

This is a preliminary report by the committee, and it proposes no definite remedies for the present or future migratory labor problem. The committee’s recommendations will be made in a final report to be issued several months from now.

Remember Voltaire’s Historic Words

Some sort of prize should be awarded “Bill” Evjue, publisher of the Madison (Wis.) “Capital Times.” Every day, “Bill” makes it clear that he thinks Uncle Sam should “go the limit” to aid John Bull, but at the same time “Bill” is determined that, if he can have his way, the democratic processes will be preserved in this country.

So when the University of Wisconsin refused to open its doors to the Youth Anti-War Congress, which takes the position that we should be rigidly neutral in the European war, Evjue was up in arms.

“Let us remember that free speech and free assembly are guaranteed to all under our democratic Constitution,” said “Bill,” and he proceeded to help provide proper accommodations for the Congress. The sessions were held in Madison and, so far as we know, the foundations of the Republic are still safe.

“Bill” points out that Voltaire stated the proposition in a nutshell almost 200 years ago when he said:

“I wholly disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it.”

In the troubled days ahead, every American, whatever his outlook on this war may be, should endeavor to keep those historic words in mind.

Slum Clearance Strikes a Snag

We’re still a long way from a solution of America’s housing problem.

For example, when most of us speak of “slum clearance” we are thinking of decent homes for the people who live in the slums.

That isn’t the way it has worked up to date. The New York City Housing Authority has conducted a survey. In one city it found that out of nearly 29,000 families “living in substandard homes,” 48.2 per cent had incomes too low to qualify for accommodation in public housing projects even if 30 per cent of the family income were set aside for rent.

One of the chief difficulties is the greed of landowners and real estate dealers who boost land values.

To meet that unfortunate situation, government subsidies are proposed. They will help but will not provide a permanent remedy.

Even if we can find a way to curb the profiteers, we will still be faced by the inadequate incomes of the slum dwellers. That means that these workers must have higher wages—much higher—before America can be said to be “well housed, well clothed, well fed.”

Increased buying power remains the key to our social and economic problems.

Canadian Production Breaks All Records

Production in Canada today is surpassing anything ever achieved heretofore. According to the present plans, before the end of 1941, Canada will be producing at a rate about 70 per cent greater than at the peak of Canada's efforts in the last war.

This optimistic announcement was made by Acting Munitions and Supply Minister MacDonald.

American Technical Society Building Books Declared To be Most Complete Published

The new building books covering the entire field of building, estimating and contracting published by the American Technical Society are declared by the publishers to be the most complete and up-to-date seen on this subject. The publishers have gone to tremendous expense in bringing this material up-to-date and providing carpenters and contractors with practical, much needed material.

There are also articles on stair building, roughing and finishing work, painting and decorating, architectural drawing, detailing and design, and, of course, complete instructions for reading blue prints, the use of the steel square, building, concrete forms, and a great many other equally important subjects. The chapters on insulation and soundproofing alone should be of tremendous value.

In addition to those books featuring carpentry and construction there is a great deal of information on heating systems, air-conditioning systems and sheet metal work. Perhaps of as great interest as any are the chapters on estimating which show in complete detail how to prepare estimates to enable you to bid on almost any building job.

The publishers have a very unique way of offering these books to the public, for they agree to ship the complete set of nine volumes to any of our readers who write in without any down payment of any kind. They say “take 10 days to examine the books, then if you are not satisfied ship them back and you are not obligated in any way.” You agree, however, only to pay the transportation charges upon receipt of the books. There is no payment at all to the publisher until you decide that these books can be of great value to you.

The University of California extension division leads all American institutions in the number of health films it can lend to the public. Of a total of 140 films that have been turned out on the subject of health, it has seventy-seven. Massachusetts state bureau comes next with forty-six such films.

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1940

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

August 16, 1940.

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. 474.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per hour and the 7-hour day, effective October 14, 1940. Official sanction granted.

August 21, 1940.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 25, 1940. Official sanction granted.

San Diego, California, District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 16, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 6, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Midland, Mich., L. U. 1654.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

September 9, 1940.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 80 cents and \$1.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

September 18, 1940.

Suffern, N. Y., L. U. 1162.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per hour and the 7-hour day, effective November 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 17, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Selma, Ala., L. U. 2036.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective November 15, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Tallahassee, Fla., L. U. 2139.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective November 15, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12 per hour, effective November 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

September 21, 1940.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 1882 (Furniture Workers).—Movement for an increase in wages of 25 cents per hour, effective November 4, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

September 23, 1940.

Camden, N. J., L. U. 393.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$1.65 per hour, effective December 10, 1940. Official sanction granted.

October 2, 1940.

Raleigh, N. C., L. U. 2089.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour, effective November 27, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 9, 1940.

Catskill, N. Y., L. U. 2161.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective November 9, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective November 15, 1940. Official sanction granted.

October 15, 1940.

Lowell, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Alton, Ill., L. U. 377.—Movement for an increase in wages on commercial and industrial work to \$1.50 per hour, effective December 7, 1940. Official sanction granted.

October 25, 1940.

Biloxi, Miss., L. U. 1667.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective December 8, 1940. Official sanction granted.

October 28, 1940.

Astoria, Ore., L. U. 780.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective December 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

November 4, 1940.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 51 cents to 59 cents, from 62 cents to 70 cents and from 72 cents to 80 cents per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ely, Nev., L. U. 1326.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 6, 1940.

Dothan, Ala., L. U. 2223.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

November 7, 1940.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour on commercial work, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 15, 1940.

Boone, Iowa, L. U. 315.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective November 28, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Defiance, Ohio, L. U. 2180.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Gadsen, Ala., L. U. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

November 19, 1940.

La Porte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 22, 1940.

Springfield, Ohio, L. U. 660.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ January 1, 1941 and to \$1.25 after May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 25, 1940.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

* * * * *

Lakeland, Florida.

December 4, 1940.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board opened on above date. General Treasurer Neale, absent.

Baton Rouge, La., L. U. 1098.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

High Point, N. C., L. U. 1315.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 87½ cents per hour, effective January 20, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Crystal Bay, Nev., L. U. 2035.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective February 28, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Protest of Local Union 1609, Hibbing, Mont., against the action taken by the General Executive Board in holding the convention other than in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, was received and filed.

Goose Creek, Tex., L. U. 1334.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Rochester, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.10 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

At a regular meeting of the General Executive Board held at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 5, 1940, the minutes show, that;

"Several Local Unions requested information from the General Executive Board as to the status of their members who enter military service. The Board decided that members who may be drafted will be exempt from paying dues to their Local Union and the Local Union will be exempt from paying tax on them to the General Office. No death or disability donations to be paid a member while he is in the service. After he returns to civilian life he begins paying monthly dues to his local union and the local union then pays tax on him to the General Office. His membership will then be continued without interruption or break."

Since that time other Local Unions have asked the General Executive Board to amend their ruling on this matter, granting draftees—members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in good standing—the donations to which they are entitled as provided for in our General Constitution and Laws, irrespective of whether they are in training camp or active warfare.

In accordance with these requests the General Executive Board reconsidered their former decision and after further deliberations and consideration decided to follow the course pursued during the World War, which was adopted by referendum vote in May, 1917, that;

"Members joining the Army or Navy for active service shall be entitled to their donations until mustered out of the service."

December 15, 1940.

The General President notified the General Executive Board that he received notice from Indianapolis, Indiana, that General Treasurer Thomas Neale died Sunday morning, December 15, 1940, after which the General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a committee of three of the General Officers attending the Twenty-Fourth General Convention, now in session at Lakeland, Florida, to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the funeral to be held Wednesday, December 18, 1940.

The General President appointed:

M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President.

T. M. Guerin, General Executive Board, First District.

R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board, Fifth District.

The General Executive Board authorized the General President to send a floral piece on behalf of the United Brotherhood to funeral of deceased General Treasurer Neale to Indianapolis, Indiana.

General Secretary Frank Duffy was authorized to act as General Treasurer until the vacancy caused by the death of former General Treasurer Neale has been filled in accordance with our laws.

December 18, 1940.

Brunswick, Ga., L. U. 865.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12 ½ per hour and the 40-hour week, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12 ½ per hour, effective March 4, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Request of the Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers of the Northwest for financial aid for men on strike was referred to the General President for action as reports are received by him.

The General Executive Board compiled and prepared the proposed changes to the Constitution and Laws as approved by the Twenty-Fourth General Convention for submission to referendum vote.

Report of Delegate Robert J. Barnett to the 56th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Vancouver, B. C., September, 1940, was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of delegates to the Thirty-fourth annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of delegates to the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

December 19, 1940.

The committee of General Officers appointed by General President Hutcheson to attend the funeral of deceased General Treasurer Thomas Neale reported that the funeral was held Wednesday forenoon, December 18, 1940, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

A large delegation attended the last rites, many localities being represented, especially the city of Chicago, Ill., where he held many years' membership in Local Union No. 1.

Beautiful floral pieces were received from Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President Brotherhood of Carpenters; General Officers and General Executive Board of the Brotherhood; Wm. Green, President American Federation of Labor; Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., from numerous International Unions, State Councils, District Councils, Local Unions and General Representatives as well as from the Benevolent Order of Elks Lodge No. 13, Fraternal Order of Eagles Aeria No. 211, U. S. Corrugated Fiber Box Company, Inland Container Corporation, Indianapolis, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Charles H. Tuttle and Thos. E. Kerwin, Attorneys, New York City, Joseph O. Carson, Counsel Brotherhood of Carpenters, Mazur Brothers, Indianapolis, and from friends in all sections of the country.

Owing to the death of General Treasurer Neale leaving a vacancy in that office, the General President nominated S. P. Meadows to fill that position and the General Executive Board approved the nomination.

As the appointment of S. P. Meadows as General Treasurer left a vacancy in the position of Second General Vice-President the General President nominated John R. Stevenson of Chicago, Ill., to the position of Second General Vice-President and the General Executive Board approved the nomination.

After due consideration the General Executive Board authorized the General President to revoke the charters of Local Unions 1462, New London, Wis.; 1703, New Richmond, Wis.; 1859, Minneapolis, Minn., and the North Central Council of Furniture Workers.

There being no further business for consideration the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

November 30, 1940.

To the General Executive Board:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Sixtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Municipal Auditorium, New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning Monday morning, November 18, 1940, and lasted two weeks.

Delegates were present as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
91	National and International-----	296	37,731
4	Departments -----	4	4
36	State Bodies -----	36	36
123	Central Labor Unions-----	123	123
76	Trade and Federal Labor Unions-----	71	306
1	Fraternal Organizations -----	1	1
331		531	38,201

MEMBERSHIP

The total paid membership of the affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered trade and federal unions for the month of August, 1940, was 4,247,443.

National and international unions and local trade and federal labor unions are required to pay per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership and, therefore,

the membership does not include the members who were unemployed during the fiscal year.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE C. I. O.

When the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held its mid-winter meeting beginning January 29, 1940, it formulated and adopted a statement dealing with peace negotiations with the C. I. O., which read as follows:

Statement by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor

February 8, 1940.

In March, 1939, the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. appointed committees at the request of the President of the United States to negotiate peace in Labor.

The committees met several times in March and April in an effort to reach a settlement. The last meeting was on April 4. The following day the leader of the C. I. O. notified the American Federation of Labor Committee that he and his associates would be forced to postpone the negotiations because of other business. He promised to inform the American Federation of Labor Committee when he would be ready to resume negotiations. Ten months have passed since then. The American Federation of Labor Committee still is waiting to hear from the leader of the C. I. O.

Last August the leader of the C. I. O. declared at a press conference that so far as he was concerned peace with the American Federation of Labor was "impossible." Thus, for the second time, he deliberately wrecked efforts to restore unity to the family of labor. The first occasion was in December, 1937, when committees representing both organizations had reached a unanimous agreement on a settlement which was vetoed at the last moment by the leader of the C. I. O.

The next development took place last October when the President of the United States addressed an urgent plea to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. for the resumption of peace negotiations. The response of the American Federation of Labor Convention was immediate and favorable. The convention, through President Green, informed the President by telegram that the American Federation of Labor Committee stood ready to meet the C. I. O. Committee at any time and any place. The C. I. O. convention ignored the communication from the President of the United States.

President Green reports to the Executive Council that since the convention he has conferred with President Roosevelt three times at the White House on the subject of Labor peace. The President renewed his request for resumption of negotiations. Mr. Green replied that the American Federation of Labor was ready and willing to do so. The President also interviewed the leader of the C. I. O. several times since the convention. No public response was forthcoming from that individual.

At his last conference at the White House, President Green asked President Roosevelt whether he had received a favorable response from the leader of the C. I. O. President Roosevelt indicated that he had as yet been unable to prevail upon the leader of the C. I. O. to accede.

We must assume that if the leader of the C. I. O. had agreed to resume negotiations we would have been informed long before this and peace negotiations already would have been under way. Thus, we must draw the inescapable conclusion that the C. I. O. leader persists in his obdurate refusal.

The responsibility for blocking progress toward the restoration of peace in organized labor therefore must fall upon one man, John L. Lewis.

The working people of our country, the press, and the public at large are asking why peace negotiations are not resumed. As a matter of simple justice, the truth should be told to them. The President of the United States can do it.

In the opinion of the Executive Council the time has arrived when the President of the United States should make the facts known.

We therefore respectfully request the President of the United States to issue a public statement on this matter so that the responsibility for continuation of the division which exists in the ranks of Labor can be placed where it properly belongs.

In conformity with the request made in a telegram sent by direction of the Executive Council to President Roosevelt, dated February 8, the President at a press conference at the White House the following day discussed this subject. The following statement is quoted from the New York Times report of this conference:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1940.

President Roosevelt broke his silence on the feud between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations today, and attributed to John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., responsibility for failure of his efforts to bring about a resumption of peace negotiations between the organizations.

Press dispatches reported that in an address delivered by the leader of the C. I. O. before the American Youth Congress on February 10, 1940, he stated:

In the newspapers of yesterday and today it seems that President Roosevelt and President Green of the American Federation of Labor have agreed that I am solely responsible for the non-convening of the peace conferences between these two organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Well, that is a remarkable discovery, because I have been willing to admit it all the time.

Instead of responding to the appeals made by the President of the United States for a restoration of unity and solidarity within the ranks of Labor, the representatives of the C. I. O., the dual, rebel movement, have continued their attempts to invade the jurisdiction of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This has been particularly true in the building and construction field. The representatives of the rival building and construction C. I. O. organization have appealed to employers to recognize said rebel movement and to employ members of said rebel organization in building and construction work at a rate of pay very much less than the scale established through years of sacrifice and effort by the bona fide building trades organizations chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

This action on the part of the C. I. O. is more than unethical. It violates every rule of trade union conduct and does violence to every moral obligation which members of unions have assumed toward each other. It has always been assumed that only strike-breakers and those who never belonged to a union, would offer to work at rates of pay greatly below the union scale and union wage standards. It is bad enough to raid established unions, to persuade and beguile unsuspecting men to leave the bona fide labor movement which has functioned for three-quarters of a century and join with rebels in a dual movement; but it is infinitely and despicably worse for the leaders of such a rebel, dual movement to beg employers to utilize their men and to permit them to be used in lowering wage scales and in destroying working standards in a great industry such as the building and construction industry. This is a violation of the moral code established by trade unions and religiously observed by loyal union members. It is a crime which exceeds and transcends all others included in our trade union vocabulary.

If there is any one field where the pursuit of a raiding policy or an attempt to set up a rival movement is absolutely unjustifiable, it is within the building and construction field. No excuse can be given, no reason offered, no justification advanced for the invasion of the American Federation of Labor building and construction field by the rebel dual C. I. O. movement. We denounce it as repre-

hensible beyond expression and we pledge the full and complete support of the American Federation of Labor to the defeat of this criminal policy pursued by the C. I. O.

The answer which the workers of the nation have made to the efforts of the C. I. O. to raid established unions, to prevail upon workers to join with the rebel, rival, dual movement is reflected in the report of the paid-up membership in the American Federation of Labor. These figures speak for themselves. They show a substantial increase in paid-up membership. These financial facts can only be interpreted as meaning that the workers of the nation are turning to the American Federation of Labor. They regard it as the established labor movement, firmly established upon a sound American labor basis.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. has never submitted a financial statement showing its paid-up membership. Everybody knows, all working men and women and the public at large, the actual paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor. This is made possible because the American Federation of Labor submits periodical reports reviewed by auditors who audit its accounts, which show the paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council fully understands the need of unity and solidarity within the ranks of Labor. It entertains a full and deep appreciation, as well as a complete understanding of the value of united action and of the mobilization of the full strength, power and influence of the workers of the nation into one united American labor movement. The Executive Council is firmly of the opinion that Labor in America can be solidified and united through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. In order to accomplish this purpose and realize this objective, the Executive Council reports to the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that it has endeavored to re-establish unity within the labor movement through conferences with representatives of the C. I. O. and has endeavored to bring about a settlement of existing differences during the past year.

The committee representing the American Federation of Labor stands ready and willing to meet with a committee representing the C. I. O. for the purpose of negotiating a settlement, anywhere, any time, any place.

RESPECT FOR LAW AND THE PURSUIT OF LAWFUL POLICIES

The American Federation of Labor is an American institution definitely committed to the preservation of our form of government and our American institutions. From the moment when the American Federation of Labor was launched, it has sought through official pronouncements and the formation of administrative policies, to develop and promote respect for and observance of the laws of the land. We seek to operate within the law and to secure economic betterment and higher standards of life and living for all working men and women through the utilization of lawful methods. That is the high aim and lofty purpose of the American Federation of Labor.

Unfortunately, we have found that men who have been influenced by criminal instincts have penetrated our movement and through a seizure of power and control have resorted to exploitation of helpless workers for purely selfish purposes. We are compelled to deal with the realities of the situation, to organize men and women as we find them, to accept into membership wage earners who are willing and qualified to join. The economic success of the workers in each industrial calling depends largely upon the percentage of workers who become organized and who assume union obligations. Wage earners are wage earners. We accept all qualified wage earners into membership in our unions. They in turn, exercising their democratic rights, elect their officers.

We seek to establish and maintain our unions upon a high moral, ethical and law-abiding basis. We disavow racketeering, gangsterism and disregard for law most emphatically and without reservation. These forces of lawlessness inflict great injury upon the membership of organized labor. We want none of it in our movement. We know that public opinion, which after all is a vital and controlling force in American life, will support organized labor when it is right and will turn against it when it is wrong. We seek to keep the American Federation

of Labor right because we are inspired by a sincere desire to lift the standard of life and living among working men and women to a higher level. As a voluntary organization, we realize that our progress and our achievements will depend very largely upon the support of a healthy public opinion.

The millions of members who make up the American Federation of Labor are honest, sincere, law-abiding citizens. They exercise a wholesome influence in the promotion of the civic and moral betterment of each community. Invariably they take an active part in all movements launched in their respective communities designed to advance community and individual interests. Their interests must be protected and their welfare promoted.

In order to accomplish this high and lofty purpose the Executive Council calls upon all members of unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor to exercise all care and diligence in preventing exploiters and gangsters from securing official positions in their organizations and from exercising control over their administrative policies.

In dealing with this question, however, it must be pointed out that national and international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor are autonomous organizations, exercising full and complete authority over their own administrative policies. Full and complete control is vested in the membership of these national and international unions to formulate and execute their policies, to adopt their own constitutions and to elect their own officers. All of this is in entire conformity with the voluntary as well as the democratic procedure established and followed by the American Federation of Labor since its formation over sixty years ago. The American Federation of Labor could not confer upon these organizations full and complete power to administer their own affairs and at the same time reserve to itself the right to exercise dictatorial control. Such attitude would be contradictory.

However, the Executive Council urges that the membership of national and international unions select and elect men of character, of known honesty and integrity to official positions, and prevent those with criminal records from either holding official positions or from representing them in any capacity whatsoever.

LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST DRIVE

One of the unpleasant but most necessary tasks facing us is to report fully to organized labor concerning the stubborn, capricious and irresponsible drive against Labor and unionism now being conducted by an agency of the Federal Government.

Professor Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice since 1938, has begun to wage the most complete and concentrated legal warfare against Labor ever attempted by a government agency in America. Unless adequate measures are taken to cope with this eccentric display of dangerous power, we may stand to lose the precious gains of sixty years struggle for industrial democracy at a time when we could believe that government had accepted the active organization of labor as a vital and necessary component of our industrial life.

This attack upon organized labor is being conducted under an administration which has sought to implement and make inviolate Labor's basic right to collective action for mutual aid and protection. Yet Mr. Arnold and the Anti-trust Division, the creatures of the same administration, have been authorized and equipped to make deadly war against those very rights. The weapon Mr. Arnold has taken up to cut his way to fame and glory is pointed at the very hearts of the right of self-organization and collective action for mutual aid and protection.

This weapon is the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

The Arnold Drive—Thus far no irreparable harm has been done to unions as the result of the Arnold drive. In spite of vast arrays of legal talent, ingenious briefs and enormous sums of taxpayers' money all directed at effectively reducing the status and rights of union members, Mr. Arnold has achieved less success in his persecution of unions than he has in personal notoriety. A major portion of Mr. Arnold's time and effort, as well as of public funds at his disposal, have been devoted to a lavish publicity campaign designed to damage the prestige of

organized labor and to bring odium upon labor unions. Speeches, releases, interviews, newspaper and magazine articles have been pouring in a steady stream from the desks of Mr. Arnold's Anti-trust Division to bring the labor cause into disrepute if not by persuasion, at least by the sheer force of repetition.

By August 1, 1940, the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice listed 116 actions it initiated under the anti-trust laws between March 1938 and August 1940. These actions take the form of indictments, complaints, motions for injunctions, etc. Some have been settled by consent decrees; three have gone through trial; others are awaiting further disposition or further action. Of the 116 cases, 53 involve unions or union members or both. Twenty-one of these actions have been disposed of. In 13, consent decrees were entered. Three defendant parties pleaded *nolo contendere*. One pleaded guilty. In one case there was a verdict in favor of the Government; and in another a resounding victory for Labor. In one case the Government withdrew the indictment, subsequently presenting a new one. One case is awaiting Supreme Court action. The remaining 32 have not been disposed of: 8 are awaiting trial; pleadings are in process in the remaining 24, some for injunctions, some for various technical motions, and in a large number demurrers have been entered by the defendant parties.

Only three out of the 53 cases had reached the verdict stage by August 1. One of these, as has been noted, is before the Supreme Court. This is the case of *U. S. v. William L. Hutcheson et al.*, in which the defendant union moved for dismissal. The contention of the defendant union was upheld and the indictment was dismissed by the U. S. District Court. This case may turn out to be a test for Mr. Arnold in his willingness to fly in the face of protection granted Labor by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

In his drive Thurman Arnold has chosen to challenge the entire legislative and judicial development of recent years. To be sure he had indicated that he will not question Labor's right to collective bargaining as long as that right is strictly limited to the determination of wages and hours. But it is very evident indeed that he does not choose to accept broader and equally important aspects of mutual aid and protection for workers indispensable to effective collective bargaining.

The pending cases must still be fought in the courts, and the work of clarification of the issues and protest must continue unremitted.

It is the firm purpose of the American Federation of Labor to meet the trend to government control of the collective bargaining process through the use of anti-trust litigation, and to build a strong and lasting foundation for a free and uninterrupted exercise of the rights gained by organized labor through generations of struggle, the rights without which economic democracy in America cannot survive.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report along with a resolution on same subject and was reported on as follows:

LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST DRIVE

Your committee jointly considered that portion of the Executive Council's report under the above caption and Resolution No. 129, which is as follows:

Demanding Legislation to Protect Labor Organizations From Application of Anti-Trust Laws

Resolution No. 129—By Delegate Louis P. Marciante, New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, During the past year, the U. S. Department of Justice, through Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, has taken upon itself the criminal prosecution of many labor unions and their officers under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws, from the provisions of which, for many years, organized labor had deemed itself exempt; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Justice has taken unto itself the power of declaring what activities of labor are "reasonable" and which are "unreasonable

restraints of trade," and thus has arrogated unto itself the powers of legislation, and has caused great confusion, dissatisfaction and misunderstanding among the ranks of labor; Now Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federation goes on record as demanding the immediate passage of Congressional legislation designed to clarify the meaning of the Sherman and Clayton Acts, and to prevent their application to legitimate, time-honored and proper labor union activities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to President Roosevelt, to Attorney General Jackson and his assistant, Thurman Arnold, and to each member of Congress.

A little over a year ago, organized labor was startled by a criminal prosecution instituted by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice against an American Federation of Labor affiliate for having engaged in usual and ordinary union activities in furtherance of labor's interests. Before labor had an opportunity to appraise fully its significance, a number of prosecutions were instituted by the same Division of the Department of Justice against labor unions and their officials. In the past two years more prosecutions have been brought against organized labor for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws than had been brought in the preceding fifty years.

Thus, after years of effort and at a time when labor has succeeded in protecting its basic rights by legislation such as the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healy Act, and similar labor enactments, it is now confronted with the most vicious attack ever made upon it. No power or force, intent upon destroying labor's rights, could have devised a more destructive weapon with which to accomplish its end than the revival of anti-trust law prosecutions against labor unions.

These are not isolated prosecutions of alleged isolated violations of the law. The prosecutions are a course of action planned to fit in with the personal views of the head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice as to what constitutes proper labor union activities in relation to inter-state commerce.

With dramatics that approximate the art of showmanship, a number of prosecutions were launched at one and the same time on fantastic economic theories never heard of before. We use the word "dramatics" advisedly, because these prosecutions are based on new concepts of what constitutes a violation of the anti-trust laws, and good legal strategy would have dictated the bringing of one test case instead of launching upon an expensive and untried series of cases at one time. Likewise, we use the word "fantastic" advisedly, for what could be more fantastic than the interpretation placed on the anti-trust laws as to what constitutes illegal restraints of interstate commerce by the head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. In a letter dated November 20, 1939, to the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, he holds among other things the following union activities to constitute criminal violations of the anti-trust laws if they result in restraints upon interstate commerce:

- (1) Union activities designed to prevent the use of cheaper material, improved equipment, or more efficient methods.
- (2) Union activities designed to compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor.
- (3) Union activities designed to bring about a change in an established bargaining agency.
- (4) Union activities in furtherance of jurisdictional disputes.

This concept discloses a woeful ignorance or deliberate attempt to destroy the fundamentals on which the organized labor movement was founded.

Regardless of the interpretation the Anti-Trust Division places upon union activities designed to prevent the use of cheaper materials, etc., every unbiased and informed person knows that these activities are engaged in, to prevent sweat shop labor and the distribution of sweat shop products. Regardless of the construction the Anti-Trust Division places upon union activities designed to compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor, these activities are engaged in, among other things, for the purpose of shortening the work day and the work week, thus reducing un-

employment by bringing about the hiring of additional labor. Regardless of the holding of the Anti-Trust Division, union activities designed to bring about a change in established collective bargaining agencies, are engaged in for the purpose of eliminating company unions and supplanting them with bargaining agencies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Regardless of the views of the Anti-Trust Division in relation to jurisdictional disputes, such disputes generally result from differences between labor organizations, arising out of the asserted right of workers to engage in particular classes of work for the protection of their livelihood. Often the jurisdictional dispute results from technological changes over which unions and their members have no control. Regrettable as jurisdictional disputes are, and desirable as it is to eliminate them, by amicable adjustment, the processes for adjustment are within the jurisdiction of labor and not within the civil or criminal courts.

However, this insidious attack by the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice upon organized labor has, to quite a degree, been halted by decisions of the Federal courts.

We question the motives of the Anti-Trust Division in instituting criminal prosecutions and we can see no other reason for the prosecutions than that of malice towards our American Federation of Labor affiliates. This is further emphasized by the fact that only unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been prosecuted by this Department. Interference with interstate commerce in restraint of trade by sit-down strikes and other activities, staged by dual and rival unions, brought no prosecutions against these dual and rival organizations, whereas American Federation of Labor unions having engaged in peaceful activities have been prosecuted by the score.

It remains for the American Federation of Labor to caution its affiliates against subtle attempts on the part of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice to procure conformance to its views of what constitute violations of the Anti-Trust laws by obtaining consent decrees from labor unions. A consent decree is, in effect, an injunction, rendered by the court through agreement of the parties by which the union is thereafter prohibited from doing certain things. In other words, it is nothing more nor less than the old-style labor injunction, for the violation of which, unions, officials, and their members may be punished for contempt of court. This form of injunction is as abhorrent to organized labor as those injunctions against which labor fought for almost half a century, and which resulted in the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We must beware lest the consent decree becomes as serious a menace to organized labor as was the old type injunction prior to the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We therefore, admonish our affiliates to weigh carefully first, whether it is advisable to enter into a consent decree at all, and second, to have the provisions of the consent decree analyzed most carefully so that labor's fundamental and constitutional rights are not surrendered or destroyed.

In connection with the subject under consideration, attention is called to the fact that so far the Anti-Trust Division has prosecuted businessmen on a civil basis and under the operation of civil law, while labor officials and trade unions have been prosecuted under the criminal law and procedure. This is another evidence of the unfortunate bias and misconception of his responsibilities which has been shown by the head of the Anti-Trust Division.

We re-emphasize what was definitely expressed by conventions of the American Federation of Labor when the anti-trust laws were being considered by Congress, that is, that we were assured that these laws were not intended to embrace within their provisions labor unions and their activities. We re-emphasize that classic pronouncement which is the first sentence of Section 6 of the Clayton Act,—“That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce,” and not being a commodity or article of commerce, it is not within the purview of the anti-trust laws, for such laws apply only to, and deal solely with commodities and articles of commerce. There is a vast distinction between “labor” and the “thing produced” by labor. While “things produced” are subject to the anti-trust laws “labor” is not.

Therefore, we condemn most vigorously the unwarranted course pursued by the present Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice towards organized labor and the fundamentals upon which it is founded. We must demand from those occupying higher positions than the person in charge of the Anti-Trust Division that they curb these unwarranted and destructive activities against organized labor.

In connection with this portion of the Executive Council's report, your committee also considered Resolution No. 129. This report is designed to cover both subjects.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolutions were introduced involving the Carpenters:

Coopers vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate James J. Doyle, Coopers International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, The manufacture and erection of wooden tanks has always been considered a branch of the cooperage trade; and

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union has for years organized shops engaged in the manufacture of all types of wooden tanks; and

WHEREAS, In certain cities the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has by its numerical strength prevented coopers from erecting tanks in breweries and on buildings; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record to stop this infringement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the trade rights of the Coopers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Coopers vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate James J. Doyle, Coopers International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union of North America has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for fifty years and has always had jurisdiction over coopering and issuing of charters to the men and women engaged in the various branches of the cooperage trade; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is continuing to make agreements with cooperage firms in Seattle, and Tacoma, Washington; Portland, and Toledo, Oregon; and Eureka, California; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Officers of the Coopers' International Union of North America have tried to adjust these encroachments on its trade with the Executive Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Indianapolis, Indiana; Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Tampa, Florida, without success; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Sixtieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Executive Council to make investigation and adjustment of the complaints of the Coopers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

The Committee reported on both Resolutions as follows:

Your Committee is of the opinion that the Coopers' International Union of North America should amalgamate, or become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in accordance with the plan that was proposed to that organization by the Brotherhood of Carpenters some years ago.

Therefore your committee recommends that negotiations begin immediately to bring about this merger at an early date.

After a lengthy debate the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The present set of officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term and Seattle, Wash., was selected in which to hold the Convention in 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
CHAS. HANSON,
CHAS. SAND,
EDW. WEYLER,
Z. D. NICHOLS,
R. E. ROBERTS,

Delegates.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

796	St. Mary's and Vic., Ohio	806	Cushing, Okla.
797	Kansas City, Kans.	807	Paden City, W. Va.
2871	Polson, Mont.	811	New Bethlehem, Pa.
800	High Point, N. C.	2186	Palestine, Tex.
802	San Mateo, Calif.	2902	Burus, Ore.
2523	Memphis, Tenn.	814	Grants Pass, Ore.
2901	Memphis, Tenn.	815	North Little Rock, Ark.

"Whiz" New All-Purpose Electric Tool

Paramount Products Company, 48 West 48th street, New York City, offers a new all-purpose electric tool, the trade name of which is "Whiz."

According to the company, the tool will drill any size hole up to one-quarter inch in any material, including steel.

The tool operates on any 110-volt current, weighs only three and a half pounds.

Some of the things the tool can be used for, with accessories, according to the company, are listed below:

Grinds with large 4" wheel or small mounted grinding wheels in a variety of shapes to fit any job. Grinds everything from tools and dies to jewels. Smooths rough edges of castings and welded joints.

Sharpens axes, chisels, scissors, knives, lawn mowers.

Wire-brushes to remove rust from machinery and from auto fenders before repainting, to remove paint from woodwork and to roughen rubber tires before vulcanizing or patching.

Sands with drum sanders or disc sanders of different sizes. Used to sand furniture, woodwork and metals, remove paint and rust and finish all surfaces.

Polishes with large muslin buffing wheels or small mounted rubber wheels containing an abrasive compound to give a mirror finish to all metals.

Saws any material with high speed circular saws.

Shapes all metals—using the steel cutters for softer metals, such as brass, copper, aluminum, babbitt, lead and bronze, and using the special shaped mounted grinding stones for metals of high tensile strength, such as steel and cast iron.

Etches glass or any softer metal as easily as writing. Enables you to initial drinking glasses, decorate mirrors and trays.

Engraves steel, copper, wood—in fact no substance is harder than the abrasive wheels used with the "Whiz."

Carves in wood, plastics, bone, cork or other materials, using many-shaped steel cutters.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Resolution Received From Local 230 Mourning Death of Brother Neale

A Resolution of Respect to Brother Thomas Neale, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who died in December, was passed by Local Union 230 of Pittsburgh. It was received too late to be included in the list of condolences received at the General Office and printed in the January issue of "The Carpenter."

Brother Patrick Scully, Local 97, New Britain, Conn.

Editor, The Carpenter:



Local 97, New Britain, Conn., mourns the loss of its Business Agent, Patrick F. Scully, who died October 28, 1940.

Brother Scully was initiated into the Brotherhood by Local 234 of Thompsonville, Conn., on May 27, 1901, transferring into Local 97 on February 3, 1904.

He served as Recording Secretary for about eight years and at the time of his death was completing fifteen years as Business Agent.

Brother Scully was always willing to serve on any committees or to attend any meetings of the Central Labor Union or Building Trades Council as a delegate.

Cincinnati Local Mourns Loss of Three Veterans

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the deaths of three brothers from Local 324, Cincinnati.

Brother Joe Rouse was one of the oldest members in this district. He helped organize the carpenters in this city in 1882. He was a hard worker and attended meetings regularly until his eyes failed. He was 82 years old.

Brother Albert Hafertepen was initiated in 1899. He was 71 years old.

Brother John Pfrien, age 76, was initiated in 1890.

All three of these brothers were very active workers in the labor movement in this district and they will be sadly missed by all our members.

Fraternally,

Carl Poppe, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER JOE HAZELCAMP, LOCAL No. 1609, HIBBING, MINN.

It is with deep regret that Local 1609, Hibbing, Minn., reports that on December 19, 1940, one of its staunch and loyal members, Brother Joe Hazeltcamp died. Brother Hazeltcamp was initiated into the Local, April 16, 1919 and remained a steadfast member until his death. He was one of its faithful members and seldom missed a meeting without a reasonable excuse. His passing will be a great loss to the Local that he so loyally supported.

Brother Orlo Westgate, Local 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Orlo Westgate, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 297, Kalamazoo, Mich., died at his home December 21.

The members and officers of Local 297 will always cherish the memory of this Brother who put his whole heart and life into the position he held for the last fifteen years. He was always on the alert for the betterment of organized labor, not only in his own organization but with all whom he came in contact in other organizations he closely associated with throughout the state.

Brother Westgate was born January 2, 1874, on a farm near South Haven, Mich., where he spent his early life. He later brought his family to Kalamazoo after joining the Brotherhood in 1916 at South Haven. He came to Local 297 on a transfer in 1918. He later was elected recording secretary which office he filled for two years. Following his election to president of this Local, he was later elected Financial Secretary and Business Agent in 1920 which positions he held until he died.

He was a constant foe of attempts to racketeer in labor circles and several years ago was a key figure in breaking up the power and ultimately unseating a labor official who was suspected of seeking to control organized labor for selfish purposes.

In the depression years he drafted the measure adopted at the Michigan Federation of Labor convention providing that those in need who received old age pensions would not have to forfeit their property. The measure was backed by the state federation and was passed by the state legislature.

Brother Westgate never missed a meeting of his Local or the Central Labor body except when he was a delegate to a labor convention and when he underwent a major operation last September.

In a resolution passed by the Local the charter was ordered draped for a period of thirty days in mourning for Brother Westgate.

Fraternally Yours,

Forest A. Flinn, Recording Secretary.

Brother John F. Flynn, Local 210, Stamford, Conn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I regret to inform you that on December 12, 1940, the Financial Secretary of Local 210, Stamford, Conn., John F. Flynn, passed away, the result of a fall from his porch roof. He lost his balance while removing window screens the day before. The fall resulted in a broken back and internal injuries. He never regained consciousness. "Old John," as he was affectionately known by us, was a Charter Member of this Local and held his office for the past 39 years. He was in his 80th year.

Mr. Flynn was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Greenwich, Conn. Four Brothers from the Local were pallbearers.

Fraternally yours,

Clinton P. Hook, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER GEORGE HUNSBERGER, LOCAL 1719, TACOMA, WASH.

Stricken with a sudden illness while spending Christmas with a sister, Brother George Hunsberger, age 56, Business Agent of Local 1719, Tacoma, Wash., died Christmas night from heart disease.

Brother Hunsberger had been Business Agent of the Local for the last four years. He helped organize the Local six years ago. He was a trustee of the Central Labor Council and a member of its legislative committee. For several years he had served as delegate to the Washington-Oregon District Council of Furniture Workers.

Brother Hunsberger came to the United States from Canada at the age of four.

Brother Roy L. Wolfe, Local 141, Chicago

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that that Local 141, Chicago, announces the death of Brother Roy L. Wolfe, who passed away suddenly, December 18, 1940.

Brother Wolfe was a member of Local 141 for thirty years, Business Agent for several years, Delegate to the District Council, and the Chicago Federation of Labor. He was also Trustee for the District Building Council, and a member of the Trial Board.

Brother Wolfe was widely known in the Chicago District for his keen Union principles, and steady attendance at every Local and Council meeting. He always gave interesting reports pertaining to union matters.

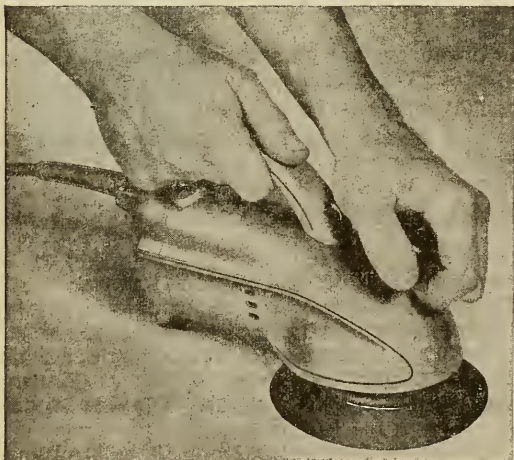
His funeral was attended by all the officers of the District Council, Business Agents, and members of the various Locals.

His passing is a loss to our organization, and it is with deep regret we bid him "Farewell."

Andrew Davies, Recording Secretary.

American Floor Surfacing Company Brings New lightweight Disc Sander On Market

The American Flooring Surfacing Company, of Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of floor surfacing and polishing machinery, has only recently placed a new machine on the market, known as the "American Speedy Spinner." This machine is a lightweight, five-pound, 10-ounce, electrically driven disc sander.



According to the company, it is the only one of its kind and size on the market and has many adaptations. It has a flexible rubber sanding disc which allows its use on many curved surfaces where the ordinary portable sander could not be used satisfactorily, the company declares.

There are many accessories with the machine that are included when the machine is purchased. This offer includes the single choice of one of the following brushes: Palmetto, Basseen, Tampico or Wire. A lamb's wool buffing pad and felt pad are included and their uses are countless.

This machine has a drill chuck and is furnished with a drill to accommodate standard drills up to one-quarter of an inch.

Also included with this machine is a paint mixer. This machine can be used in any material—wood, metal, stone or plastic.

A reproduction of the machine is shown here.

The Milk Industry Foundation estimates that on January 1, 1940, there were 25,334,000 milk cows and 5,433,000 heifers on U. S. farms. This was 246,000 more cows and 308,000 more heifers than a year ago.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., Observes 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., held its 40th anniversary with a large attendance despite a raging snow storm. Refreshments were served. Visitors from other Locals and the General Office were guests. In 1887 charter No. 85 was granted to Ann Arbor but was given up after five years. On October 24, 1900, charter No. 512 was given to Ann Arbor. Wages varied about 25 cents per day and working days were 9 and 10 hours per day. The year was a bad one for Local 512 but in 1903 the union demanded \$2.50 per day and got union recognition.

The charter was left open from March 11 through November. On November 2 the roll was 21 members. Brother William Dupslaff, a charter member, is still a very capable worker. William Zebb, charter member, became a successful contractor and employer of union men and is in business today. The rest have transferred or died.

Local 512 has four members on the pension roll. They are: Brother Dupslaff, John McClinchey, Edward M. Richer and Chas. J. Schmidt. Our roll shows 145 members in good standing including one of 40 years, three of 30 years, one of 25 years, five of 20 years and three of 15 years.

Fraternally yours,

John McClinchey, Recording Secretary.

Lorain, Ohio, Local Observes 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On December 13 at a called meeting, members of Local 705, Lorain, Ohio, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Carpenters Union of Lorain, Ohio.

About 100 members were present and after a very interesting meeting refreshments were served.

Of interest was a copy of the first working rule books which was passed around for the members to read. It called for a nine-hour day at 25 cents per hour to take effect on and after May 1, 1901.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the senior members who by their co-operation and continued interest have kept Local 705 a strong organization for the past 40 years. The three living charter members are Fred Mack and Andrew Mouton, of Lorain, and George Pfeffer, of Florida.

Due to the good leadership and fair dealings the Local has had very little labor trouble. Many of the leading contractors in Lorain have been former members of Local 705 and understand the workmen's problems. We sincerely hope that we may show the same measure of progress in the future.

Fraternally yours,

Neil Place, Recording Secretary.

New Mayor of North Adams, Mass., Is Member of Brotherhood

Editor, The Carpenter:

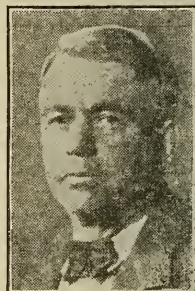
The members of Carpenters Local Union 193, North Adams, Mass., have instructed me to inform you that Brother Faxon Bowen of 11 Hall street, North Adams, a member of Local 193, has been elected Mayor of North Adams by a very large majority. Brother Bowen has been a member of the city council for some years.

Our members are proud that a member of Local 193 has been elected Mayor and also the fact that this man is noted for his honesty and straight-forwardness. Brother Faxon Bowen was also given a citation during the World War for exceptional service in the ordnance department of the United States.

This is the first time a working man has been elected Mayor of North Adams.

Fraternally yours,

Len E. Alderman, Recording Secretary, Local 193.



Shreveport, La.. Carpenters Celebrate 39th Anniversary (GROUP PICTURE OF CELEBRATION ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

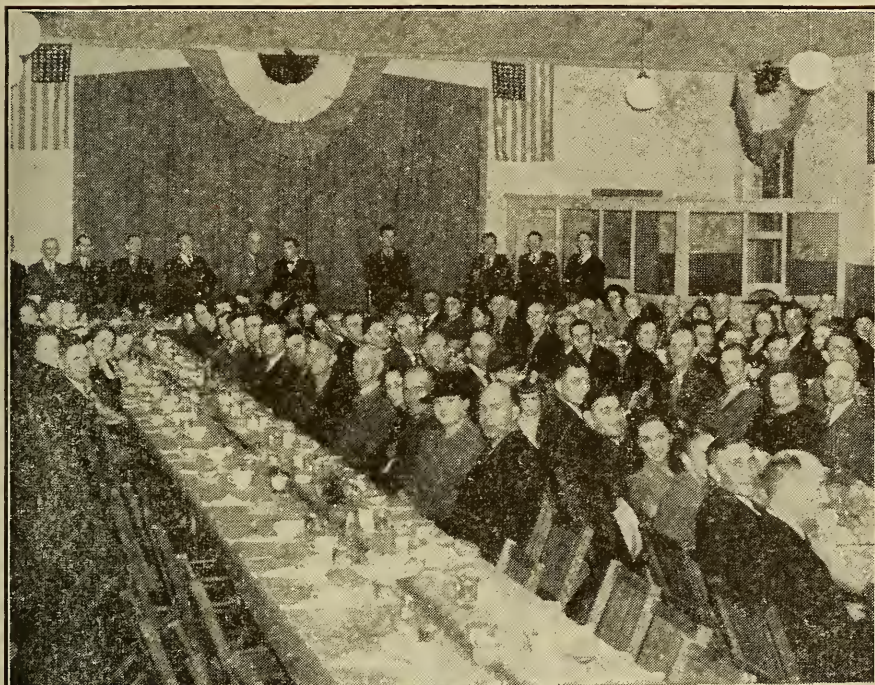
Editor, The Carpenter:

On November 23 members of Local Union 764, Shreveport, La., and their wives, gathered around the festive board to celebrate their thirty-ninth anniversary. The banquet was served by the ladies of the Sunshine Class of the Central Christian Church, some of whom were wives of members of Local 764. Three hundred covers were laid, but owing to the inclement weather only about 260 were present. The large hall was decorated in red, white and blue and the same scheme was carried out on the tables with the addition of chrysanthemums. Turkey and all the fixings was served.

President S. D. Holt opened the celebration with a few remarks. The invocation was given by Brother W. L. Stevens. Brother Holt then introduced our Business Manager, R. E. Stripling, who after a short talk, invited the members and guests to fall to and enjoy themselves. Brother Roland Adams, member of the General Executive Board from the Fourth District was present, representing our General President, William L. Hutcheson, who was unable to be present. After the banquet Brother Stripling introduced Brother John Howat, who for many years was Business Manager of 764 and for the last three years General Representative for the southeastern part of the Fourth District. Brother Howat made a very interesting talk, bringing out the highlights of events of the past 28 years. He introduced some of the older members—D. J. McFarlene, initiated in 1899; C. C. Davenport, 1901; Oscar Bartlett, 1903; R. E. Stripling, 1903; R. C. Alexander, 1904; C. A. Hostetler, 1906; S. D. Holt, 1907; A. P. Parker, 1907, and a number of others. Brother Howat was initiated in 1905.

Invited guests were C. C. Westmoreland and Don Clark, President and Secretary-Treasurer, Central Trades and Labor Council; Earl Britt and

Shreveport, La., Carpenters Eat Turkey



Stanley Herbert, President and Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Council, and their wives. Brother Howat introduced these brothers and they all made short talks, in which the carpenters came in for much praise for their work in the labor movement.

The speaker of the evening, Brother Roland Adams, was introduced. Brother Adams made a very interesting talk and kept the audience in high good humor by relation of his experiences in the labor movement.

Mrs. Jennie Call was introduced and told of the fight the Women's Union Label League had made in Shreveport. The last on the program was a large birthday cake, which was cut by Brother Adams with the assistance of some of the ladies.

Local Union 764 has enjoyed the co-operation of the Commission Council, contractors and business men for a number of years with but few exceptions.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. Hostetler, Sr., Financial Secretary.

St. Louis Brother Praises November Issue And Graphic Article, "Dollars vs. Defense"

Editor, The Carpenter:

For some weeks I have been wanting to write you a commendatory letter relative to the November issue of The Carpenter. In my humble judgment it is outstanding owing to the number of important and illuminative articles which it contains, and which I deem are well worthy to be carefully read and studied by our members, as well as by all of the people of our land.

I was especially interested in the first article under the heading—"Dollars vs. Defense"—which so graphically reveals and explains how the large corporations and so-called industrialists are doing their utmost to require our government to grant them every possible financial advantage before they will show a willingness to aid effectively in speeding up their part of the program undertaken by our government in the preparations for the defense of our country and its ideals of Liberty and Freedom. And these financial interests and industrialists will no doubt be the first to try to smear Labor and place upon it the blame for any temporary delay of the program. Alreary voices are heard amongst them advising that there be conscription of labor and lengthening of working hours, in spite of the fact that there are still several millions of unemployed workers so that, in all fairness, such a course should not be thought of until all surplus labor has been absorbed and employed under such wages and conditions as will guarantee them a decent standard of living and reasonable comforts.

I am sure that the members of organized labor are fully aware of the danger that threatens our fair land and its institutions from the totalitarian dictators if and when they overcome all of Europe. One needs only to read "Mein Kampf" in order to learn what its author intends to do with the Americas, if and when his own time comes. Labor unions, benevolent and fraternal societies and all organizations under their rule, and not in consonance with their totalitarian ideals, were summarily destroyed and their property confiscated. Even churches did not escape persecution.

Labor, always ready to make sacrifices for the preservation of our free institutions, has the right to expect that the financial and industrial interests also make like sacrifices for the common defense. True, labor has its

faults but, in the aggregate, they are far less harmful to the common good than those of many employing interests. An occasional misguided individual may be guilty of sabotage, or violence and brutality, which is most damaging to labor, but every right thinking member of which there is a vast majority in organized labor strongly disapproves and condemns such actions. The undersigned humbly believes that it is the duty of labor to vigorously oppose any of the "isms" that, through insidious propaganda, tend to undermine the morale of our people; as well as to oppose just as strongly the efforts of the financial and industrial interests to profit unduly and excessively, at the expense of our country in this time of its greatest menace, so as to avoid the creating of a far greater number of millionaires than was the case during the last great World War.

It would seem to be urgently timely and very appropriate for the leaders of our A. F. of L. movement to fully inform all the members of the Congress of all the facts contained in this article, so that they may be better enabled to protect the best interests of our nation and its people.

Assuring you of my sincerest appreciation of the November issue of our "Carpenter," which I think is the most instructive that I have read, and especially for the article, "Dollars vs. Defense," I am with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

L. H. Proske, 4175 Burgen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pabst Brewery Entertains Brothers And Issues Invitation To Others Visiting Milwaukee

Editor, The Carpenter:

On last September 26, the officers, delegates of the Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee County and Vicinity with the officers of its eleven affiliated Local Unions including Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee and Washington Counties, apprentices, members of the Council's baseball team and those enrolled in classes of Civil and Construction Engineering at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division were royally entertained by the officials of the Pabst Brewing Company in their new, beautiful Blue Ribbon Room made of aged, hand hewed oak timber, which was recently completed by members of our Union.

We were highly honored with the presence of Mr. Metchewski, representing the Honorable Mayor Carl F. Zeidler of our City; the Honorable Mayor of Cudahy, Brother Vincent Totka, member of our Local Union 1114; the District Council's legal counsel, Robert W. Hansen and Professor Abendtroth, of the Engineering Class.

All enjoyed the film, showing the inner workings of the brewing and making the Pabst beer. The balance of the evening was enjoyed by sampling Pabst Blue Ribbon beer, eating popcorn and pretzels, and telling stories.

Everyone present expressed his sentiment in congratulating Mr. Kessler, Special Representative, and other officials of the Pabst Brewing Company for the entertainment given them on this occasion.

The Pabst Brewing Company, at its Milwaukee Brewery, welcomes visitors at all times, and when in Milwaukee please do not hesitate to drop in and see Mr. Kessler who will surely help you enjoy your visit here.

Fraternally yours,

Charles Bartholomas, Secretary,
Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council



Auxiliary 315, Marshfield, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

To all ladies auxiliaries we extend the New Year's greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary 315, Carpenters and Joiners, of Marshfield, Wis. We are a lively organization, at least we feel we are, with a membership of sixty. We divided the Auxiliary up in groups of seven, and each one has been putting on different stunts to make money, such as ice cream social, raffle of center piece, home-made crochet, hamburger stand, bingo stand, card party, and a home talent play. This play netted more than \$20 alone. We have three more committees still to report.

On December 11 we made up twenty-eight Christmas boxes to send to our boys, members of the Roddis Local Union 1733, who are at Camp Beauregard, La., which consisted of fruit cake, nuts, candy, monogram handkerchiefs, bath towel and wash cloth and Christmas cookies in each box. We find much pleasure in doing these things for the boys as you will notice. We have many social affairs planned for the winter and would like to extend an invitation to all the ladies of other auxiliaries to visit us at any time they are in the city. Again greeting you for the New Year we are, fraternally, your sister members of Ladies Auxiliary 315, Marshfield, Wis. The following is a newspaper account of a Christmas party given December 22 by our Auxiliary:

Approximately 250 guests assembled at the Armory Sunday afternoon to be entertained at a Christmas party by Carpenters Auxiliary 315, under the direction of Mrs. Wilfred Gorke, assisted by Mrs. Albert Thiede.

A potluck supper was served at 5 o'clock, after which the following program was presented:

Recitation, "Welcome," Patty Schoenfeldt; song, "Old St. Nick," by group; recitation, "My Stocking," Duaine Poppy; musical number, Bernice and Jimmy Schreindl; reading, "Just for Christmas," Keith Knoble; song, "My Dolly," Carol Gorke and Jean Meyer; piano selection, Roy Luber, Jr.; group of songs by the Wears sisters.

Poem by Richard Thiede and composed by his brother, Bruce; short play, "Mother's Toys," with Germaine Stoiber as Helen, Carol Gorke as Doris, Ethel Wagner as Marguerite, Douglas Miller as Billie, and Eva Gorke as mother; recitation, "Blessed Angel," Billy Spry; recitation, "Glory in the Highest," Colleen and Allen Mercer; recitation, "Special Errand," Maureen Arends.

Group singing, Wears sisters; play, "Christmas Fairies," Carol Gorke as the fairy, Melvin Sinn as Bobby, and Bernice Schreindl as a little girl; recitation, "Christmas Star," Patty Schoenfeldt; song, "Silent Night," Carol Wagner; recitation, "Greeting to Angels," Donnie Spry; recitation, "Baldheaded Man," Bruce Thiede; reading, Myrna Crouch; group singing, Winkert sisters.

Tap dance by William Gallery of Minneapolis, 75-year-old father of Mrs. Albret Thiede; recitation, "Way Too Small," Ronnie Gorke; recitation, "A Little Child at the Crib," Jimmie Mancel; recitation, "I Love You Santa Claus," Bobby Mielke; recitation, "Santa Claus," Duaine Miller; tableau, "Christmas Star," Carol Gorke, read by Ronnie Wagner; musical number, Bernice and Jimmy Schreindl.

Song, Beverly, Shirley and Donna Brandl and Carrol Zygarielicki; recitation, "Old St. Nick," Beverly Brandl; musical saw, selections by Kenneth Bruhn; pag-

eant, "The First Christmas," with Beverly Rasmussen as Mary, Teddy Hein as Joseph, Bruce Thiede, Fredric Peterman and Richard Zygarlicke as the Wise Men, Gordon Rasmussen, Richard Thiede and Douglas Mueller as shepherds, and Carol Wagner, Germaine Stoiber, Patsy Schoenfeldt and Colleen Morcer as angels.

The last number was "Silent Night" sung in three different languages, Budah African, French and English, by the Wears sisters, accompanied by Mrs. H. C. Wears. Mr. and Mrs. Santa distributed gifts and sacks of candy after the program.

Mrs. Waldo Rasmussen, President.

Auxiliary 303, Toronto, Canada

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 303, of Toronto, Canada, sends New Year's greetings to all other Ladies Auxiliaries of the Brotherhood.

It has been some time since you had any news of us, but that does not mean that we have been idle. We had several successful card and bingo parties. During the summer we held our annual picnic with the members of Local Union 24.

We have several members whose sons and sons-in-laws have enlisted so our patriotic committee has been very busy.

The Auxiliary recently sent a large bundle of clothing to Britain. Last month our annual sale of work took place and all proceeds went toward benevolent work.

We take this opportunity to make a sincere wish that before long, peace will come again in all the lands and each one will know what it is to live in a free land.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Alice Trenchard, Secretary, Auxiliary 303.

Auxiliary 340, Corpus Christi, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 340, of Corpus Christi, Texas.

We were organized on June 19, 1939, and now have 25 members, and approximately 18 attending regularly.

We now meet every Monday afternoon. The first and third are business meetings and the second and fourth are social meetings. We hope to be meeting at night in the very near future.

Thirteen ladies were present at the organization of this Auxiliary.

We have a Sunshine Committee which visits those who are ill and also sends flowers to every carpenter or member of a carpenter's family when reported ill.

We are trying to organize and get our drill team started under the direction of the Drill Captain, Mrs. A. J. Gaunewald.

We sponsored a "Gallopig Coffee" last Fall and are planning on quilting a quilt to be raffled off at an early date.

Auxiliary No. 340 extends thanks to the sister Auxiliaries for their friendly greetings and invitations of welcome, as noted in "The Carpenter." We would like to hear from each Auxiliary.

Fraternally yours,

Miss Ida May Harvey, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 201, Great Falls, Montana

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to the Yarnin' Basket:

We, will on February 22 celebrate our thirteenth anniversary.

During the depression years we were able to hold our own. This was maintained through co-operation, hard work, and tolerance on the part of every member. Now that the carpenter work has regained strength, we also have gained a greater membership.

Our program of events is limited to at least two meetings a month. On very special occasions we may have more. These to be held at the convenience of a majority of members. Our first meeting of the month, which usually is the first Wednesday, is a business meeting. The second meeting, which is the third Wednesday, is what we call our "birthday" meeting. Each member celebrating her birthday in the particular month is hostess and the other members contribute a 10-cent gift to each, which may be either bought or made. We can almost always count on a good attendance at this meeting.

We have given two series of public card parties. We gave a hand-made quilt and "Samson" card table as grand prizes for these series. Also we gave fancy work, made by the members, as prizes for the ladies and equally nice things were bought for the men. We were very fortunate in having door prizes donated by various merchants of our town and after the nominal price of admission was made known by the first party attenders, they nearly always came to the other parties and brought their friends.

We also work in conjunction with the Brothers. For this we have the annual Carpenters' picnic and the big Christmas tree for members of both organizations and their families. The proverbial "good time" is always had by all.

Wishing each and every Auxiliary member in the U. S. A. and Canada a very prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

Charlotte A. Lemer, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 274, Snoqualmie, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Local 274, Snoqualmie, Wash., gave a Christmas party for the children with a lovely gift for each one. Games were played and refreshments served.

Monday and Tuesday five of the ladies played hostesses for the men to 530 children.

The men's Local 2545 started out by giving each child a bag of candy, nuts and fruit. Before the day was over they received gifts enough from the Tacoma and Everett District Councils to give each child four gifts.

Everyone decided, "Strike or not" this was the best Christmas ever.

A "Million Thanks" are extended to the District Councils and a Happy New Year to all Local and Union members.

Fraternally yours,

Ellen Jane Thomas.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 149

The word "screed" has been of particular interest to us ever since almost a score of years ago, when a contractor we were working for was on the witness stand testifying in behalf of an owner, who had sued a material dealer for damages because some of the cement he delivered to him was bad. In his testimony, the contractor described the method of putting down and finishing a

to the wall at intervals of four or five feet, as a guide. (b) A wooden straight-edge used to lay across the plaster screed, as a limit for the thickness of the coat."

This definition, no doubt, was written before cement came into its present ex-

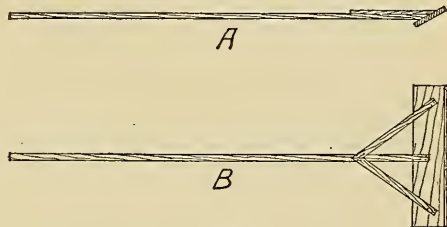


Fig. 2

tensive use. However, it gives us the origin of the word "screed." This brings us to our illustrations.

Figure 1, upper drawing, shows a part of a slab form with screeds in place ready for pouring concrete. To the right the supports, or legs, are all nailed to one side of the screed, while to the left they are staggered, which is to say, one is on one side of the screed and the next one is on the other side, and so on. The staggering method we think is the best, for it balances the support. Two sections of this layout are shown at the bottom. The one at A

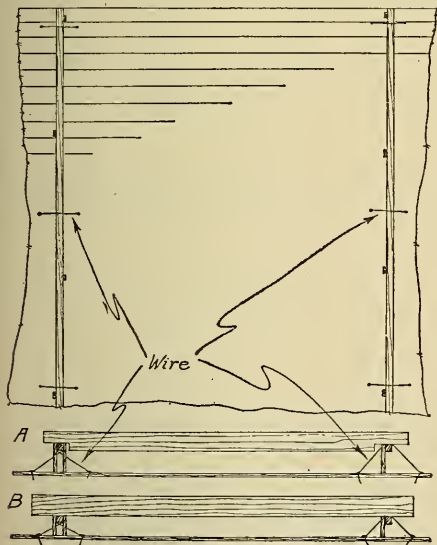


Fig. 1

cement floor, and incidently used the word "screed."

Immediately one of the lawyers sprang to his feet, and asked: "What do you mean by the word 'screed'?"

The contractor gave a practical definition of the word which satisfied the lawyer, but we wanted to know a little more about it, and on looking it up in Webster's Dictionary we found this definition: "(a) A strip of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied

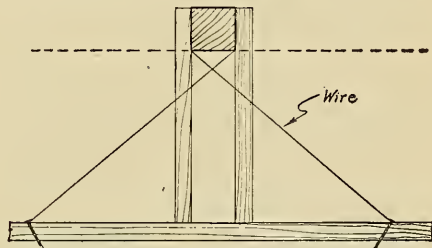


Fig. 3

shows the screed held up so the bottom of it will be in line with the top of the concrete slab when it is poured. Figure 3 gives an enlarged detail of this. The dotted line represents the top of the

concrete. Notice the notch cut at either end of the straightedge used for raking off the surplus concrete. After this raking is done, the screeds are removed and the concrete is floated with a long-handled float, such as we are showing by Fig. 2, A and B.

At B, Fig. 1, the screeds are set with the top in line with the top of the con-

the decking of the form by means of nails, as shown by the drawing.

The method of screeding shown to the right in Fig. 1, A, is shown in detail in Fig. 4. The dotted line, as in the other detail, gives the top of the concrete. Figure 5 is a detail, in part, of the screed shown in Fig. 4, looking from right to left.

Figure 6 is a detail of the screeds shown in Fig. 1, B, with the concrete poured, ready for removing the screed. The wire bracing is omitted here. The dotted lines represent a leg supporting the screed.

Details of screeds for finish cement floors are shown in Fig. 7. At A we have a section showing how the screed is bedded in cement for its support. At B we have a longitudinal section, and at C is shown a plan. At D we are

crete, in which case the straightedge does not need notching, as we are showing. When the surplus concrete has been raked off, the screeds are removed, but before floating it, the low places where the screeds were should be filled with concrete. Both of these methods of screeding are in common use and give satisfactory results.

Figure 3 is a detail of the method of screeding shown to the left in Fig. 1, A.

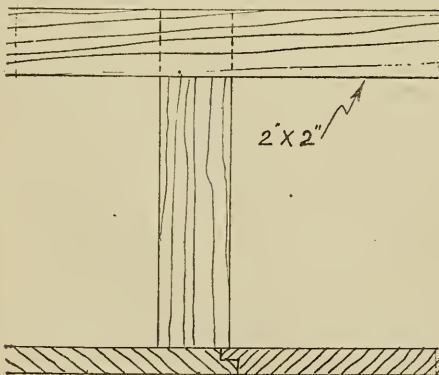


Fig. 4

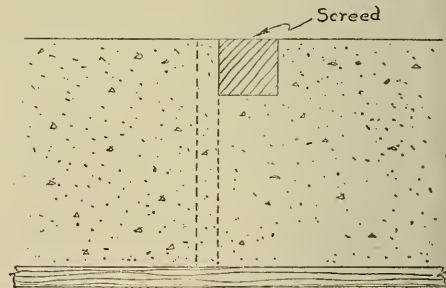


Fig. 6

showing how the outside form often is used to answer the purpose of a screed.

Setting screeds on forms for concrete slabs is important, although, perfect accuracy is not essential. In most cases the supporting legs can be cut to a uniform length. But should the forms be up and down, then the legs must be cut so as to keep the screeds straight, regardless of the condition of the forms.

When the concrete slab rests on dirt-bottom the screeds are fastened to stakes driven into the ground. The all-important thing about setting screeds for rough slabs, is to keep them down enough to give the finished cement floor the required thickness. We have in mind one incident where the screeds were set $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches too high, and when

The dotted line represents the top of the concrete. The wiring should be noted. After the wire is looped over the screed the two ends are fastened to

Fig. 5

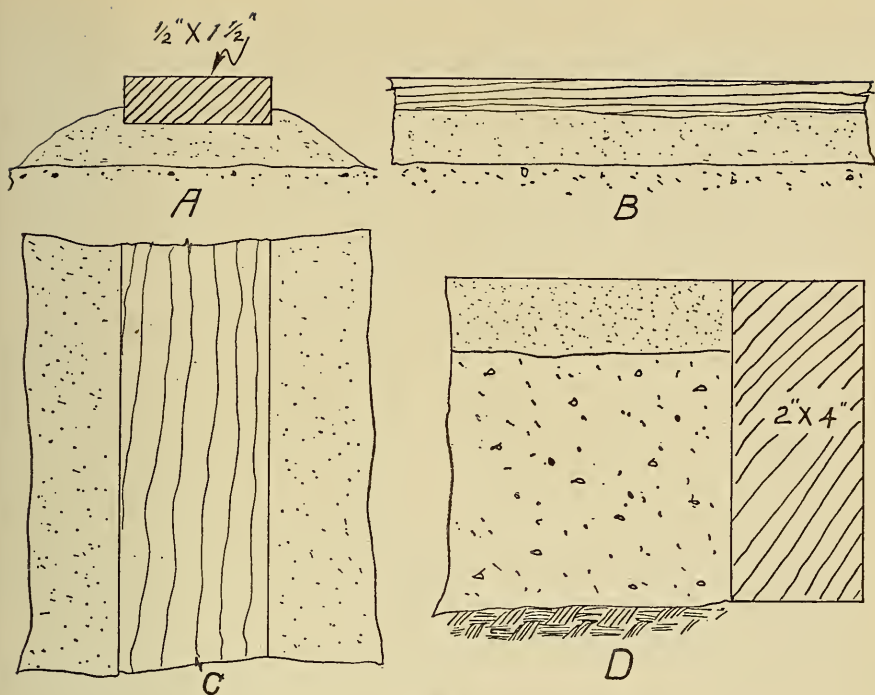


Fig. 7

the finishers came along it had to be picked off. A trifle too low never causes

grief—a little more finishing material will take care of low places.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART NINE

Having mastered the use of the principal instruments used in architectural drawing, the students are now ready to approach the elementary problems in graphics.

These comprise the construction of basic geometrical figures as well as combinations of same, using certain given proportions with only a few dimensions to proceed from.

The Scale, which is a very essential instrument in drawing, will be treated in subsequent issues, when the students gain considerable proficiency in the most general types of geometrical construction. The lessons which follow will be based on very few numerical factors, which may establish the general size and the component parts of the figure.

It should be borne in mind that all the problems and exercises involved in

this study have a practical application to the work or job in which the craftsman is engaged. It is very desirable that the student, before proceeding with a given task, set himself to analyze the proposition and see where and how and when it can be applied to his practical pursuits.

This is intelligent study; it requires observation and the application of as many mental faculties as possible to make the assimilation complete and lasting.

In the accompanying drawing we have four ornaments, which the student is to reproduce using his knowledge of instruments and methods.

The ornaments are composed of squares having sides of 3 inches. They should be spaced out symmetrically on your plate or sheet of drawing paper.

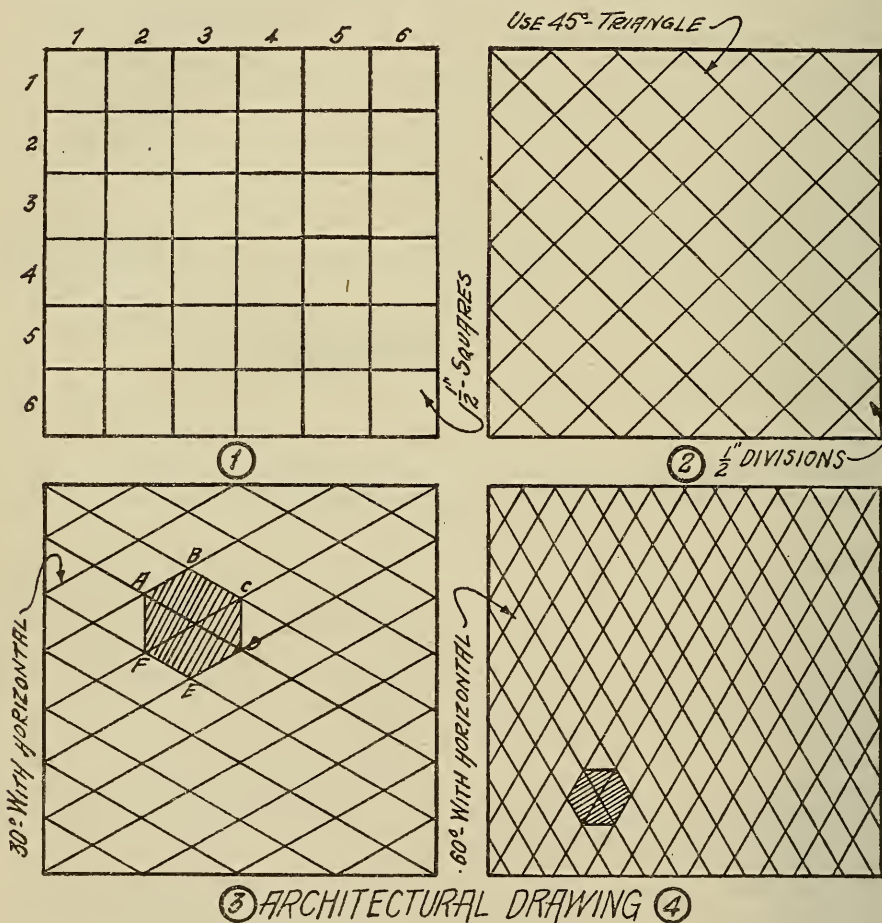
Symmetry is the most essential thing in all graphical art and especially in architectural drawing. The individual figures may be well executed and the work performed in strict accordance

with the rules and accepted methods and yet if they are carelessly thrown around on the sheet the job has been poorly done. The habits of accuracy, neatness and orderliness must be cultivated at all times.

The exercise shown in Fig. 1 is composed of a 3-inch square, which in turn is divided into a series of small squares, 36 in all, each one having one-half inch

squares are not essential. It may be 3 inches and it may be more or less. The principal thing to bear in mind in the perusal of these exercises is the "resemblance." The figure must resemble and the proportions constituting the parts of the design must come as close to the original as possible.

The ornament represented in Fig. 2 is likewise composed of a large square



sides. The first step is to construct the 3-inch square, using T-Square and triangles. With your scale or an ordinary ruler two sides, the horizontal and vertical are being divided into six equal parts, and after all the horizontal and vertical lines have been drawn a field consisting of 36 small squares is drawn.

The overall size of the main square as well as the dimensions of the small

having 3-inch sides. The field is composed of smaller squares, the sides of which are running at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal. The sides of the large square are similarly divided into 6 parts and from each one of these divisions lines are drawn with the 45-degree triangle in both directions. This completes the exercise which may be used for a tile pattern or a "parquet"

floor. It will be noted that the sizes of the small squares are much less than those in Fig. 1. This is because they are drawn at 45 degrees. However this is not essential, as it was already mentioned before.

The next construction is similar to the ones just described. However, instead of a 45-degree triangle the 30-degree side of the 30-60 triangle should be used. It will be noted that sides of the large triangle are also divided into 6 equal parts each being one-half inch divisions. The triangle should be placed in such a position that the 30-degree angle should be formed with the horizontal. The triangle is then reversed, and the lines drawn in the opposite direction. The diamonds thus formed represent the intersection of lines drawn at an angle of 30 degrees. Figures of this nature may have frequent application to practical work. For instance, by erecting perpendiculars "AF" and "CD" you obtain a hexagon "ABCDEF."

The details and underlying principles of these features will be expounded in the chapters on "Geometrical Construction." However, the student should train himself to see the various possibilities and combinations which may be comprised within one seemingly simple figure.

In Fig. 4 the 30-60 triangle is also being used; however the lines are being drawn at an angle of 60 degrees with the horizontal. In this case as well as in Fig. 3 a hexagon may be constructed as indicated in lower left hand corner of the ornament. Every subsequent exercise is based partly or in whole on the preceding problems and it is the part of the student to see the similarity of the procedures and apply same whenever a new problem is being presented.

Modern Education and Furniture Industry

By Charles A. King

Few furniture manufacturers of a generation ago were impressed with the educational, cultural and economic possibilities of teaching the applied arts in the public schools, but many, directly or otherwise subsidized instruction in manual and vocational training in the

schools attended by children of their employes with the idea that such instruction would augment the supply of partially trained craftsmen. To some extent their hopes were realized for the facility in making and reading drawings and blue prints gave boys from the shop classes of the public schools an appreciable advantage over others. The more important result, the direction given the mental trend could not be measured but it is certain that many capable minds were given a slant toward industry and engineering and away from the overcrowded professions.

Many students seized the opportunity offered by certain phrases used by pedagogues, "Expressing individuality," "Coordination of mind and hand," etc., to gather unto themselves shop credits toward graduation for often they could be more agreeably acquired by either the mechanically minded, the stupid or by the just plain lazy, than in the scholastic branches. Often in such cases the election of shop work considered neither natural trend nor future prospects so long as they could get passing grades, but there is no doubt that their shop experience was remembered and became more useful than some of the conventional academic subjects.

Few who can remember the cheaply built furniture of a generation or more ago will deny that much of it was made only to sell or to be given away as premiums with no thought of building service into its anatomy. Apparently a certain group of manufacturers of those times thought that when such pieces collapsed others would be purchased, thus making more business, an economic fallacy that has not yet passed into history.

During those years the foundations for art appreciation were being laid; art instruction in the schools was changing from painting a flower with a single brush stroke toward the present application of art in every phase of home making and living. Shop students learned the essentials of good form and construction and a generation of furniture buyers that appreciated good design and craftsmanship has resulted. The better designed and better built furniture which manufacturers produce today is largely the result of the demands of these students grown up and furnishing homes of their own.

Manufacturers sensed the improved popular taste that rejected poorly designed and made pieces and in their attempts to improve quality went to the other expense. Hence the first decade of the century saw mission furniture well established as a protest against the flimsy construction of the past. Its straight lines, massive proportions and seemingly sturdy construction, radiated such an aura of strength that the style was popular for several years. However, it overshot the mark and another reaction began. As we look backward it hardly seems that mission furniture will ever again be given a place of honor in a tastefully furnished home. Here we see the results of school and handicraft work, for students had acquired an appreciation for design, proportion and arrangement of furniture and realized that mission furniture was objectionable in its super-strength and in the unyielding rigidity of its lines and angles. Its massive design and demand for large rooms was its death warrant.

Most manufacturers today are shrewd observers of the trend of popular taste, no doubt the result of school training and the applied arts which columns of various home-making periodicals have rapidly improved. The assertiveness of modern young folks found an avenue of expression in demanding furniture that would meet their ideas. Crafts furniture, with its lighter proportions and with tastefully placed curves was the next natural step toward better things. The arts and crafts movement was in the saddle for several years, reaching out in various directions until the appreciation of simplicity of line and of detail became established in the furniture consciousness of the new generation of buyers.

During this period the market was deluged with an almost endless range of novelties and small pieces of furniture, for the very simplicity of this new type was too great a temptation to nail pieces together, give it a dark stain and sell it for forty-nine cents. This was the expiring gasp of that phase of the furniture industry, and with the filligree and gingerbread work that had in some degree clung tenaciously to certain factory made furniture was, let us hope, permanently outgrown by the popular taste. The more intelligent of the masses had become convinced that

graceful simplicity was the keynote of excellence in furniture design and if they insisted upon that they would not go far wrong.

From well designed crafts furniture, graduates of art and handicrafts schools moved up a step into the greater beauty of period furnishings for the proportions, contours and detail of such furniture met their conception of beauty gained through directed study. The simplicity of modernistic design may, like the simplicity of the furniture of the common people of the middle ages, be the starting point of a new Renaissance. It seems improbable, however, that future designs will permanently wander far from the basic proportions and forms of the best of the period furniture, for every possible variant appears to have had its chance to attain a place in the sun, but few have passed the fad stage.

Aside from the sentiment inseparable from antiques and heirlooms, the beauty of the products of the old time master cabinet maker permanently satisfies the trained eye. Always artists have realized the beauty of these fine old pieces and predicted their return to favor but it required wide spread logical training of the young in the appreciation of beauty before the popular taste could broadly grasp it. It is doubtful if period furniture would have been accepted had its resurrection been forced twenty years before it came naturally. The decade or more in which mission and craftsmen motives held sway was a necessary interim during which good taste gained a foothold and developed into mass consciousness. This basis of furniture appreciation has evolved a vastly more intelligent method of selecting furniture than the passing "I like it" or "I don't like it" of untrained taste.

The popularity of home craftsmanship and handicraft interests is largely based upon the acquaintance with materials and their manipulations acquired in study. Thousands of manual arts students from homes of professional parents would never have otherwise made more than superficial contact with either tools or with furniture design. Now their number is legion and many manufacturers of home workers' equipment find a profitable market for their products. The number of such young

men with brilliant minds who would have thought of entering the productive end of industry would have been negligible in comparison with those entering the learned professions had they not first made the acquaintance of hand work through school shop courses. Today many of these may be found at administrative desks in the furniture and other industries, an economic by-product of modern education.

A generation ago furniture was largely designed to conform to the manufacturer's idea of what the masses could be inveigled into buying, but today a progressive manufacturer selects new designs by applying their conception of present day needs and possibilities as a motive, and interpreting them in the spirit of the best available ideas of the art of furniture designing. The masses respond to this challenge of their discrimination and appreciation.

So the furniture industry as a whole, has kept pace with the best development of decorative art, for trained minds are at the helm at every step between the birth of an idea and the distribution of its ultimate embodiment. The slurring term, "factory built," has lost much of its sting, for in many cases modern materials and methods of construction, and methods of mass production give better built furniture than was ever dreamed of by the old time cabinet maker who made one piece at a time the center of his craft activities.

Plumbing Around

The illustrations represent a lay-out that is just a little worse than one should ever find in actual practice. At A, Figure 1, we are pointing out with an indicator a dotted line which is the outside line of a curtain brick wall. The problem is to transfer the point indicated at A up to the point indicated at B, so that when the upper curtain wall is laid up it will be directly above the lower one. Figure 2 shows how this is done by the process of "plumbing around" the beam. Place a straight-edge so the sides of it will be in line with the sides of the columns. Then plumb the straight-edge and measure the distance between the edge of the straight-edge and the outside wall line. In this case, as we are showing by figures, it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This done, have

your buddy on the next floor measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge of the straight-edge and mark the point. The outside line of the curtain wall when it

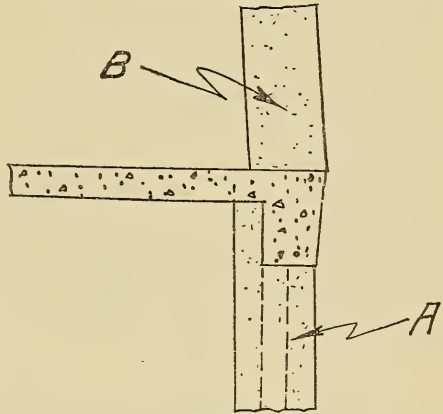


Fig. 1

is plumb should cross this point and then the inside wall line can be gotten by measurement.

It should be remembered that the fault that shows up in these illustra-

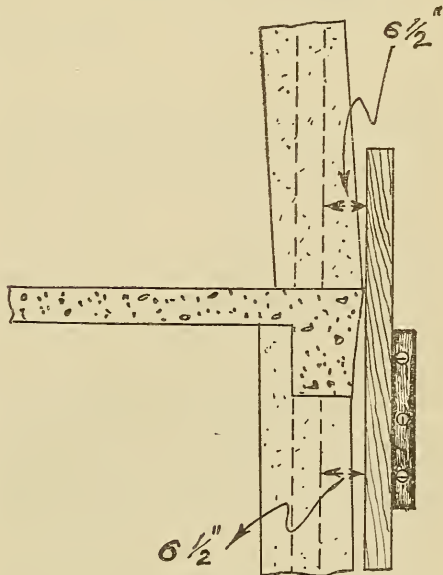


Fig. 2

tions is an exaggeration to bring out the point, and not intended to be an approval of this kind of work.—(H. H. Siegele)

Specifications

By L. Perth

Napoleon once said: "Every soldier in my army carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack," which meant that every soldier had the opportunity to become a general.

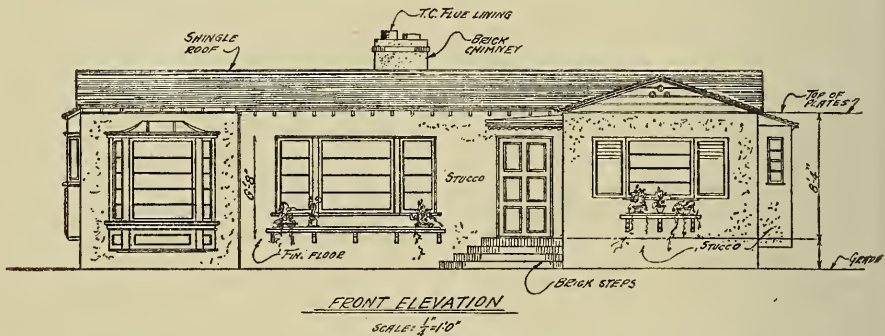
Likewise every carpenter cherishes the thought of becoming a contractor sooner or later.

Contractors are not born, they are made. They are all recruited from the ranks of the building industry and the more experience one has had in one or more building trades the better is he qualified to become a contractor.

However, the responsibilities shoul-

instruction to the contractor and his building force as to how the work should be carried out. The Architect's drawings are very explicit, containing all the information required as to shape, size, type of materials and methods of construction. It is evident that if such a drawing should be given to a practical worker he will be enabled to perform the work in a most efficient manner.

Then too, during the course of instruction in Blue Print Reading it was emphasized many times how important the function of drawings is, and why this type of expressing ideas is preferable to and more efficient than any other way of conveying ideas to the minds of others.



dered by the contractor are so great, and the demands and qualifications prescribed by law are so exacting and strict that practical experience alone will not suffice. One must have a fairly good technical knowledge of building construction, in addition to several other prerequisites. And one must be able to read and understand and interpret "Specifications," the topic of this article.

It was the experience of this writer, who for many years had the good fortune to be an instructor in architecture and building construction in technical and industrial classes of high schools, to discover that the subject of "Specifications" was one of the hardest units of instruction to convey to the mind of the average building mechanic.

They all could see and understand the purpose of Plans. But it was difficult for them to understand the necessity of the Specifications.

We all know that the drawings, commonly called plans, are instruments of

It was also very frequently pointed out that the graphical part of the drawing is the most important one and that too many notations are not desirable, and whenever possible notes should be intelligently abbreviated.

With this conception as to the function of drawings it is somewhat confusing to the mind of the student why a set of Plans must be supplemented by a book containing numerous typewritten pages.

It is very true that drawings should convey to the operative all the necessary information pertaining to the construction of a structure or the manufacture of an article. Graphically represented this information is confined to the shape of the object from various points of observation, all the necessary dimensions, general and in detail, the relation of the various parts to each other, the location of the structure and its position with relation to other structures; in fact everything which is possible by means of graphical representation is taken care of.

However, when it comes to materials of construction and equipment these may be noted on the general drawings or details. For instance, the notation "Plaster" on a wall finish will give only a general idea to distinguish it from any other finish such as wood paneling, tile or wallboard. A plastering job may be performed in many ways, using materials of diversified qualities and applying various methods of finishing same. It would be an injustice to both owner and contractor to limit this item to just the notation: "Plaster walls and ceiling."

The Specifications under the heading: "Plastering and Lathing" will explain in detail what kind of materials are to be used, the name of the manufacturer, method of preparation, mode of application, the number of coats, the length of time allowed between coats, type of finish, tint, paint, etc.

It is evident that there is no other way to take care of this item except in fully describing the complete procedure which cannot be expressed "graphically."

This refers also to other items such as "Plumbing," "Painting," "Heating."

To give a concrete illustration we will refer you to the accompanying drawing representing the "Front Elevation" of a residence. This view shows in detail the appearance of the structure and its parts. The notation "Shingle roof" explains what the material is. The student knows that it is not a tile roof and not a slate roof. However, the two words "Shingle roof" are not sufficient, since there are so many different grades and varieties of shingles, various methods of laying, etc.

The contractor who is preparing the estimate for the job would naturally wish to know more about it and we refer him to Section 5 of the General Specifications for this job entitled "Roofing."

Wood shingles shall be Certigrade Red Cedar No. 1 edgegrain all heartwood, tapered shingles 16" long, thickness 5 butts in 2 inches, double nailed with 3d zinc coated nails.

Exposure to weather, 5 inches, $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and breaking joints at least 1" laterally.

Galvanized nails may be used.

Double the eaves starting-course; shingle the ridges and hips with dimensioned shingles 5" wide and 5" exposure; lay valley shingles tight against the crimped-up portion of the sheet metal linings.

Liquid Glues and Gluing

Usually the first thought about liquid glue regards its convenience for it is always ready for use and a heated room is not indispensable to good results. While the slow setting trait of cold glue makes it valuable for complicated work it may become a disadvantage, for pressure must be maintained two or three times longer than if hot glue were used. This ties up clamps and hand screws, slows down the work and often monopolizes valuable shop room.

Most liquid glues are made from fish offal and isinglass from fish entrails. The processes of making liquid glue are not essentially different from those by which hot glue is made; the material is washed, steamed, allowed to settle and the grease and scum removed leaving a gelatinous mass. This is purified, bleached and chemically treated to remove or disguise the characteristic offensive odor. Certain kinds of liquid glue are made from casein, gums and starches; others from animal refuse from which the tendency to jell has been removed by chemical treatment; a special thinner evaporates when the glue is spread which allows the glue to set.

The efficiency of liquid and hot glues cannot be satisfactorily compared for some glues of either type are little stronger than flour paste or gum arabic mucilage, neither of which is suitable for use upon wood where even minimum strength is required. However, some specially compounded and expensive liquid glues compare in holding power with good hot glue, though in most cases the best hot and casein glues are superior to the best liquid glues in holding power.

Some liquid glues will, if exposed to atmospheric humidity, soften and expand and push bubbles of glue out of the joint. If such joints under stress fail, the glue will be found moist and to have little or no holding efficiency. When artificial or natural heat of low

moisture content has replaced the humidity that did the mischief the glue will set again.

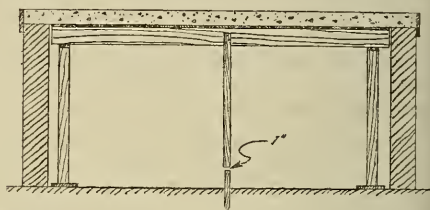
Thick glue whether liquid or hot is always to be preferred for strength for a thin glue reduces holding power. A glue may be thinned and spread so sparingly in the attempt to cover a larger area that even a moderate pressure will make a starved and weak joint. Also a thin glue may allow a joint to be pressed closely together without forcing glue out of the joint which demands additional work in cleaning it off, often an advantage, but such a joint lacks the strength it should have.

Casein glue, if kept in a small airtight container will remain liquid for several hours, hence where strength is necessary, may be used as liquid glue for it has ample holding power. It hardens slowly and once thoroughly set is but little affected by dampness that would soften liquid glue. Also in trying climates the best casein glue will resist long exposure to humidity and will hold well fitted joints better than hot glue. The longer time required for setting by either liquid or casein glue as compared with hot glue allows more moisture to enter the pores of the wood at the joint. This causes more swelling than the moisture in hot glue which, being hot evaporates more readily, hence has less effect upon the wood. As the joint wood swells more if liquid glue is used it will, in drying out after the glue has thoroughly set, create greater internal strains than if hot glue were used thus making for a weaker joint.—(Charles A. King.)

If the motor of either of the machines in the homewrocker's shop fails to deliver the power it has always produced, or if the odor of burning oil is apparent, do not wait until things get so bad the motor refuses to "mote," but have it attended to at once. Usually after a motor has served notice that things are not right in its internal workings, the longer it is run the more likely it is that something serious is getting ready to happen and there is no point in taking chances. Always a burnt out motor is a calamity, but seldom is it hard to prevent if the home worker will give his gray matter a chance to function.

A Pendant Check

The accompanying illustration is a sort of hypothetical drawing of a form for a slab by which we want to bring out a definite point. The man who is called upon to watch forms while the concrete is poured, must adopt various means of checking up to make sure the forms are holding the load, and the



permanent work will be in the place where it was intended when the building was designed.

The drawing shows a pendant nailed to a joist about at the center, and directly under it is a stake driven into the ground. The pendant is sawed off just one inch above the stake, which gives the form watcher a check on the form as to whether or not it is going down, and if so, how much. This work should be put in before the load of concrete is being placed above. Besides that, the stake should be placed where it will not be disturbed by anything. The stake is not necessary where there exists some firm object to answer the same purpose.—(H. H. Siegele)

Insufficient tension upon the band saw in the shop of the homewrocker will be sure to give disappointing results to the worker. If the saw slaps sideways between the upper wheel of the band saw and the guide which will not keep it straight enough to follow a line closely, the remedy lies not in setting the guide jaws more closely together but in raising the upper wheel. The saw should be tight enough so it offers a stiff but not rigid resistance when slightly bent between the fingers and thumb. The slap resulting from the saw being too loose may prevent the saw from following a line closely and it may be cracked on the tooth edge and become worse with each revolution, until it breaks which may destroy the saw. It is the best economy in using all machines to be sure everything is correctly adjusted before starting them.

Ask Questions

The last job I worked on while I was serving my apprenticeship, I put some kick-plates on doors upside-down. It was a rather large building—several journeymen carpenters were also putting on kick-plates. When I was on my twenty-fourth plate, an old-head came over to me and said: "Did you find any with a square edge?" I answered in the negative but on examining the plate I was working on, I found it had one square edge, and it was on top. "I'll have to turn this one around," I remarked, but he laughed and said, "You can do it but I've got one on with the square edge up I can't turn—I've got holes bored in it."

When the boss, a little Irishman, came around I called his attention to the square edge on the plates. "Don't see it! I didn't know it!" Then he looked over the plates I had on, and when he found that 22 of the 24 were upside down, he ordered me to change them.

I asked another old-head, who was working near me, whether he knew about the square edge on the plates; he said he did. "In Chicago," he went on, "my buddy and I had an argument over it—he insisted the square edge should go up, but finally he was convinced that he was wrong."

I was considerably worried about it, but I felt better later, when I learned that there were other kick-plates on the same job put on with the square edge up. All of which supports the old saying for apprentices: "Ask questions until you know you are right, then go ahead."—(H. H. Siegele)

The Amateur Craftsman, who rather than waste time sharpening his tools takes them to a professional, will not go very far in his hand work, nor will he find the use of tools as interesting as it should be. No matter how well sharpened a tool may be, the first time it is used it is to some extent dulled and will continue to grow duller every time it comes in contact with wood. This does not consider the accumulation of dullness resulting from laying a chisel, we will say, face down on a bench which brings the sharpened edge in contact with whatever dust and

grit may be there, instead of placing it face up, or the unavoidable contact with tools and other objects.

This amateur must change his ideas regarding wasting time and acquire the habit of frequently sharpening his tools. If he would become possessed of the moderate degree of skill necessary to keep his tools in order, and instead of trying to work with dull or partially dulled tools, give a tool a few rubs on a whetstone, he will find his work going along so much faster that the time spent in sharpening up will be saved many times over. Also he will find much more pleasure and interest in working with sharp tools, which is what he is after.

Some tools need sharpening much oftener than others and while the amateur is waiting until he has several tools ready for sharpening before he visits his professional friend, he is taking chances in using anything but well sharpened tools. There is no predicting the capers a dull tool may cut up nor the risk of such a tool making an ugly cut.

Homeworker's Machines are of different grades but because many amateur craftsmen are not over supplied with cash, some, at least feel impelled to buy low a priced circular saw table, we will say. The purchase of such a machine of light stamped metal, one which has no accurately machined and ground working surfaces is the beginning of a series of disappointments. A seriously intentioned home worker should equip his shop with substantial cast iron machines which have machine ground working surfaces, bearings and adjustments, for nothing less will produce satisfactory results. One who is so impatient to be at work in his home shop that he actually considers buying tools but little better than thousands of other cheaply made stamped articles should have a guardian angel wise enough to keep him from buying something he does not really want. When such an amateur craftsman gets over his hurry he will be thankful he did not buy an apology for a machine which will certainly produce more discouragements than good works.

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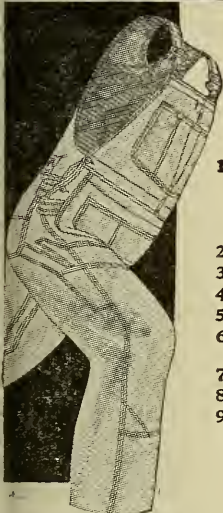
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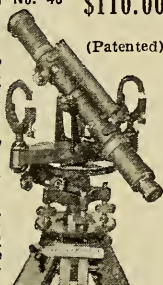
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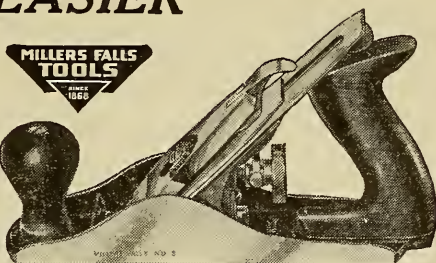
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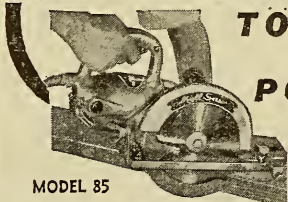


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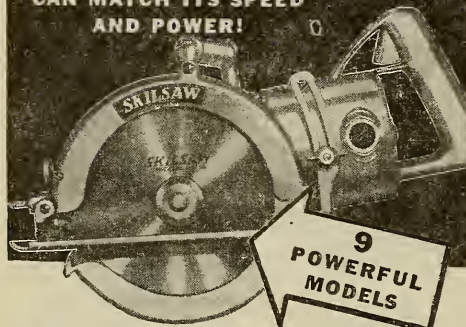
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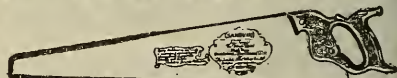
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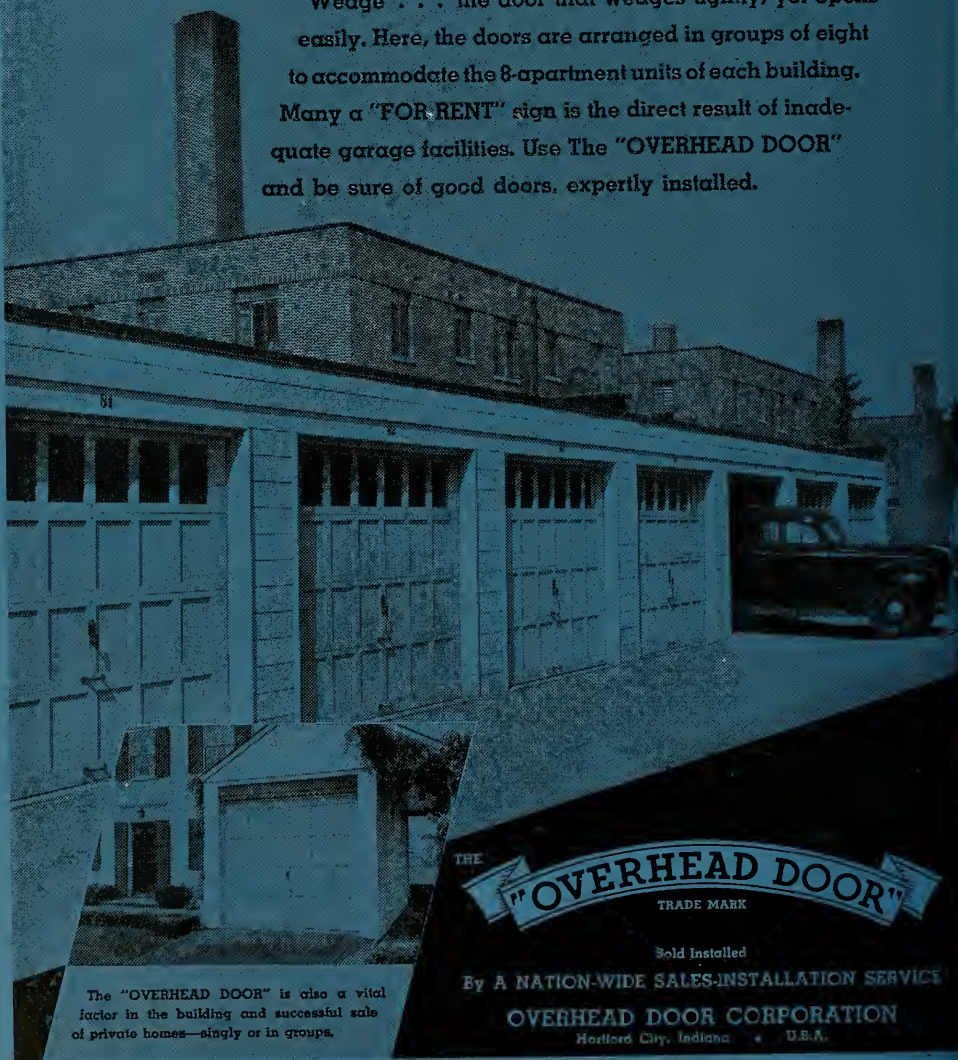
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"OVERHEAD DOOR"

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By A NATION-WIDE SALES-INSTALLATION SERVICE

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The CARPENTER

THE tendency during our feverish rush of the national defense program is to demand that Labor must surrender its rights as to wages, hours and Constitutional guarantees. Labor will cooperate to its greatest ability in this vital emergency, but will demand that for every all-out sacrifice by Labor equal sacrifices, as to exorbitant profits, be made by industrialists, business executives and the general public. And when the tumult and the shouting has quieted, it will be found that Labor, after all, carried the brunt of the national defense program. The newest crop of millionaires and near millionaires will not have come from the ranks of those who built the cantonments, airplanes, battleships, guns and the other numerous implements of modern war.



March
1941



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Finally Turned
That Proverbial
Corner — With
A Gun On Its
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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203

51

Established in 1881
Vol. LXI—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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40% OF THESE PEOPLE ARE READY TO BUILD OR REMODEL

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USG has been helping your neighbors. We've answered their questions about home ownership and home remodeling. All over America builders are cashing in on USG merchandising. They are making sales to people who answer USG inquiries.

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Meet this 40% in your community! An introduction is easy to get! See the next page.



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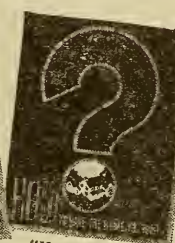


In 1941 USG helps you benefit from **BETTER MERCHANDISING** to find **BETTER PROSPECTS** and make **BETTER PROFITS . . .**

FIRST—with question-answering books for 3 major markets—new home building, home modernizing and farm home improvement! Every book full of facts, colorful, authentic.



"How To Modernize Your Home"—in its second year. Ideas, examples, illustrations to help your best prospects act!

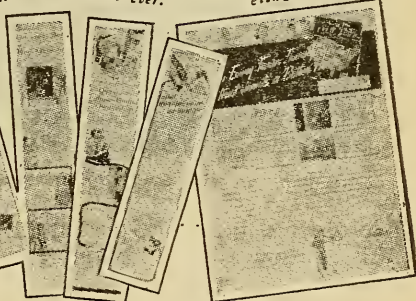


"How To Have the Home You Want"—also a second edition. A big, new edition with more practical answers than ever.



"Planning Your Farm Home"—a new book covering both new farm home planning and remodeling—112 pages.

SECOND—with another consistent USG advertising program to reach the best prospects in your community. Regular advertisements in such magazines as LIFE, BETTER HOMES & GARDENS, AMERICAN HOME, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, etc.



THIRD . . . with USG materials . . . better, safer building materials developed by research to help you give your customers more for their money

That 40% is worth meeting! USG wants to introduce you. How about that chance?

Now let's be frank. Of course, we want you to recommend and use USG materials. With our wide line, there must be some place on your jobs where USG can serve you better—some place where you can get better service, better quality, better satisfac-

tion from USG materials than from those of any other manufacturer.

But it isn't only USG materials that can serve you better and more profitably—it's the ideas USG can give you to help you sell and make more money that make it worth your time to know us better. Let's get together: See your USG Dealer or let us hear from you, now.

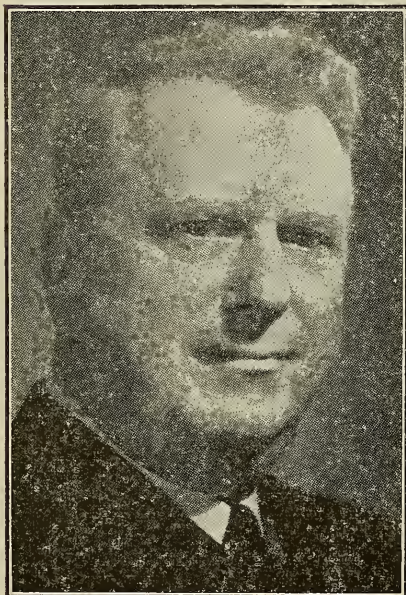
STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

research develops better, safer building materials

**J. R. (Jock) Stevenson, Native of Scotland,
Widely Known Throughout Brotherhood**

New Second General Vice-President



... grew up with carpentry movement.

JOHAN R. STEVENSON, newly appointed Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has, since his youth, been identified with the carpentry trade and unionism.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Brother Stevenson attended the public schools in that country. At an early age he was apprenticed to the carpentry trade and joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in Glasgow. In May, 1906, while still a young man, Brother Stevenson deposited his card in the First Branch of the Amalgamated Society in Chicago. Less than a year later, on April 1, 1907, he became a member of Local Union 80, of Chicago, a unit of the United Brotherhood, where he has held membership ever since.

His first office in Local 80 was that of trustee. In recognition of his service in that capacity, members of Local 80 elected him vice-president. In June, 1916, Local 80 further rewarded his ability and competence by electing him president and he served in that office until 1924 when he was elected recording secretary. Brother Stevenson held that office until June, 1928, when he was again elected president, a position he held until January, 1941.

In the bitter strikes of the carpenters in 1915 and 1919 he was chairman of the Local 80 strike committee where his ability and leadership again came to the fore.

For ten years Brother Stevenson was chairman of the Building Trades Committee at the conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

He was a delegate to many conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department and conventions of the United Brotherhood.

The Chicago District Council called upon Brother Stevenson in June, 1927, when it elected him business agent of that council, a position that he filled with his customary efficiency and initiative. The District Council re-elected him to that office for ten years and in June, 1937, elevated him to president.

Throughout his long service in the Chicago area and at various conventions, his natural ability as a leader of labor frequently came to the attention of the General Office.

(Continued on page 6)

**"Spurge" Meadows Has Outstanding Record
As Executive of Carpenters' Brotherhood**

New General Treasurer

SPURGEON P. MEADOWS, widely known throughout the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the American Federation of Labor and other organized labor movements as either "Spurge" or "S. P.," becomes the new General Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters through appointment by General President William L. Hutcheson, with the approval of the General Executive Board.

Brother Meadows has served the Brotherhood in many official capacities over an extended period of years, his last position prior to his appointment as General Treasurer being that of Second General Vice-President.

The death of General Treasurer Thomas Neale, December 15, 1940, made it necessary to appoint a new General Treasurer.

The position of General Treasurer in the Brotherhood is one of the most important of the organization. Death claims and pensions paid out each month amounting to thousands of dollars are only two of the many responsibilities of that office. Each year, as the Brotherhood grows, these alone become almost a full time job and demand efficient supervision so that no "bottlenecks" are created and death and pension checks reach their destination as speedily as efficiency will permit.

Brother Meadows, who has served the Brotherhood capably as Second General Vice-President since 1936, was chosen for the position because of his widespread knowledge of the Brotherhood's business affairs, the experience obtained throughout his service to the Brotherhood in various official capacities and his former association with Brother Neale, with whom he frequently worked.

Brother Meadows was initiated into Local Union 7, May 26, 1896, and he always insists it be understood that he "joined Local 7 while working as an apprentice." He was in his early twenties at the time. His first official recognition in the Brotherhood was when he was elected trustee of that Local.

In 1901 he transferred to Local 183, of Peoria, Ill., and later in that same year he deposited his card with Local 281, of Indianapolis. He served out an unexpired term of vice-president in Local 281 and in 1902 was elected to the office of president. While holding the office of president he was elected business agent. He was re-elected to that office for sixteen consecutive years. Meanwhile, in 1909, Local 281 had consolidated



... becomes watchdog of Brotherhood treasury.

with Local 75. (In 1932 Local 75 merged with Local 60, where Brother Meadows has held membership ever since.)

Retiring from office as business agent in 1919, he continued to serve as trustee completing a three-year term and the following year was again elected business agent and served in that office until 1928.

His long and outstanding service as business agent of the Indianapolis Local had attracted the attention of General President Hutcheson and in December, 1928, President Hutcheson appointed Brother Meadows a General Representative.

In November, 1934, the American Federation of Labor was seeking a capable labor legislative representative in Washington, D. C., and the Brotherhood "loaned" Brother Meadows for the responsible job of lobbyist for important labor bills.

Two years later the American Federation of Labor reluctantly released him from his Washington duties at the insistence of President Hutcheson and he returned to General Headquarters as assistant to the General President for a short period and then was appointed Second General Vice-President, an office he filled until he became General Treasurer, effective February 1, 1941.

Brother Meadows also was a delegate to General Conventions of the Brotherhood held in Des Moines, Iowa, 1910; Washington, D. C., 1912, and at Lakeland, Fla., in 1936 and 1940.

It was his initiative that organized the Building Trades Council of Marion County, in Indiana and he served in various official capacities in that organization for several years until other pressing duties forced him to step aside.

What time Brother Meadows has aside from his Brotherhood duties, he spends in reading American history. He is a keen student of that subject and his vacations generally find him visiting historical buildings, museums, monuments, battlefields and other objects of early Americana.

If you want to argue with "Spurge" about American history you had better bring your book along. He doesn't need one, because he has a special niche in the back of his head where he keeps historical facts that send the average student to the library.

NEW SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT—(Continued from page 4)

When S. P. Meadows, then Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, was appointed to fill the office of General Treasurer Thomas Neale, who died December 15, 1940, General President William L. Hutcheson appointed Brother Stevenson to the office of Second General Vice-President, with the approval of the General Executive Board, the appointment effective February 1, 1941.

LOCAL 80 PRESENTS SILVER SET TO BROTHER STEVENSON FOR HIS "FAITHFUL AND EFFICIENT SERVICE"

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the regular meeting of Local Union 80, Chicago, held Monday evening, February 3, a motion prevailed that we send a copy of the history of our former President John R. Stevenson's activities in the organization together with the presentation ceremonies at the send-off party for Brother Stevenson held on the regular meeting night of January 27, to be published in The Carpenter.

Vice-President Oscar Larson stated on the meeting night of January 27: "This being the last meeting that John R. Stevenson will be President of the Local, he being appointed Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, the officers and members of the Local have seen fit to commemorate this occasion by present-

ing our retiring President, John R. Stevenson, with a small token of our esteem for the faithful and efficient service he has rendered Local 80 in the many years of his activities as an officer of this Local Union."

Vice-President Larson then called on Brother George C. Ottens, General Representative of the Brotherhood. Brother Ottens gave a resume of the several offices held by Brother Stevenson, and of the offices held in the Chicago District Council, and in presenting Brother Stevenson with a silver coffee set inscribed "From the members of Local Union 80 to John R. Stevenson, President of Local Union 80, for the faithful service he has rendered Local Union 80," extended the best wishes of the Local and himself to Brother Stevenson for his success in his duties as Second General Vice-President.

We in this Local Union and in this district feel that we have lost a great leader and diplomat, one who holds the confidence of the contractors and business interests as well as the members of this district. We feel that his knowledge and wisdom will be a great asset in the position to which he has been appointed. We in this Local and in this district feel proud of Brother Stevenson's appointment to the Second General Vice-Presidency, for here is a man who has risen from the ranks, carried the tool box like the rest of us and through his own efforts of leadership has worked his way up the ladder to the office he now holds. We have every faith that he will perform his duties in his new office creditably and satisfactorily because he has the qualifications and experience necessary for this office.

A testimonial banquet and dinner dance in honor of Alexander J. Cleland, First Vice-President of the Brick Masons and Plasterers International Union, and Brother Stevenson was held under the auspices of the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago February 11.

Alexander J. Cleland recently was elevated to the First Vice-Presidency of his international organization from this district.

Fraternally yours,

Alex W. Robertson, Recording Secretary Local 80.

RESOLUTION BY CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Chicago District Council, held January 30, Secretary Charles H. Sand submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Our mutual friend, John R. Stevenson, has been appointed to the high and responsible office of Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and,

"Whereas, Over a period of years he has served this Council as Business Agent and later in the capacity of President in a most creditable manner, and during his entire tenure of the office of President has conducted the affairs of this Council in a manner that reflects credit to his leadership and has added strength and prestige to our great organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby wish to express our sincere gratitude for his good work and that we wish him unbounded success in the higher official position to which he has fittingly been called."

SPECIAL NOTICE

The installation of General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place at headquarters, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, April 5, 1941.

Decision In St. Louis Case

(Editor's Note: The following is a full publication of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought against the four defendants named in the title following, and was brought by the Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Anti-Trust Division. It was contended the suit was for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The defendants, individually, demurred, and the United States District Court of the Eighth District in St. Louis, sustained their demurrers. The Anti-Trust Division then took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and, as said above, the decision below affirmed the court's ruling on the original demurrers.)

IN THE Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1940

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellant,

against

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER
OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH
AUGUST KLEIN,

Appellees.

No. 43

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AFFIRMING
THE ORDER OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI DISMISSING AN INDICMENT OF THE
APPELLEES UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

OPINION BY THE COURT and CONCURRING OPINION

CHARLES H. TUTTLE,
BRYAN PURTEET,
JOSEPH O. CARSON,
THOMAS E. KERWIN,
JOSEPH O. CARSON, II,
Counsel for Appellees.

[Argued December 10, 1940.—Decided February 3, 1941.]

Opinion of the Court

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER delivered the opinion of the Court.

Whether the use of conventional, peaceful activities by a union in controversy with a rival union over certain jobs is a violation of the Sherman Law, Act of July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209, as amended, 15 U. S. C. § 1, is the question. It is sharply presented in this case because it arises in a criminal prosecution. Concededly an injunction either at the suit of the Government or of the employer could not issue.

Summarizing the long indictment, these are the facts. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., operating a large plant in St. Louis, contracted with Borsari Tank Corporation for the erection of an additional facility. The Gaylord Container Corporation, a lessee of

adjacent property from Anheuser-Busch, made a similar contract for a new building with the Stocker Company. Anheuser-Busch obtained the materials for its brewing and other operations and sold its finished products largely through interstate shipments. The Gaylord Corporation was equally dependent on interstate commerce for marketing its goods, as were the construction companies for their building materials. Among the employees of Anheuser-Busch were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the International Association of Machinists. The conflicting claims of these two organizations, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in regard to the erection and dismantling of machinery had long been a source of controversy between them. Anheuser-Busch had had agreements with both organizations whereby the Machinists were given the disputed jobs and the Carpenters agreed to submit all disputes to arbitration. But in 1939 the president of the Carpenters, their general representatives, and two officials of the Carpenters' local organization, the four men under indictment, stood on the claims of the Carpenters for the jobs. Rejection by the employer of the Carpenters' demand and the refusal of the latter to submit to arbitration were followed by a strike of the Carpenters, called by the defendants against Anheuser-Busch and the construction companies, a picketing of Anheuser-Busch and its tenant, and a request through circular letters and the official publication of the Carpenters that union members and their friends refrain from buying Anheuser-Busch beer.

These activities on behalf of the Carpenters formed the charge of the indictment as a criminal combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Law. Demurrers denying that what was charged constituted a violation of the laws of the United States were sustained (32 F. Supp. 600) and the case came here under the Criminal Appeals Act. Act of March 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1246, 18 U. S. C. § 682; Judicial Code § 238, 28 U. S. C. § 345.

In order to determine whether an indictment charges an offense against the United States, designation by the pleader of the statute under which he purported to lay the charge is immaterial. He may have conceived the charge under one statute which would not sustain the indictment but it may nevertheless come within the terms of another statute. See *Williams v. United States*, 168 U. S. 382. On the other hand, an indictment may validly satisfy the statute under which the pleader proceeded, but other statutes not referred to by him may draw the sting of criminality from the allegations. Here we must consider not merely the Sherman Law but the related enactments which entered into the decision of the district court.

Section 1 of the Sherman Law on which the indictment rested is as follows: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." The controversies engendered by its application to trade union activities and the efforts to secure legislative relief from its consequences are familiar history. The Clayton Act of 1914 was the result. Act of October 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 730. "This statute was the fruit of unceasing agitation, which extended over more than twenty years and was designed to equalize before the law the position of workmen and employer as industrial combatants." *Duplex Co. v. Deering*, 254 U. S. 443, 484. Section 20 of that Act, which is set out in the margin in full,¹ withdrew from the general in-

138 Stat. 738, U. S. C. § 52: "No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

terdict of the Sherman Law specifically enumerated practices of labor unions by prohibiting injunctions against them—since the use of the injunction had been the major source of dissatisfaction—and also relieved such practices of all illegal taint by the catch-all provision, “nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.” The Clayton Act gave rise to new litigation and to renewed controversy in and out of Congress regarding the status of trade unions. By the generality of its terms the Sherman Law had necessarily compelled the courts to work out its meaning from case to case. It was widely believed that into the Clayton Act courts read the very beliefs which that Act was designed to remove. Specifically the courts restricted the scope of § 20 to trade union activities directed against an employer by his own employees. *Duplex Co. v. Deering*, *supra*. Such a view it was urged, both by powerful judicial dissents and informed lay opinion, misconceived the area of economic conflict that had best be left to economic forces and the pressure of public opinion and not subjected to the judgment of courts. *Ibid.*, p. 485-486. Agitation again led to legislation and in 1932 Congress wrote the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Act of March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70, 29 U. S. C. §§ 101-115.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act removed the fetters upon trade union activities, which according to judicial construction § 20 of the Clayton Act had left untouched, by still further narrowing the circumstances under which the federal courts could grant injunctions in labor disputes. More especially, the Act explicitly formulated the “public policy of the United States” in regard to the industrial conflict,² and by its light established that the allowable area of union activity was not to be restricted, as it had been in the *Duplex* case, to an immediate employer-employee relation. Therefore, whether trade union conduct constitutes a violation of the Sherman Law is to be determined only by reading the Sherman Law and § 20 of the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act as a harmonizing text of outlawry of labor conduct.

Were then the acts charged against the defendants prohibited or permitted by these three interlacing statutes. If the facts laid in the indictment come within the conduct enumerated in § 20 of the Clayton Act they do not constitute a crime within the general terms of the Sherman Law because of the explicit command of that section that such conduct shall not be “considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.” So long as a union acts in its self-interest and does not combine with non-labor groups,³ the licit and the illicit under § 20 are not to be distinguished by any judgment regarding the wisdom or unwisdom, the rightness or wrongness, the selfishness or unselfishness of the end of which the particular union activities are the means. There is nothing remotely within the terms of § 20 that differentiates between trade union conduct directed against an employer because of a controversy arising in the relation between employer and employee, as such, and conduct similarly directed but ultimately due to an internecine struggle between two unions seeking the favor of the same employer. Such strife between competing unions has been an obdurate conflict in the evolution of so-called craft unionism and has undoubtedly been one of the potent forces in the modern development of industrial unions. These conflicts have intensified industrial tension but there is not the slightest warrant for saying that Congress has made § 20 inapplicable to trade union conduct resulting from them.

In so far as the Clayton Act is concerned, we must therefore dispose of this case as though we had before us precisely the same conduct on the part of the defendants in pressing claims against Anheuser-Busch for increased wages, or shorter hours, or other elements of what are called working conditions. The fact that what was done was done in a competition for jobs against the Machinists rather than against, let us say, a com-

2 “Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.”

3 Cf. *United States v. Brims*, 272 U. S. 549, involving a conspiracy of mill work manufacturers, building contractors and union carpenters.

pany union is a differentiation which Congress has not put into the federal legislation and which therefore we cannot write into it.

It is at once apparent that the acts with which the defendants are charged are the kind of acts protected by § 20 of the Clayton Act. The refusal of the Carpenters to work for Anheuser-Busch or on construction work being done for it and its adjoining tenant, and the peaceful attempt to get members of other unions similarly to refuse to work, are plainly within the free scope accorded to workers by § 20 for "terminating any relation of employment," or "ceasing to perform any work or labor," or "recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do." The picketing of Anheuser-Busch premises with signs to indicate that Anheuser-Busch was unfair to organized labor, a familiar practice in these situations, comes within the language "attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working." Finally, the recommendation to union members and their friends not to buy or use the product of Anheuser-Busch is explicitly covered by "ceasing to patronize * * * any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do."

Clearly, then, the facts here charged constitute lawful conduct under the Clayton Act unless the defendants cannot invoke that Act because outsiders to the immediate dispute also shared in the conduct. But we need not determine whether the conduct is legal within the restrictions which *Duplex Co. v. Deering* gave to the immunities of § 20 of the Clayton Act. Congress in the Norris-LaGuardia Act has expressed the public policy of the United States and defined its conception of a "labor dispute" in terms that no longer leave room for doubt. *Milk Wagon Drivers' Union v. Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc.*, 311 U. S. —. This was done, as we recently said, in order to "obviate the results of the judicial construction" therefore given the Clayton Act. *New Negro Alliance v. Grocery Company*, 303 U. S. 552, 562; see *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, 310 U. S. 469, 507, n. 26. Such a dispute, § 13(c) provides, "includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee."⁴ And under § 13(b) a person is "participating or interested in a labor dispute" if he "is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation, in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation."

To be sure, Congress expressed this national policy and determined the bounds of a labor dispute in an act explicitly dealing with the further withdrawal of injunctions in labor controversies. But to argue, as it was urged before us, that the *Duplex* case still governs for purposes of a criminal prosecution is to say that that which on the equity side of the court is allowable conduct may in a criminal proceeding become the road to prison. It would be strange indeed that although neither the Government nor Anheuser-Busch could have sought an injunction against the acts here challenged, the elaborate efforts to permit such conduct failed to prevent criminal liability punishable with imprisonment and heavy fines. That is not the way to read the will of Congress, particularly when expressed by a statute which, as we have already indicated, is practically and historically one of a series of enactments touching one of the most sensitive national problems. Such legislation must not be read in a spirit of mutilating narrowness. On matters far less vital and far less interrelated we have had occasion to point out the importance of giving "hospitable scope" to Congressional purpose even when meticulous words are lacking. *Keifer and Keifer v. R. F. C.*, 306 U. S. 381, 391, and authorities there cited. The appropriate way to read legislation in a situation like the one before us, was indicated by Mr. Justice Holmes on circuit. "A statute may indicate or require as its justification a change in the policy of the law, although it expresses that change only in the specific cases most likely to occur in the mind. The Legislature has the power to decide what the policy of the law shall be, and if it has

⁴ Three years later, in the National Labor Relations Act, Congress gave similar breadth to the definition of a labor dispute. Act of July 3, 1935, 49 Stat. 448, 450, 29 U. S. C. § 152 (9).

intimated its will, however indirectly, that will should be recognized and obeyed. The major premise of the conclusion expressed in a statute, the change of policy that enduces the enactment, may not be set out in terms, but it is not an adequate discharge of duty for the courts to say: We see what you are driving at, but you have not said it, and therefore we shall go on as before." *Johnson v. United States*, 163 Fed. 30, 32.

The relation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to the Clayton Act is not that of a tightly drawn amendment to a technically phrased tax provision. The underlying aim of the Norris-LaGuardia Act was to restore the broad purpose which Congress thought it had formulated in the Clayton Act but which was frustrated, so Congress believed, by unduly restrictive judicial construction. This was authoritatively stated by the House Committee on the Judiciary. "The purpose of the bill is to protect the rights of labor in the same manner the Congress intended when it enacted the Clayton Act, October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 738), which act, by reason of its construction and application by the Federal courts, is ineffectual to accomplish the congressional intent." H. Rep. No. 669, 72d Congress, 1st Session, p. 3. The Norris-LaGuardia Act was a disapproval of *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, *supra*, and *Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters Association*, 274 U. S. 37, as the authoritative interpretation of § 20 of the Clayton Act, for Congress now placed its own meaning upon that section. The Norris-LaGuardia Act reasserted the original purpose of the Clayton Act by infusing into it the immunized trade union activities as redefined by the later Act. In this light § 20 removes all such allowable conduct from the taint of being a "violation of any law of the United States," including the Sherman Law.

There is no profit in discussing those cases under the Clayton Act which were decided before the courts were furnished the light shed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act on the nature of the industrial conflict. And since the facts in the indictment are made lawful by the Clayton Act in so far as "any law of the United States" is concerned, it would be idle to consider the Sherman Law apart from the Clayton Act as interpreted by Congress. Cf. *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, 310 U. S. 469. It was precisely in order to minimize the difficulties to which the general language of the Sherman Law in its application to workers had given rise, that Congress cut through all the tangled verbalisms and enumerated concretely the types of activities which had become familiar incidents of union procedure.

Affirmed.

MR. JUSTICE MURPHY took no part in the disposition of this case.

* * * * *

Concurring Opinion by Mr. Justice Stone

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellant,

against

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER
OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH
AUGUST KLEIN,

Appellees.

Appeal from the District Court
of the United States for the
Eastern District of Missouri

MR. JUSTICE STONE, concurring.

As I think it clear that the indictment fails to charge an offense under the Sherman Act, as it has been interpreted and applied by this Court, I find no occasion to consider the impact of the Norris-LaGuardia Act on the definition of participants in a labor dispute in the Clayton Act, as construed by this Court in *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, 254 U. S. 443—an application of the Norris-LaGuardia Act which is not free from doubt and which some of my brethren sharply challenge.

The indictment is for a conspiracy to promote by peaceful means a local "jurisdictional" strike in St. Louis, Missouri. Its aim is to determine whether the United Brotherhood of Carpenters or the International Association of Machinists, both labor organ-

izations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall be permitted to install certain machinery on the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in St. Louis. It appears that Anheuser-Busch brews beer and manufactures other products which it ships to points outside the state. It also uses supplies and building materials which are shipped to it from points outside the state. Borsari Tank Corporation is about to construct for Anheuser-Busch upon its premises a building for the use in brewing beer. L. O. Stocker Company has contracted and intends to construct an office building upon land of Anheuser-Busch adjacent to its brewery and leased by it to the Gaylord Container Corporation, a manufacturer of paper and cardboard containers which it ships in interstate commerce. It is alleged that both Borsari and Stocker will require and use in the construction of the buildings, materials to be shipped from points outside the state to the building sites on or adjacent to the Anheuser-Busch premises.

The indictment charges that pursuant to the conspiracy to enforce the jurisdictional demands appellees, who are officers or representatives of the Brotherhood, called a strike of its members, some seventy-eight in number, in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, attempted to call sympathy strikes by members of other unions in its employ and caused the premises of Anheuser-Busch and the adjacent premises leased to Gaylord to be picketed by persons "bearing umbrellas and charging Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to be unfair to organized labor; with the intent to shut down the brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to hinder and prevent the passage of persons and property to and from said premises and thus to restrain and stop the commerce of Anheuser-Busch" in the beer and other products manufactured by it, and in the supplies and materials procured by it extrastate, and "to restrain the commerce" of Gaylord. It is alleged that pursuant to the conspiracy, defendants "refused to permit members of the United Brotherhood * * * to be employed and prevented such members from being employed by Borsari * * * with the intent and effect of preventing construction of the building about to be built by Borsari * * * and thus of restraining the commerce of Anheuser-Busch in beer * * * and also with the knowledge and willful disregard of the consequent restraint and stoppage of commerce in the materials intended to be used by Borsari." Like allegations are made with respect to Stocker with the added charge that the acts alleged were with intent to prevent performance of Stocker's contract with Gaylord "with willful disregard of the consequent restraint of the commerce of Gaylord."

There is the further allegation that pursuant to the conspiracy defendants and their co-conspirators have instigated and brought about a "boycott of beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch * * * and of dealers in said beer throughout the United States," by distributing to members of labor organizations and to the public at large in many states and by published notices circulated interstate "denouncing Anheuser-Busch, Inc., as unfair to organized labor and calling upon all union members and friends of organized labor to refrain from purchasing and drinking said beer."

We are concerned with the alleged activities of defendants, actual or intended, only so far as they have an effect on commerce prohibited by the Sherman Act as it has been amended or restricted in its operation by the Clayton Act. The legality of the alleged restraint under the Sherman Act is not affected by characterizing the strike, as this indictment does, as "jurisdictional" or as not within the "legitimate object of a labor union." The restraints charged are of two types: One is that resulting to the commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Borsari, Stocker and Gaylord from the peaceful picketing of the Anheuser-Busch premises, a part of which is leased to Gaylord, and the refusal of the Brotherhood to permit its members to work, and its prevention of its members from working (by what means other than picketing does not appear) for Borsari and Stocker. The other is that resulting from the requests addressed to the public to refrain from purchasing Anheuser-Busch beer.

It is plain that the first type of restraint is only that which is incidental to the conduct of a local strike and which results from closing the plant of a manufacturer or builder who ships his product in interstate commerce, or who procures his supplies from points outside the state. Such restraints, incident to such a strike, upon the interstate transportation of the products or supplies has been repeatedly held by this Court, without a dissenting voice, not to be within the reach of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. There is here no allegation in the case of any of the employers of any interference, actual or intended by strikers with goods moving or about to be shipped in interstate

commerce such as was last term so sharply presented and held not to be a violation of the Sherman Act in *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, 310 U. S. 469.

With respect to Borsari and Stocker the indictment does no more than charge a local strike to enforce the jurisdictional demands upon Anheuser-Busch by the refusal of union members to work in the construction of buildings for Anheuser-Busch or upon its land, the work upon which, so far as appears, has not yet begun. The restraint alleged is only that resulting from the "disregard" by the strikers of the stoppage of the movement interstate of the building materials and the manufactured products of Gaylord consequent upon their refusal to construct the buildings. Precisely as in *Levering and Garrigues Co. v. Morrin*, 289 U. S. 103, where a local building strike with like consequences was held not to violate the Sherman law, there is wanting here any fact to show that the conspiracy was directed at the use of any particular building material in the states of origin and destination or its transportation between them "with the design of narrowing or suppressing the interstate market," each of which were thought to be crucial in *Bedford Co. v. Stone Cutters Ass'n*, 274 U. S. 37, 46-47. See *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, *supra*, 506.

As to the commerce of Anheuser-Busch and Gaylord, the indictment at most shows a conspiracy to picket peacefully their premises and publicly to charge the former with being unfair to organized labor, all with the intent to shut down the plant of Anheuser-Busch and to hinder and prevent the passage of persons and property to and from the premises and thus to restrain the commerce of Anheuser-Busch and Gaylord. There is also the allegation already noted that the refusal to work for Stocker will restrain the commerce of Gaylord, presumably because he will manufacture and ship less of his product if the proposed building is not completed.

It is a novel proposition that allegations of local peaceful picketing of a manufacturing plant to enforce union demands concerning terms of employment accompanied by announcements that the employer is unfair to organized labor is a violation of the Sherman Act whatever effect on interstate commerce may be intended to follow from the acts done. They, like the allegations here, show only such effect upon interstate commerce as may be inferred from the facts alleged and in any event such restraint as there may be is not shown to be more than that which is incidental to every strike causing a shutdown of a manufacturing plant whose product moves in interstate commerce or stopping building operations where the builder is using materials shipped to him in interstate commerce. If the counts of the indictment which we are now considering make out an offense, then every local strike aimed at closing a shop whose products or supplies move in interstate commerce is, without more, a violation of the Sherman Act. They present a weaker case than those unanimously held by this Court not to involve violation of the Sherman Act in *United Mine Workers v. Coronado Coal Co.* (First Coronado Case), 259 U. S. 344; *United Leather Workers v. Herkert*, 265 U. S. 457; *Levering and Garrigues Co. v. Morrin*, *supra*, and see *Coronado Coal Co. v. United Mine Workers* (Second Coronado Case), 268 U. S. 295, 310. In any case there is no allegation in the indictment that the restraint did or could operate to suppress competition in the market of any product and so dismissal of these counts is required by our decision in *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, *supra*.

The second and only other type of restraint upon interstate commerce charged is the so-called "boycott" alleged to be by the publication of notices charging Anheuser-Busch with being unfair to labor and requesting members of the Union and the public not to purchase or use the Anheuser-Busch product. Were it necessary to a decision I should have thought that, since the strike against Anheuser-Busch was by its employees and there is no intimation that there is any strike against the distributors of the beer, that the strike was a labor dispute between employer and employees within the labor provisions of the Clayton Act as they were construed in *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, *supra*. In that case § 20 of the Act, as the opinion of the Court points out, makes lawful the action of any person¹ "ceasing to patronize * * * any party to such dispute" or "recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do."

¹ Appellees, being national and local officers of the Brotherhood and representing the employees in the labor dispute with their employer, are "proximately and substantially concerned" as parties to an actual dispute and are, therefore, entitled to the benefits of the Clayton Act. See *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, *supra*, 470, 471.

Be that as it may, it is a sufficient answer to the asserted violation of the Sherman Act, by the publication of such notices and requests, to point out that the strike was by employees of Anheuser-Busch; that there was no boycott of or strike against any purchaser of Anheuser-Busch beer by any concerted action or refusal to patronize him by the purchase of beer or other products supplied by him such as was condemned in *Loewe v. Lawlor*, 208 U. S. 274, 300-307; cf. *Apex Hosiery Co. v. Leader*, *supra*, 505; and finally that the publication, unaccompanied by violence, of a notice that the employer is unfair to organized labor and requesting the public not to patronize him is an exercise of the right of free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment which cannot be made unlawful by act of Congress. See *Thornhill v. Alabama*, 310 U. S. 88.¹

I can only conclude that, upon principles hitherto recognized and established by the decisions of this Court, the indictment charges no violation of the Sherman Act.

Mr. JUSTICE STONE.

¹ See same footnote on page 14, *supra*.

Brotherhood Victor in Chicago Suit Brought by U. S.

Since the decision in the above case, the District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division at Chicago, on the authority of the U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION in the St. Louis Case, has sustained our

DEMURRERS

in the case of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

The UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA; THE CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA; CARPENTERS' LOCAL NO. 58 OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA; WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD; M. A. HUTCHESON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD; JOHN R. STEVENSON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD; JOHN E. RENHOLM, BUSINESS AGENT CARPENTERS' LOCAL 58 AND WERNER JOHANSON, BUSINESS AGENT CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

DEFENDANTS.

This is another signal victory for your organization.

U. S. Housing Authority Re-Constructing Famed Chinatown

San Francisco's world-famed Chinatown, a slum in the heart of the city is being re-constructed by the United States Housing Authority as a low-rent project.

Preserving the architectural effect of the mecca for tourists, the buildings are modeled after structures in Peking, China. This project will consist of 250 dwellings in three buildings of varying heights. Net construction cost will be \$3,040 per home.

**Initiation Fees Protect Skilled Unionists Against
Itinerant Incompetents Who Bloom in Boom Times**

How High is High?

By **HAROLD C. HANOVER**

Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters and Buffalo District Council



H. C. Hanover

... answers critics
of initiation fees.

THE recent verbal tirade against organized labor by unthinking individuals, prejudiced newspaper columnists, and a part of the daily press attacking the "high" initiation fees established by groups of organized workmen, who, under the constitution of the United States, have a right to govern themselves in the protection of their own interests, is, in the opinion of organized labor, unjustifiable.

The rank and file of organized labor does not believe that the initiation fee freely established by Local units of internationals, without coercion from general offices, is exorbitant. If those decrying "high" fees will take the trouble to poll members of organized labor who have held their cards throughout the depression era and fought to keep unionism alive, they will be surprised to find that these members, are not the ones who are crying against "high" initiation fees.

The ones who are yelping are those who flock to join unions in boom times and then vanish to leave the staunch believers in unionism to carry on the fight for decent wages and conditions when the going gets rough.

We read and hear of how "nice the CIO is" in that it doesn't charge a penny in initiation fees in this group and that group, yet people are not told that some unfortunate individuals in some other organization affiliated with the CIO are paying the freight in the form of heavy assessments to carry on their work of plundering and pillaging some bonafide organization of another group with the false promise of no initiation fee—and then working for probably \$2.00 to \$4.50 less per day than the prevailing wage established by an A. F. of L. organization. This applies particularly to the United Construction Workers of the CIO.

Insist Skill Be Recognized by Fair Wage

On another front we find even Eleanor Roosevelt injecting herself into something she knows very little about when she talks about lower initiation fees. Here and there we have blatant Representatives in Congress and several State Assemblymen who raise their hands in pious horror against the unspeakable sin of union members protecting themselves by charging an adequate initiation fee.

Let us calmly and deliberately look at these facts: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in 1881 with a series of units known as Locals that had autonomous power to regulate themselves in their own districts. This autonomy exists today. Against the hardest kind of opposition which more often than not resulted in

great sacrifices by the members, the Brotherhood, through its network of Locals built itself up to where it had widespread collective bargaining agreements with employers and contractors. These agreements meant increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, a decent standard of living for skilled craftsmen.

These men, were then, and are today, proud of their skill. They insist that their skill should be recognized by a commensurate wage and that a definite standard of competence be established to protect that skill. The admittance of anyone with a kit of five and ten cent store tools into their organization would destroy the confidence of employers with whom they have agreements, agreements that were obtained for the preservation of their marketable products, their skill with tools and knowledge of building.

These men are responsible for the recognized and established standard of wages and working hours in the building industry today. They demand the right to preserve and protect these standards. They fought to preserve these standards through depressions and they will have to make countless other fights, no doubt, under the same conditions.

These hard-fought gains will not be handed on a silver platter to some "fair weather" boys who see only the opportunity of better wages by "getting into" a union because a big job looms and who fold their tents like the Arab and silently steal away when the job is done only to reappear when the next big job looms and raise a hue and cry that "they paid one initiation fee once, why should they have to pay again." And in the meantime they were out working for anything they could get while the bonafide member pulled up his belt and waited for a union job under union conditions so that all his previous hardship in obtaining decent wages would not be lost.

Values Generally Measured by Dollars

Why do the Chambers of Commerce have a so-called high initiation fee? Why do athletic clubs, social clubs, fraternal organizations, business and industrial organizations as well as professional groups have a moderately high initiation fee? Because the members want their organization to represent the highest type of individual in their respective fields. They want loyalty and respect of the organization from new members and this can not be acquired by the cheapening of initiation fees so that incompetent "fly-by-nights" can take advantage of whatever benefits are offered in these respective organizations, advantages that resulted from the work and foresight of long-time members who are the life blood of any organized group.

Since appreciation of value in this country is mainly measured by dollars, the hue and cry of today against "high" initiation fees is the result.

Who fought to maintain decent wages in the building industry against the onslaught of heavily financed anti-labor groups throughout the depression? Organized labor! It knew that if it ever relinquished its hard-fought gains, all would be lost. It knew that a day was coming when skilled union labor again would be in vast demand.

Now the "fair weather friends" are flocking back protesting "high" initiation fees.

How high should an initiation fee be? Well, my friends, it should be just high enough to compensate the true believers in the principles of unionism for their years of effort to organize for the protection of their craft and the just compensation obtained as the result of an organized movement and high enough to make the new applicant appreciate that he has not just fallen into something soft that he can crawl out of at will and hop back into when the next big job rolls around.

What They Say

"I disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it," Voltaire.

EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER, president, *Eastern Air Lines*—

The war of 1914-1918 cost this nation 47 billions of dollars and, due to the improved deadliness of methods and weapons since the World War, the rapidity of destruction of both mankind and property is now many times greater—meaning that, should this nation be forced into this war, it will cost us another hundred and fifty billions of dollars. This will leave us with a national debt of approximately two hundred billion dollars when peace is declared, all of which means the dollar will be worth very little and the clothes on your back may be your only assets. Bear in mind when peace is declared—and that day is as sure as death and taxes, with forty to fifty millions of men being thrown back into productive effort, and their countries' treasuries and pantries being empty—men will become serfs and slaves for the sake of three meals a day and a place to rest their weary bodies at night. This will mean one simple fact—that they will have the ability to produce commodities and products for export at prices so low it will eliminate the possibility of this nation having even a semblance of our present normal export trade left.



* * * * *

WENDELL WILLKIE—If I believed that Britain could collapse and America could survive economically, then I would not take a single risk in involving this country in any international entanglements.

* * * * *

BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS are furnishing oil, gasoline, and other war materials to Germany and Italy, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, charged in a recent issue of *The Pilot*, union publication. British, Norwegian and American ships are carrying tons of oil and Chilean copper to Spain for trans-shipment to the Axis powers, he declared.

* * * * *

WESTBROOK PEGLER—Never mind whether I advocate such a course. Do you want to know what I think will happen to our labor or union problem by the time we come out of the ether? Well, it is my idea that the Wagner Act will never be amended in any important particular and, of course, never repealed, but that it will just scale off and be forgotten, because by that time we will have our own adaptation of the Nazi and Communist system of handling labor questions. By then so many of the people will be employed directly or indirectly by the Government that wages, hours and pay will be established by the Government and the right to strike will be abolished.

* * * * *

THE ENEMIES OF LABOR never rest. For many weeks now they have been putting out statement after statement charging labor with responsibility for delays in defense production. These charges, taken all in all, are just anti-labor drivel. Who says so? For one, William F. Carey—

not a labor man but the contonment construction expert of the Defense Commission. And then there are Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, widely syndicated columnists, who remind the nation of "the months of dilly-dallying which industry put in last year arguing over the tax bill."

* * * * *

"EDITORIAL in HEADLINES"—From the Philadelphia Record:

From the New York "Times," January 23:

**\$21,113,507 CLEARED BY REPUBLIC STEEL—1940 PROFIT
VIRTUALLY DOUBLE THAT IN 1939**

From the New York "Times," January 29:

**PROFIT OF U. S. STEEL \$102,181,321 IN YEAR, HIGHEST SINCE
1930—NET INCOME EQUAL TO \$8.84 A SHARE—GAIN OF 148%**

From Tuesday's Philadelphia "Bulletin":

**GIRDLER (OF REPUBLIC STEEL) SEES DANGER IN WAGE
DEMANDS—FIGHTS PAY RAISES AS "DISASTER"**

* * * * *

JESSE H. JONES, secretary of commerce and federal loan administrator, discussing a defense housing bill before the House banking committee—We're in the war; at least we're nearly in the war, we're preparing for it; when you do that you have money to throw away.

(The statement, "we're nearly in the war" was stricken from the record. President Roosevelt commented later that it did not mean anything.)

* * * * *

WILLIAM C. McC MARTIN, Jr., president New York Stock Exchange—To put it bluntly the New York Stock Exchange is struggling desperately to keep business. The Exchange had a loss of about \$981,000 last year and the last time it made a profit was in 1936, a gain of \$172,000.

* * * * *

MRS. DAVID J. ACKER, an eight months' bride of a brother by the same name of Local 200, Columbus, Ohio, has only the best to say of carpenters as husbands. She writes that if all carpenters make the kind of husbands that her Dave does, every home should be a happy one. Are you blushing, Dave?

* * * * *

PEARSON'S AND ALLEN'S Washington Merry-Go-Round column recently received a horoscope reading on John L. Lewis. The horoscope in short, declared that "there is a good deal of conflict and discord in his life between January and June, 1941. After that, however, there are some very sudden changes, with the return of old contacts and old associations, and very definite financial increase for this labor leader."

* * * * *

"WE WERE CONFRONTING the alternatives of a domestic crash and a foreign war when we entered the war."—Charles A. Beard, America's foremost historian, commenting on the 1917 fracas. That has a familiar ring.

* * * * *

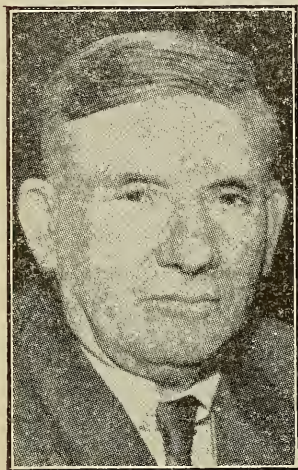
A MEANS OF FOILING the German censors has been found by British prisoners in Germany, one of whom wrote to his father: "We get the best of food I've ever eaten. The camp guards are all extremely decent and intelligent. Tell all my friends how well I am being treated. Tell my pals in the army. Tell them in the navy. Above all, tell it to the marines."—News Week.

* * * * *

The hardest time to get the baby to sleep is when she is eighteen.

"Labor Delaying Cantonments? Nonsense,"
 Says W. F. Carey, Spiking Anti-Union Myth

Public Misled by Untruths



W. F. Carey

. . . spikes anti-union
 myth.

IF YOU HAVE been reading the newspapers the last few weeks and listening to the radio oratory of some of the anti-labor members of the House of Representatives, you have been given the "information" that the construction of Army cantonments is 'way behind schedule and it's all on account of those dastardly fellows, the members of the building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Scarcely a day has past without some such anti-labor blast finding its way into type or going out over the airwaves.

The leaders of organized labor investigated the charges carefully and in each instance discovered that there was not a shred of justification for the fireworks. But, though they reported the baselessness of the charges against the building trades unions, a large part of the public unquestionably felt that there was solid truth in the anti-labor allegations.

So the statement made a few days ago by William F. Carey is very welcome and it is to be hoped that it will receive at least a little publicity in those newspapers which have been giving a big play to every unfounded utterance hostile to labor.

Mr. Carey is not a pro-labor man by any stretch of the imagination. He is the sanitation commissioner of New York City, on leave from his position for the last three months. William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Commission drafted him to serve as an expert on cantonment construction and he has just returned from a trip of thousands of miles in which he visited numerous camps.

What has Mr. Carey to say about labor's co-operation? Just this (as quoted by Peter Kihss in the New York World-Telegram):

"There is no case of a single job I have visited where union difficulties have resulted in a stoppage or a delay of work."

The startled reporter informed the Defense Commission's expert that the charge was widespread that the construction program was "bogging down."

"That's nonsense!" Mr. Carey snapped.

If the program was somewhat behind, he added, it was solely because "somebody set up schedules that the Lord himself couldn't meet."

Supporting Carey's statement that Labor is cooperating in every way with the defense emergency is Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson who testified before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Some members of this committee tried to get Patterson alarmed over the strike situation and to approve anti-strike legislation.

In reply to the question, "Isn't it true that the whole defense program is being held up by labor disputes?", Patterson replied: "The degree we are being slowed up is grossly exaggerated. I am informed by our various bureaus that it isn't much."

After the military chief had deflated the committee's efforts to get into the record that labor is sabotaging the defense program, it tried a new tact, that of getting approval of anti-strike legislation. This also was a failure when Patterson declared that his department would recommend "no coercive or compulsory measures."

Another anti-labor lie that has been getting quite a ride in recent weeks is the assertion that labor safeguards must be ripped to tatters in order speedily to make the nation militarily strong. Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York liberal, nailed this canard in a nation-wide broadcast. Said he:

"The social gains we have made in the past few years are neither luxuries nor frills. They are the measure of a democracy's concern for human welfare. To abandon these social gains now would be to lay ourselves open to the propaganda of the enemy."

One "Bottleneck Beef" Spiked

We have read so much recently about how the unpatriotic attitude of organized labor in demanding overtime pay for overtime work is causing one of the major bottlenecks in our defense program, that the following information is a pleasant surprise:

"The Navy announces that the 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina will be placed in full commission on April 11—more than two months ahead of schedule."

This announcement appeared in the January 22 issue of "Defense," the official bulletin of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and it continues with the statement that the North Carolina was built at the New York Navy Yard.

It was in this same issue of "Defense" that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox announced that all Navy yards were being put on a three-shift, twenty-four hour day schedule, the employes each working forty-eight hours a week and "being paid overtime for the eight hours over the standard week."

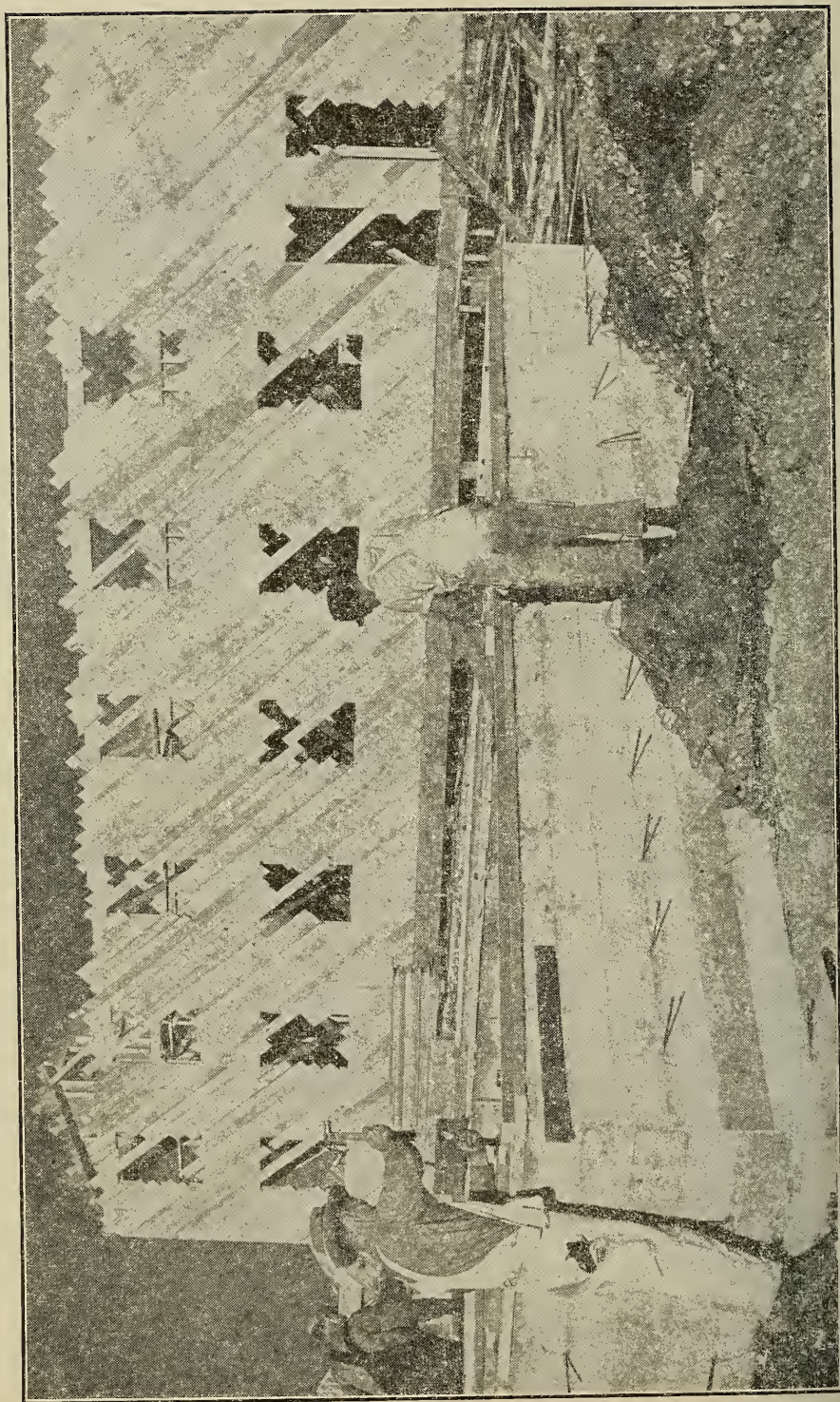
According to this, most of the construction on the North Carolina was completed while the Navy yard employes were still working on the forty-hour week schedule, so apparently this last proved no obstacle to the speed and efficiency required in this vital line of defense work.

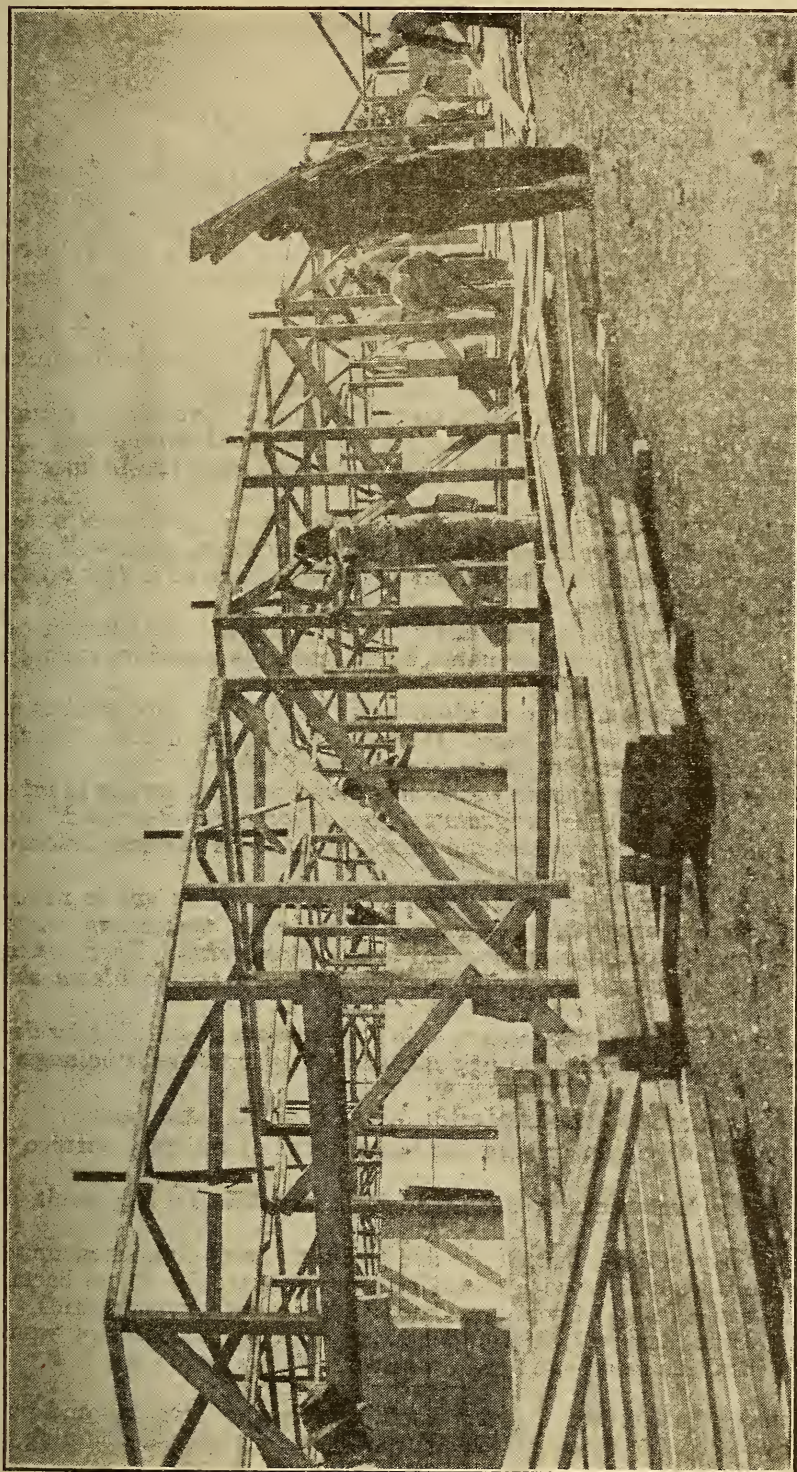
In another issue of "Defense" is a statement that the construction of the destroyer Edison, which was commissioned in January, set a new record. Normal time for similar construction has been from 18 to 31 months, but the Edison was completed in 10 months and also under the forty-hour week schedule.

As far as we know, little publicity has been given of this proof that the forty-hour week has not hampered Navy defense work. In fairness to organized labor such notice should be taken. These facts should be given the same prominence accorded every passing whim of organized labor's antagonists.

I have never liked democracy for I am temperamentally hostile to the heavy taxation visited on the well-to-do.—The Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, retired "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, London.

Carpenters Equal to Herculean Task of Speeding Army Cantonments





Since the above pictures were taken a few days ago, the cantonments in the process of erection here have since been completed and are now probably housing the newest crop of the government's selective service draftees. The U. S. defense program calls for thousands of such buildings at as much speed as possible, a Hurculean task, but carpenters are showing they are qualified to fulfill this gigantic assignment. These cantonments are in the warmer areas of the United States. Note carpenters working in shirt sleeves.

Labor's Right to Strike as Last Resort
Upheld by Conservative New York Times

Scores Industrial "Hotheads"

THE forthright stand taken by leaders of labor that union organizations will meet employers more than half way in the adoption of plans to prevent stoppage of national defense work, but will not surrender labor's right to strike when that is the last resort to assure fair play, receives the support of the conservative New York Times.

Commenting editorially, The Times says:

"Unwarranted" strikes obviously can't be permitted if our war preparations are to go forward, but it must be labor and its leaders, not the courts or the police, who refuse to 'permit' them.

We cannot compel men to work on civilian jobs. Even if we could so compel them, we would have to impose an equal compulsion on employers, the result of which would greatly resemble the industrial system of Nazi Germany.

"Our defense must rest upon common consent, or it is no defense. Despite the hotheads, we believe there is enough reason, good will and patriotism on both sides of the industrial fence to keep us in this crisis both free and productive."

The Times editorial is particularly timely when the declaration of a high government official, whose name, because of his position, cannot be made public, is considered.

This official's job is to keep in close touch with threatened strikes and do all in his power to avert them. He says that many of the stoppages have occurred because employers refused to meet labor half way.

"I've found that in too many instances employers are trying to take advantage of the defense program to give labor the run-around," he said. "They know the workers are reluctant to strike because defense production might be affected.

"They seize upon this patriotism of labor to stall unions in negotiations, refuse reasonable requests and maintain sweatshop wage scales, in the face of huge profits they are now enjoying. Then, when labor with its back to the wall, does strike, they try to blame the unions.

"And a lot of Tory congressmen do the employers' bidding by denouncing labor. It's time the responsibility be put where it belongs."

Should Women Be Conscripted? Mrs. F.D.R. Answers

Should women be conscripted for some form of military service the same as men?

The question was recently put up to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and she replied:

"I personally believe that, if we are going to ask young men universally to give a year of service to their country, it would do no harm to require the same thing of young women in their own communities. At the present time, however, it would be very unwise to conscript women in the way in which men have been conscripted."

More than a half billion dollars' worth of airplanes, engines and parts were produced by the aircraft industry last year, more than doubling the 1939 total, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports.

How Much Can Americans Believe in Daily
Newspapers Concerning the European War?

Europe's Rigid Gag Rule

HOW much is an American safe in believing the reports in his daily newspaper concerning what is going on in the countries involved in World War No. 2?

An answer comes from an authoritative source. The National Press Club in Washington is the largest association of newspaper men in the world. Among its members are practically all the Washington correspondents and also the European representatives of the big American newspapers and news-gathering organizations.

When the foreign correspondents of American dailies return home for brief rests from their strenuous war work, they naturally find their way to the quarters of the Press Club. There they give their fellow newspaper men "the inside dope," which they are not permitted to give their readers.

In the circumstances, the members of the Press Club, and particularly those who have done a tour of duty across the sea, are especially qualified to answer the question propounded above.

The answer is to be found in a publication titled the "Goldfish Bowl." It is edited by a committee of prominent newspaper men and its circulation is limited to members of the National Press Club.

In a recent issue, the "Goldfish Bowl" prints a first-page editorial entitled, "War Censorship." Here it is:

"Pity the so-called war correspondents—and the papers in this country which print their alleged news dispatches!

"There has never been a time in journalistic history when our overseas scribes have been so fettered as now. And that goes double for their papers back home.

"It goes without saying that correspondents in Berlin, Rome, London, Paris and other centers of kaleidoscopic events are strictly censored. They cannot give the real news as they see it and would like to report it. At best, their efforts are gauged to the propaganda of the respective warring countries.

"If the 'regulars' attempted—which, of course, they don't—to send through candid reports on actual conditions and observations they would be quickly expelled—or worse. So, even though their readers are not entirely conscious of it, our writers abroad must dope out and edit their copy to conform with the cut of the military uniform in the particular country in which they happen to be stationed.

"Some might be fortunate enough to smuggle out a real newsy dispatch once in a while. But they don't as a rule try to. They well know that if their home paper used a story that was detrimental to the nation in which they are typing, even though it might be used under an assumed by-line or without date line, they would be marked men and would be deprived of even ordinary official news contacts.

"The worst feature of the journalistic stalemate prompted by the new world war is that papers at home pass up many a good story elicited from home-coming correspondents, or others, because to do so would jeopardize the lot of regular correspondents on the other side.

"As a result, the alleged war 'news' is based on formal communiques and other stilted official comment, and the public is left to interpret these contradictory statements if it can!"

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

What's Become of That Phrase "Short of War?"

NEWS NOTE—Army places single order for four and a half million identification tags for its dead and wounded. It is carefully explained by an army officer that "the order doesn't mean anything ominous. The casualty tags will be useful in maneuvers."

Four and a half million uniformed and casualty tagged men prepared for maneuvers are in the distant future, according to present plans as released by the military authorities. Or are they?

President Hutchins, youthful liberal minded president of the University of Chicago, recently discussed what he termed the futility of the "holy war" toward which he suspects President Roosevelt is headed.

Dr. Hutchins is convinced that President Roosevelt is "reconciled to active military intervention" if necessary to defeat the Axis powers.

Whether or not you agree with Dr. Hutchins anent the above, several statements by the U. of Chicago prexy merit more than a passing glance.

As all of us are aware, we are leaving neutrality farther and farther behind. In fact, America's neutrality in the present world crisis is worthy of mention in Joe Miller's famed joke book, what with all our official and unofficial representatives of the government flitting about the war theater, mainly London. However, that is another editorial, so back to Dr. Hutchins.

As the doctor points out, the phrase "short of war," is "ominously missing from the President's recent speeches."

No doubt by now you are aware that the doctor is opposed to America's participation in this war. He is neither an appeaser nor a pacifist and he regards totalitarianism with a healthy abhorrence that equals the President's ringing statement during either term No. 1 or term No. 2, quote, "I hate war."

The doctor would not stay out of war "just to save our own skins." He believes that Americans "are and should be prepared to make sacrifices for humanity, and adds that "we have a chance to help humanity if we do not go into this war. If we do go into it we have no chance at all."

His reasons: "We are morally and intellectually unprepared to execute the moral mission to which the President calls us."

Dr. Hutchins goes on to discuss some of the shortcomings to which he refers. He mentions abuse of civil liberties. (Labor will agree with the doctor immediately on that point what with its persecution by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold behind a mask of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.) Next are corruption in office, government by pressure groups, disfranchisement of millions; one-third of a nation ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed; the sharecroppers, the okies, the Negroes, the slum dwellers; the millions still unemployed.

The doctor concedes we have made some notable social progress. But declares that if we go to war "we cancel our gains." Labor's and the doc-

tor's fears on that point are identical. The ugly head of fascism is appearing too brazenly of late. Note H. R. 10707 introduced in congress recently which would destroy labor's long recognized rights.

To sum it all up, the doctor thinks we'd better put our own house in order before we set out to reform a fallen world.

And Labor will agree. Labor is fully in favor of powerful aid to England—but short of war. And we'd like to hear that phrase inserted again into the President's chats. It would give us all something to cling to as we listen to the chilling broadcasts and read the numbing news reports regarding the destructive success of modern war implements.

60-Hour, 6-Day Week in Offing

Next sensational announcement expected to come out of Washington in a short while is that the present 40-hour, 5-day week will be supplemented by a 60-hour, 6-day week in plants with defense contracts where there is a "skilled labor shortage and where the longer hours will mean increased production of needed material."

Fairly reliable sources indicate that this relaxing (or prelude to scraping?) of certain labor legislation now on the books, is to be accomplished by agreement among certain labor leaders, partly by presidential support and partly by congressional acquiescence.

The announcement is to take the form of a voluntary move on the part of labor, indicating its patriotic willingness to make sacrifices in the interest of national defense.

A move relative to the above, has been anticipated for some time. Now it is only a question of time.

Naturally the anticipated announcement of such action will include a statement that the "social gains" are not being lost but "merely suspended temporarily "for the duration of the defense emergency."

Constructive labor safeguards are accomplished only after years of effort on the part of Organized Labor. While Labor is willing to make its share of sacrifice to speed up the emergency defense program, it must insist that any relaxing of its lawful rights in the interest of defense be protected by iron-bound written agreements to the effect that once the present crisis is ended, these lawful rights will again extend to labor.

World War Profiteering

We are all for defense—speedy, effective defense—but it will do no harm to recall the bitter lessons of World War I.

Then, as now, we needed explosives of all kinds. It was decided to erect a huge plant at Nitro, West Virginia. The contract was let on a cost-plus basis—that is, the more it cost the more the contractor got.

Unbelievable things were done to boost costs. Trainloads of food and supplies of all kinds were ruthlessly destroyed. When the job was finished, a fire conveniently destroyed all the records.

Altogether, \$70,000,000 was expended. Not a pound of powder was ever produced. After the Armistice, a syndicate of bankers took over the entire layout for \$8,500,000. The Public Treasury pocketed a loss of more than \$60,000,000.

Stories which are persistently circulating in Washington indicate we are in grave danger of repeating these grotesque and costly blunders.—
Labor.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.	Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas
Second District, WM. J. KELLY Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sixth District, A. W. MUIR 950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.	Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.
Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.	WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The installation of General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place at headquarters, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, April 5, 1941.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2515	Pondosa, Ore.	851	Anoka, Minn.
816	Tulsa, Okla.	852	Fontana, Wis.
2903	Reno, Nev.	855	Seminole, Okla.
818	Deadwood, So. Dak.	856	Orange, Tex.
2904	Winchester, Idaho	859	Oklahoma City, Okla.
821	Meridian, Miss.	864	Cairo, Ill.
1409	Marietta, Ohio	870	Spokane, Wash.
823	Cleveland, Ohio	872	Mobile, Ala.
2649	Klamath Falls, Ore.	2906	Spokane, Wash.
832	Beatrice, Nebr.	2907	Weed, Calif.
2905	Cloudcroft, N. Mex.	2908	Prineville, Ore.
840	Saint John, N. B., Can.	2909	Weippe, Ida.
844	Arcadia, Fla.	1410	Black Mountain, N. C.
850	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	2910	Cairo, Ill.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRUSTEES' REPORT AT 24th GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CARPENTERS' BROTHERHOOD

The following is the Report of Committee on Trustees' Report submitted at the Twenty-fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., in December:

We, the Committee appointed by the General President on the Trustees' Report, submit the following:

The Trustees, in their report, deal with the property and assets of the United Brotherhood showing the income and expenses in connection therewith, a comprehensive and itemized statement having previously been submitted to this convention in the report of the Trustees, all of which we heartily approve and concur in.

We also wish to voice our approval of that part of the report of the Trustees dealing with fire, general liability, cyclone, tornado, compensation, burglary and other forms of protecting insurance measures.

Regarding that part of the report of the Trustees in reference to the Home we feel that due to the able and efficient manner in which this subject has been reported previously to the delegates here assembled by the Home and Pension Committee, whose report was unanimously adopted, that no further comment is necessary, except to state that we heartily endorse the action taken in reference to transportation methods to and from the Home, as explained by our General President on the opening day of this convention, thereby effecting a substantial saving to the Brotherhood not only in transportation, but liability which might be caused, unless we carried full compensation for personal and property damages.

In conclusion we desire to commend the Trustees, and particularly the Chairman, our General President, for the able and efficient manner in which the many complex duties of our organization have been administered during the term ended June 30, 1940.

J. O. Mack, Chairman

J. W. Hill

Nat Jackson

Joe Sieglaub

E. LaRose, Sec.

Committee on Trustees' Report.

The report of the Committee on Trustees' Report was adopted by unanimous vote.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOME AND PENSION AT 24th GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CARPENTERS' BROTHERHOOD

The following report was submitted by the Committee on Home and Pension at the Twenty-fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Fla., in December:

As your committee on Home and Pension we submit the following report, based on our observations at our General Office, also our Home, and all its properties.

Pension

At our General Office the subject matter of pensions, the payment of, and the handling thereof was very thoroughly gone into. Noticeable is a marked tendency of our pension members to travel, taking their clearance cards with them and depositing same in other Local Unions. This tendency has involved an unusual amount of additional work, due to the necessity of constantly changing the many records in this department. This situation presented a problem of averting an

increase of expense in the operation of the Pension Department. The gradual, but constant increase to the sum total of the number on the pension list added to the acuteness of the situation. Records show that this problem was met without any increase in cost and has been, and is being accomplished by means of advanced equipment and methods of operation in caring for the needs of this department. The increase in the efficiency has cared for the additional work necessary with no increase in cost of maintaining this department. This is a decided contributing factor in the amount available for pension benefits, and meets with the hearty approval of your committee; consequently we recommend unanimous approval of this splendid work on the part of General President Hutcheson and the General Executive Board.

At the time of our last General Convention, in 1936, there were 9,494 members on the pension roll. This number has steadily increased until we have at this time 10,567 members on the pension roll. This is an increase of 1,073 members on the pension roll since our last General Convention.

Permit us to call your attention to the sum total increase in amounts paid in pension benefits four years ago, and the sum total paid in benefits at the present time. A total of \$56,965.00 was paid for the quarter beginning July 1936. For the quarter beginning April 1940 the sum total paid in pension benefits amounted to \$126,804.00, which is an increase of \$69,840.00. It will be noted that the increase in benefits for this period is greater than the total benefits provided for four years ago. Additional data on the number and the amounts of pension checks issued during the past four years, and also other interesting information pertaining to the pension will be found on page 30 in the report of General President Hutcheson. Also our attention is attracted to the results attained through the efficiency, wisdom and constant efforts of our General Officers who have been caring for the best interests of our aged members, and we, consequently, highly recommend that this Convention go on record endorsing the procedure that has been followed in the distribution of these benefits. On page 13 of the Report of General Treasurer Neale you will find figures clearly showing that the greatest item drawing on the Home and Pension fund is the quarterly pension.

On page 24 of the Report of General President Hutcheson will be found the caption "OLD AGE ASSISTANCE." This part of the report deals with the benefits that are provided for our aged members and also benefits for members and their beneficiaries as provided for under our present regulations. Since our last Convention great strides have been made in State and Federal Old Age Assistance. These benefits have been severely curtailed by Governmental Regulations which provide that all monies received in the nature of benefits from any source must be deducted before benefits will be paid by the Government Agencies. As the regulations of our Brotherhood and also the regulations of the various State Agencies now affect our members on this question, it actually amounts to this, that all benefits paid out by our Brotherhood must be turned over to the Governmental Department that makes provisions for such demands, and to be made a part of his total benefits. In the report of General President Hutcheson he sets forth the facts now confronting our Brotherhood, and explains just what our General Officers have been contending with on this question, and he also expresses the opinion that means and methods should be devised that will enable our Brotherhood to cope with the situation which is now depriving many of our members of their deserving benefits. After very carefully considering this part of the report, which is an added consideration to our other observations on the question of pensions and benefits for our members, we heartily agree with the entire question as submitted in this part of the General President's report. We again see manifested the far seeing ability and the sincere devotion of our President to matters of concern to our general welfare, and especially the welfare of the aged members of our Brotherhood. Therefore, and in view of the foregoing, your committee is firmly of the opinion that this momentous question that is of vital importance to our membership should be given serious and careful consideration. We recommend that this question be referred to the committee on

Laws and Legislation with instructions that ways and means be found whereby the best interests of our members will be served.

Home

Our Home has been a source of great pride since its inception, and continues in this manner with an ever increasing magnitude of its usefulness, its charitable nature, and its genuine benevolence to those who are now established residents of this great institution, and last, but not least, the inestimable asset it is proving to be for our Brotherhood.

As a matter of information we are submitting that since the inception of our Home, 685 members have been admitted up to the present time. Of this number there are now 293 residing at our Home. The balance of this number have either passed on into the Great Beyond, or have left the Home of their own accord. 179 have passed on since our last General Convention. Of this number 149 have been buried in the Home Cemetery, while 30 have, by request of their relatives, been returned to their home town for burial. Your committee had the privilege of attending a funeral conducted at our Home only last week. The minister who conducted the funeral services, in speaking of the deceased brother, said that since taking up his residence at our Home, the departed had joined the local church; that he had learned to take an interest and an active part in church affairs and consequently had made many friends in the congregation. In order that we may bring home to each and every one of you here today we solemnly state the fact that this departed brother had only one known relative. The departed was accorded every respect that can possibly be given by any family to one of their departed members. We mention this in order to bring about a realization of the great and good work that is being done for our Brothers who are in their declining years, a great work that is serving to uplift and prepare them for that journey from whence no man returneth, while abiding in our Home. Church service arrangements are made for different denominations at least once a month. Services are held each Sunday, and further arrangements exist which enable any member to attend the church of his choice, in Lakeland, if he so desires.

Hospital

This department which is safeguarding and preserving the health of our members at the Home is one manifesting the utmost tolerance and the greatest of patience under the ever watchful eye and guiding hand of Nurse Madeline Wilson. The hospital facilities are more than adequate to take care of the needs of those who are in need of constant attention, and at the same time the numerous clinic cases coming daily for attention. To give an idea of the efficiency of this department permit us to point out that the hospital is equipped with seventy beds, with forty to forty-five of this number being in constant use every twenty-four hours of the day. Added to the regular list of patients, the clinical cases will reach as many as a hundred in a day. Taking into consideration the number of occupants at the Home, the average age of the occupants, we must admit that it is remarkable to find the physical condition of the occupants up to such a high standard that the number of those in need of constant attention is reduced to a minimum. On inspection of the hospital quarters it was very gratifying to find cleanliness the keynote in every instance. Modern equipment, together with constant and efficient attention results in these quarters being kept immaculately clean at all times, and under all circumstances. The stockroom of drugs was found well supplied, and, likewise, the stock of surgical supplies, etc., were in abundance and fine order. Since our last General Convention additional facilities have been added for the convenience and comfort of those confined in the hospital. Much credit is due Madeline Wilson for her faithful devotion to the welfare of our aged members under trying circumstances, and in tribute to her invaluable service, we say to the delegates here assembled that we highly commend her for her work of caring for those of the occupants in need of such attention.

Recreation

Again we are attracted by the thoughtfulness of our General Officers which is expressed in the numerous forms of recreation provided for our members at

our Home. With a keen sense of pride your committee observed our members enjoying the various forms of recreation. Outdoor amusements are in the form of horseshoes, bowling on the green, shuffleboard, roque, fishing and also the very healthful and invigorating game of golf. It is very pleasing to find the keen interest that is taken in the game of golf. We will all agree that this pastime is invaluable from a health standpoint, and too much cannot be said for the golf course that is a part of the grounds of our properties, inasmuch as this golf course of ours is rated as the very best in the entire State of Florida. We found the recreation rooms well attended. There is provided for in these rooms such forms of entertainment as pool, billiards, dominoes, checkers and cards. The keen display of competition by those playing pool, and also those playing billiards, was very noticeable, and the skill of the players is very remarkable. For the information of the delegates, and members of our organization we, your committee, feel that we would be remiss in our duties if we did not inform you that not only the original equipment in the Recreation Room was donated by the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, but since that time when additional supplies such as cues, balls, chalk, etc., were ordered they also were donated by this firm, and we therefore, in submitting this report, recommend that the convention go on record as expressing sincere thanks for this generous co-operation.

Picture shows are given twice each week and occasionally organ recitals are heard. Regular bus service is now established between our Home and Lakeland. Through the efforts of President Hutcheson a special rate was secured that has materially reduced the cost of transportation. Due to this economical move on the part of your president a saving of approximately seven hundred dollars per year has been effected in the item of transportation for the residents of our Home. Talking with a number of the members at the Home, your committee feels fully satisfied that recreation is being furnished in a manner that undoubtedly meets the desires of our aged brothers. Our General Officers are to be commended for the good work they have accomplished in providing entertainment that is not only interesting, but is also conducive to the health of these members.

Dining Room

Inspecting the kitchen and dining room was a most pleasant experience. It was a revelation to your committee to see the efficient manner in which the kitchen is conducted, the speed with which the tables are served. The visit to the dining room was made during the noon hour and it was most admirable to observe the orderly manner in which each individual came to his own regular place at the table. A very wholesome and tasty meal was served.

Clothing

A new policy is being followed in the distribution of clothing and incidentals. The procedure we might compare with that of the Army and Navy. By that we mean that for each garment or item that is taken out, the individual receiving such garment or item must turn in the worn out garment or item when receiving new ones. The clothing stockroom is well supplied with the needs that are necessary for the comfort, health and good appearance of all the members.

The work of Mr. Marshall Goddard and Mr. Alex English, who is a member of the Brotherhood, as assistants to the General President who is General Director of the Home, is deserving of much praise, and we take this opportunity to commend them for their faithful work.

Dairy

At the time of our last General Convention, initial steps had been taken to establish a dairy. This start was small in the beginning and was made on a very sound basis with the most modern and sanitary housing and equipment and the best thoroughbred cattle. Today we are proud to say that we can now report that this dairy has been developed to such a high degree of efficiency that this division of our Home now supplies all milk that is consumed in the kitchen, dining room and hospital and at a cost that is considerably less than the amount that would be

paid if this commodity was purchased from other sources. The fine dairy herd we can now boast of is another source of pride that is justified.

Truck Farm

The truck farm is in fine shape. Fresh green vegetables of a good variety are in constant growth, providing some variety of this food on the tables every day in the year. Thoroughness again asserts itself by the fact that enough potatoes are grown on the farm to supply the needs the year around. We found the drying house for yams practically filled and drying yams for the future use. The gardens are all well irrigated and produce the finest of vegetables which are a delight to the Home members and an asset to their health.

Groves

We cannot speak too highly of this part of our great institution as there are none in the entire State of Florida producing a better grade of fruit. At this time of the year certain varieties of oranges are being picked and prepared for market. However the Valencia orange at this time of the year is not ready for the market and will not be ready until the month of March. This orange brings the highest price on the market and since our last General Convention many acres of trees of this finer grade of fruit have been set out. In the report of the Trustees, which will be found on page 40 of the Report of the General Executive Board, an accounting is given of the income realized from the sale of fruit for the four-year period ending June 30, 1940. This amount is \$302,682.87 and should impress upon each one of us the magnitude of this undertaking. General President Hutcherson as General Director of the affairs of the Home has again demonstrated, and is demonstrating outstanding ability in managing our affairs in a most admirable and successful manner.

Increased irrigation facilities in the form of high-powered pumps and an additional eight miles of piping is a big contributing factor in developing the groves to the point where the fruit produced under this vast irrigation system will surpass in quality all other fruit produced in the entire State of Florida. This improvement has been made during the past four years.

Finally

During the past four years the Trustees have acquired eighty additional acres of land adjoining the Home properties. This land is being used for grazing purposes and was acquired at a very nominal fee which was accomplished by means of the wisdom exercised by your Director of our Home. Through his wise counsel we now have established at our Home what is termed a welfare fund. This fund receives the proceeds from the sale of merchandise at the Clubhouse, of such items as golf balls, golf clubs, golf wearing apparel, soft drinks, candy, etc. Receipts from green fees, locker fees and donations are likewise received into this fund. Noteworthy is the economic alertness that prevails. This is shown by the practice of converting into cash all old useless items such as scrap iron, old worn out clothing and old worn out bedding, etc., and depositing same into this fund. From this fund many items of necessity are furnished. The Yuletide season is made a happy event with the expense of Christmas presents and incidentals being paid out of this fund. It is gratifying to know that our Director of our Home has so completely provided for the happiness of those who have come to this haven to spend their remaining Christmas seasons in sunshine and comfort.

Conclusion

In conclusion permit us to submit and assure the delegates to this convention assembled and to our membership at large that great strides have been made in developing our Home and its properties, making it more self supporting, giving more comfort and pleasure to the members of our Home, and also greatly enhancing the already inestimable value of this great institution as an asset to our Brotherhood. We deem it a privilege and an honor to take this opportunity to say that mere words are inadequate to give expression in a message that will do justice in conveying to you delegates here assembled the praise that is due our General

President, General Director of this great monument of his unparralled devotion to our cause, and a beacon light to our members in their declining years. To him, President William L. Hutcheson, we say thanks and pay homage to him on his Twenty-Fifth Anniversary as Chief Pilot, steering so wisely and capably the affairs of this grand Brotherhood of ours. We say thanks to all our General Officers who have so faithfully and untiringly put forth every effort to make this great institution a haven for our members, a great asset to our Brotherhood and a monument to the devotion of our cause.

ED FRAZIER, Chairman,
HAROLD CREESMAN, Secretary,
B. B. BLACKBURN,
ED. W. FINNEY,
GEO. COUGHLIN,

Committee on Home and Pension.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole, by unanimous vote of the convention.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE 33rd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. of L.

William L. Hutcheson, General President

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., November 14 and 15, 1940.

Eighty-eight delegates were present representing thirty-eight organizations. Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn gave a summary of the various matters covered in the officers' reports, some of which follow:

NEW AFFILIATES

The following organizations affiliated with the Department during the past year:

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union—May 1, 1940.

United Textile Workers of America—August 1, 1940.

Two organizations have re-affiliated with the Department:

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—July 1, 1940.

Laundry Workers' International Union—July 1, 1940.

GENERAL POLICY

While the general policy of the Union Label Trades Department remains constantly fixed on the promotion of and publicity for Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons, from time to time we develop new plans for campaigns and new formulas for Union Label action.

For the past few years we have constantly centered our activities on all of the official emblems of the Labor Unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department. We have not only emphasized the Union Label alone but we have encouraged the use of Union services, which are designated by the Shop Card and Service Button. We have also urged all members of Labor Unions, their families and friends to demand the services of Union workers whether or not the Union is directly affiliated with our Department. For example, we ask all the friends of the Union Label Trades to patronize all services that are Union and to buy all products that are Union-made. In this manner we hope to develop a greater consumer demand for Union Label products and Union services. We are

confident that by increasing the demand for all things that are Union those Labor organizations which have not adopted a Union Label or some emblem to designate their services will adopt an official emblem and become affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

FUTURE PROGRAM

During the past year through the promotion of the Union Label the Union Label Trades Department has directly caused the complete unionization of several industries. A little over a year ago we obtained a Union Label agreement from one concern in a large industry. Following the display of the Union Label by this particular concern there was an increased demand among other concerns in that industry which were not unionized or only partially unionized for the right to display the Union Label on their products. Meanwhile, several of these other concerns have established Union conditions throughout their plants; employ only Union services; and buy only Union printing. They are now negotiating Union Label contracts with the American Federation of Labor and soon the Union Label will appear on their various products; thus, the Union Label is an important factor in establishing Trade Unionism throughout a great industry and likewise unionization in other industries will grow with an increased demand for the Union Label among members of Labor Unions and all consumers.

We recommend that all affiliated Unions encourage their officials and organizers to consider the promotion of unionization by stressing the practicability of an industry in displaying the Union Label on their products.

In our last report we predicted the success of increasing collective bargaining agreements by Labor Unions through increased collective buying of Union Label products. We are convinced that this method will bring direct results not only to our affiliated Unions but to all the National and International Unions in the American Federation of Labor family. We feel confident that emphasis placed upon collective buying of Union-made products and collective patronizing of Union services will result in a growth of Labor Unionism that has not been paralleled in the history of our great movement. If we can show manufacturers and other business men that there is a real demand for the Union Label, certain employers can not use the shop-worn excuse that Labor Unionists; their families and friends do not buy Union Label goods and do not patronize Union services.

Some merchants say they tell the Union Label-conscious consumer that their goods are Union-made but there is no demand for the Union Label. They say they comply with the National Labor Relations Act and the Wage and Hour Act and that they do not see the necessity for placing the Union Label on their goods. To these merchants who say there is no call for the Union Label, we might add that there is no call for Non-union products. But the real solution is for all members of organized Labor, their families and friends in every locality to cooperate with the Union Label Trades Department and always demand the Union Label. Even by asking for it creates a demand for it. It is at this counter of the local merchant that the bottleneck is formed. The Union Label Trades Department can not emphasize too strongly that if we do not obtain the cooperation of our friends when they buy any article, we can not carry out our Union Label program. We constantly urge our people to demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button. We wish that we could demand them to urge the merchant to place the Union Label on his product, but it is not in our power to issue orders to members of Labor Unions that they must demand it. Consequently, if these Union Label-conscious consumers do not voluntarily do this job, it is not done. We shall appreciate any suggestions from members in various localities on the subject of how Union people may be made to demand Union Label goods. If it were in the jurisdiction of the Union Label Trades Department we would insist that every member of a Labor Union be obligated to purchase only Union Label goods and to use only Union services. This provision is now included in the oath taken by a new member in many unions. This method of approach is more powerful than a strike or a picket line because the most sensitive nerve in our economic system runs directly into the pocketbook of the average business man. By increasing the demand for

Union Label products, we indirectly boycott unfair manufacturers and merchandisers, and it will result in the increase of unionization.

This formula of centering our drive on one concern in an entire industry has so successfully worked out that we believe the time will soon arrive when we can obtain blanket Union Label agreements at once for an entire industry. In turn this would create institutional advertising of the fact that all the articles made in a certain industry were Union-made. When one considers the fact that the words, "Union Label," would appear in all display advertising and would be heard on all radio programs a mental estimate of the value of organizing Labor Unions through the promotion of the Union Label would be permanently established in the minds of employers. No publicity campaign or sales argument is as effective as the actual buying of Union Label goods and the actual patronage of Union services. Several large firms selling nationally advertised products over the radio and through newspaper advertising always mention the fact that their products bear the Union Label. This is evidence of the result of our campaign. Some of these firms have split away from the traditional policy of their trade association and have independently taken this step because they realize that there is a demand for Union Label goods.

In our future program we recommend that the present policy of the Union Label Trades Department be continued. We urge that Central Labor bodies in cooperation with Union Label Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries hold Union Label Weeks and Union Label Exhibits. We recommend the continuation of our editorial, news release and cartoon service. We also recommend that all National and International officials urge their respective affiliated Unions to encourage the formation of Union Label Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries to their Local Unions. We recommend the hearty cooperation of all National and International Unions in the distribution of the 1941 Union Label Catalogue-Directory. We recommend that our affiliated Unions, together with all the affiliated Unions, of the American Federation of Labor, encourage the use of the local radio broadcasting stations for talks on the subject of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button. And finally we recommend that the affiliated Unions of the Union Label Trades Department, all affiliated Unions of the American Federation of Labor, and the unaffiliated Railway Labor Unions urge their members to cooperate in all Union Label activities in their communities to increase the Union Label-conscious market for Union Label goods. We shall appreciate the continued support and intelligent cooperation of officials of Central Labor Unions in any new formula originating from the Union Label Trades Department and campaigns conducted by this Department throughout the United States and Canada.

The Reports of the officers were unanimously adopted.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term:

Matthew Woll—President, Photo Engravers.
Joseph Obergfell—First Vice-President, Brewery Workers.
A. A. Myrup—Second Vice-President, Bakers.
John J. Mara—Third Vice-President, Boot and Shoe Workers.
T. A. Rickert—Fourth Vice-President, United Garment Workers.
I. M. Ornburn—Secretary-Treasurer, Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
TED KENNEY,
JOHN HOWAT,

Delegates.

Three Large Plane Builders Show Record Profits

"Record profits" were netted in 1940 by the three largest airplane manufacturers—Glenn L. Martin, Curtiss-Wright and United Aircraft—the "Wall Street Journal" disclosed recently.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

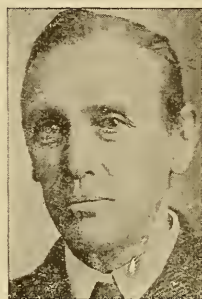
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother G. W. Gwaltney, Local 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Brother G. W. Gwaltney, charter member of Local 1398, Clovis, Cal., and member of Local 751 since March, 1906, died January 14. He had held various offices in Local 751 continuously during that time.

The Brotherhood always was uppermost in his mind and he was held in high respect by his fellow members of the Local. All deeply regret his death.

A resolution was passed paying a final tribute to his loyalty and long service to the Local and the charter will be draped for thirty days in his memory.



Brother Otto Anderson, of Local 58, Chicago

The ranks of Chicago's trade union veterans were reduced by the death of Brother Otto Anderson, age 77, January 8. He was a charter member of Local 58, Chicago, whose long career in trade union activity included many official capacities among which was that of delegate of his Local to the Chicago Federation of Labor, Illinois State Federation of Labor and conventions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. A common cold, which developed into congestion of the lungs, caused his death.

Brother Anderson was prominent and highly respected not only in his Local but in a number of other organizations which included the Independent Order of Vikings and Swedish Fraternal Society.

Brother Anderson was born in Sweden and came to this country while still a youth. He was initiated into Local 58, April 15, 1896.

BROTHER MICHAEL E. MURPHY, LOCAL 591, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:



Brother Michael E. Murphy, a charter member of Local 591, of Little Falls, N. Y., died January 6. Brother Murphy, a faithful member of this Local throughout its organization and who gave liberally of his advice and counsel, was a former officer of the Local.

He was an outstanding citizen and possessed those qualities of character which endeared him to his friends and won for him the respect and admiration of all those who knew him.

Local 591, at a special meeting, adopted a resolution in memory of Brother Murphy. A copy was sent to the widow and written into the minutes.

Fraternally,

John P. Mea, Karl G. Shiffendecker, Jacob Weinheimer.

BROTHER OSCAR HOKANSON, age 55, member of Local Union 2127, Centra-
lia, Wash. Initiated into Brotherhood, January 30, 1939.

Death Takes Three Members of Local 644, Pekin, Ill.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that I write of the deaths of these three brother members of Local 644, Pekin, Ill. Losing three such members in a period of one month's time is really a blow to our organization.

Brother Charles Sherman Elliott died December 5, 1940. He apparently was in good health until stricken suddenly while at work. His untimely death came as a shock. He was honorable and conscientious, ever giving to those who needed assistance. Brother Elliott was a lover of sports, especially bowling, and was instrumental in popularizing that sport in this city.

Brother Frank Lawrence Himmel was born September 26, 1873, and died December 27, 1940. Brother Himmel joined Local 644 June 17, 1913, and continued his membership until his death.

The loss of this clean living, mild mannered brother will be keenly felt, as he was faithful to the organization and to the many friends whose privilege it was to know him.

Brother William Andrew Lohnes was born December 24, 1866, and died January 4, 1941, after an illness of one week.

He became a member of Local 644, June 5, 1912, and remained a faithful and untiring member to the end.

Active and happy at seventy-five years, he spent much of his time in his workshop, and only recently re-shingled his own home. Billy Lohnes always had a smile for everyone.

The members of Local 644 extend their deepest sympathies to the families and relatives of these three loyal brothers. They will be greatly missed by all of us.

Fraternally yours,

James B. Lewis, Local 644, Pekin, Ill.

BROTHER LATHAM PUTNAM, LOCAL 700, CORNING, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 700, Corning, N. Y., mourns the death of one of its oldest members, Brother Latham Putnam, who died January 10 at the age of 86.

Brother Putnam joined Local 700 as a charter member in 1900 and had held continuous membership.

He was an expert cabinet maker, working at his bench until about eight years ago when he ceased active work.

Brother Putnam was a true friend of labor and highly respected by all who knew him.

Fraternally yours,

C. J. Moore, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER JOHN P. TARANTINO, LOCAL 256, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local Union 256, Savannah, Ga., lost a faithful Brother when John P. Tarantino died recently. A resolution was passed as a tribute to his memory and the local's charter ordered draped for a mourning period of thirty days. A copy of the resolution was spread upon the minutes.

Fraternally,

E. Kibbey, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER THEODORE GLASSON, age 69, member of Local Union 239. Initiated into Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn., March 20, 1916. Transferred to Local 239, January 15, 1924. Died, January 13, 1941.

Brother Chester Coddling, Local 623, Danielson, Conn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we report the death of Brother Chester C. Coddling of Local 623, Danielson, Conn. He died December 9, at the age of 67. Brother Coddling joined this Local February 6, 1903, as a charter member. He had held the office of treasurer since 1906.

Brother Coddling was a staunch union member and attended every meeting until illness kept him bedfast for a month before his death. He was a native of Danielson and learned his trade in this city, where he was widely known and respected. Two of his sons are members of this Local.

Fraternally,

George A. Boulais, Financial Secretary.

BROTHER W. A. WALKER, LOCAL UNION 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we report the death of Brother W. A. (Alec) Walker, who passed away January 15, 1941.

Brother Walker was born July 24, 1875. He was initiated into Local 114 of Houston, Texas, on June 20, 1902. Upon consolidation of Locals 114, 953 and 1047 Local Union 213 was granted a Charter September 28, 1909, Brother Walker thereby becoming a member of Local 213 of Houston.

Brother Walker filled numerous official positions in Local Union 213.

Fraternally,

J. F. Drennan, C. T. Denson.

BROTHER JOHN P. LITTS, LOCAL 993, MIAMI, FLA.

Brother John P. Litts, aged 79, for thirty-seven years a member of Local Union 993, of Miami, Fla., died January 19 after a lingering illness. He was formerly financial secretary of the Local.

Pallbearers were members of the Local while members of the Three Score and Ten Club, of which he was a member, were honorary pallbearers.

Brother Litts left Independence, Iowa, for Miami in 1901 and made that city his home throughout his life. He was always a loyal union supporter and the counsel from his experience will be missed by the Local.

Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer for 36 years of Teamsters' International, Dies

Thomas L. Hughes, age 60, for thirty-six years General Secretary-Treasurer of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, died suddenly at his home in Indianapolis, February 19.

Mr. Hughes was born and raised in Chicago. Prior to his election as an officer of the international organization he was business agent and secretary-treasurer of Teamsters' Local 718, Chicago. He was elected to the office of General Secretary-Treasurer of the international organization at the Teamsters' Philadelphia convention in 1905.

He formerly was a member of the Buiding and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and was delegate to American Federation of Labor conventions for thirty-six years.

Mr. Hughes had had offices on the third floor of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' international headquarters since the building was erected in 1909.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Overflow Crowd at Anniversary of Local 710, Long Beach

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Friday evening, January 17, Local 710, Long Beach, Cal., celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its founding. The crowd that attended overflowed both meeting halls and the corridor of Carpenters' Hall and many were compelled to remain outside.

President Claude M. Biddick called the assembly to order and after a few remarks turned the gavel over to Brother George Bentson, who formerly held the offices of Financial Secretary, Business Representative and President in the Local and is now Secretary of the Central Labor Council.

A band and entertainers from our neighboring city of Hollywood gave musical selections between talks, and added to the success of the celebration.

The Rev. George W. McDonald, pastor of the First Methodist Church, gave the invocation.

Chairman Bentson, in tracing the past history of the organization, paid honor to the twenty men who decided forty years ago to better their conditions by asking for a charter. None of these twenty is known to be living, although Brother L. C. Hibbard, now an honorary member of this Local and then a member of Local 426, Los Angeles, was present at the installation of the charter.

Telegrams and letters of congratulations were read from Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; J. H. Blackburn, President of Long Beach Building Trades Council; C. W. Mitchell, Financial Secretary, Local 235, Riverside, and Paul Rieth, Glass Workers Local 714.

Visiting labor officials introduced included many local labor leaders—President Joe Cambiano, of the State Council of Carpenters; Harry Lundeberg, President of the Sailors Union of the Pacific; Archie Mooney, who was Business Representative of this Local thirty years ago and is now Secretary of the State Apprenticeship Council; Secretary Ruddy, of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, and many officers of Carpenters Locals in the county.

Mayor Gentry, for many years an architect and structural engineer in Long Beach, complimented the Local on its progress and pledged his support in the future.

Brother A. H. (Pete) Peterson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Southern California, spoke. Brother C. J. Haggerty, President of the California State Federation of Labor, reviewed the history of the state movement, and especially that of the Southern section, and of the wonderful success accomplished in the Los Angeles area, long the home of anti-union forces.

The principal address was delivered by General Executive Board Member A. W. Muir, who has attended many of our celebrations in the past. He reminded our newer members of the hardships gone through by the pioneers of the city and also of the effects of the earthquake of March 10, 1933, which put us back on our feet after several years of depression.

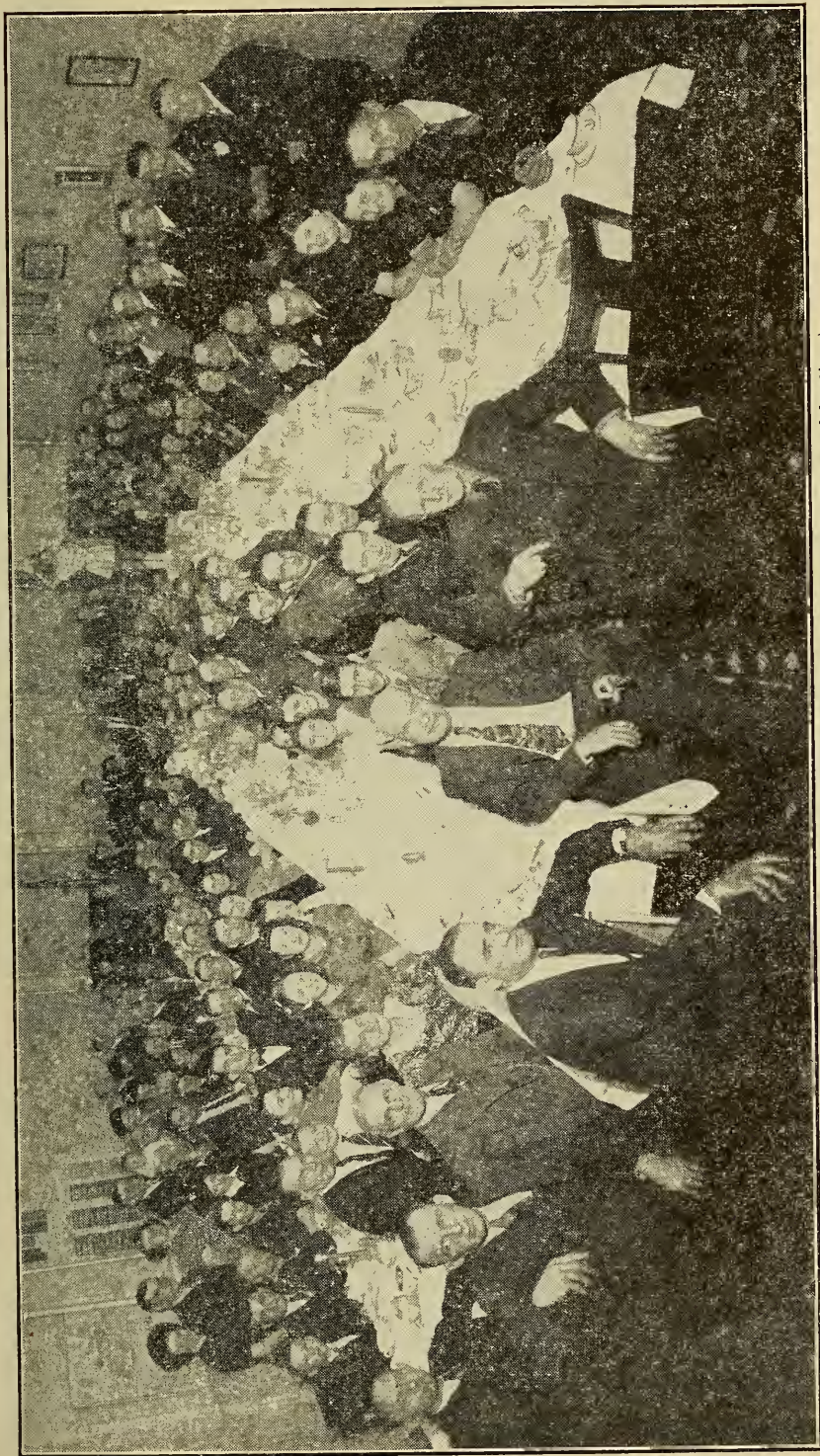
At a late hour the meeting was adjourned and pronounced by all as one of the most interesting and inspirational held in many years.

Officers of Local 710 are: President, Claude M. Biddick; Vice-President, W. C. Horton; Recording Secretary, A. C. Leonard; Financial Secretary, Geo. D. Hammond; Treasurer, Stanley Gruchy; Conductor, Otis E. Robbins; Warden, Walter F. Correll; Trustees, A. M. Hughes, Fred A. Mills, Albert Prather.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. Leonard, Recording Secretary.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Local Observes 52nd Anniversary with Banquet



(We are indebted to Brother William J. Lyons, Local president, for the above photograph of the celebration.)
Members of Local Union 499, of Leavenworth, Kansas, their families and friends observed the Local's fifty-second anniversary with a banquet at the Leavenworth National Hotel. Two hundred were served.

Local 993, Miami, Fla., Celebrates 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

One of the most enjoyable events in the history of Local 993 was the celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary, held in the spacious hall of Local Union 993, of Miami, Fla., on December 13.

Brother George M. Wright, past president of Local 993, acted as master of ceremonies. He recounted some of the early history of the Local and introduced the guests.

The entertainment committee then took charge of the program and presented one of the finest floor shows ever seen in our city. This part of the entertainment was under the direction of Mae Rose, one of the foremost teachers of child singing and dancing in the country. Several of these talented, though youthful performers, were children of our members.

Plenty of refreshments was served to all, and then followed an old-fashioned dance which lasted until the small hours of the morning. Every one present pronounced the affair to be one of the most enjoyable events they had ever attended.

We were highly honored to have with us quite a number of delegates who were attending the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, which was, at that time, in session at Lakeland, Fla. The undersigned, a delegate to the convention from Local 993, extended an invitation to the delegates of the convention to visit us for the affair.

The following delegates, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, drove down from Lakeland to be with us:

J. B. Leonard, Local 1958, Alamosa, Colo.; A. C. Smith, 362, Pueblo, Colo.; B. B. Blackburn, 132, and Alex. Southerland, 1590, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Palisney, 1367, and Henry Kirschner, 1922, Chicago; Vern Lough, 19, Finley Allen, Stewart Proctor and William Pollock, 337, Detroit; C. M. Berg, Ole. Hanson, John Jones and J. H. Basken, 7, Minneapolis, Minn.; Olof Larsen, John Carlgren and Wm. Stille, 87, St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. Reed, 29, Cincinnati; Crist Williams, 105, Cleveland; Chas. M. Slinker, 333, New Kensington, Pa.; John Barrass, 142, Wm. Burch, 165, and George Seibert, 2264, Pittsburgh; V. E. Deal and Roy Bailey, 345, Memphis; Henry Boerschinger, 1146, Green Bay, Wis.; Ralph Kendall and Harvey Anderson, 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.; Walter Jensen, 91, Racine, Wis., and Herbert May, 820, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Fraternally yours,

Ralph M. Bagley, Local 993, Miami, Fla.

"Life Begins at 40," Local 266, Stockton, Cal., Declares

"When 40 years have gone by, life just begins."

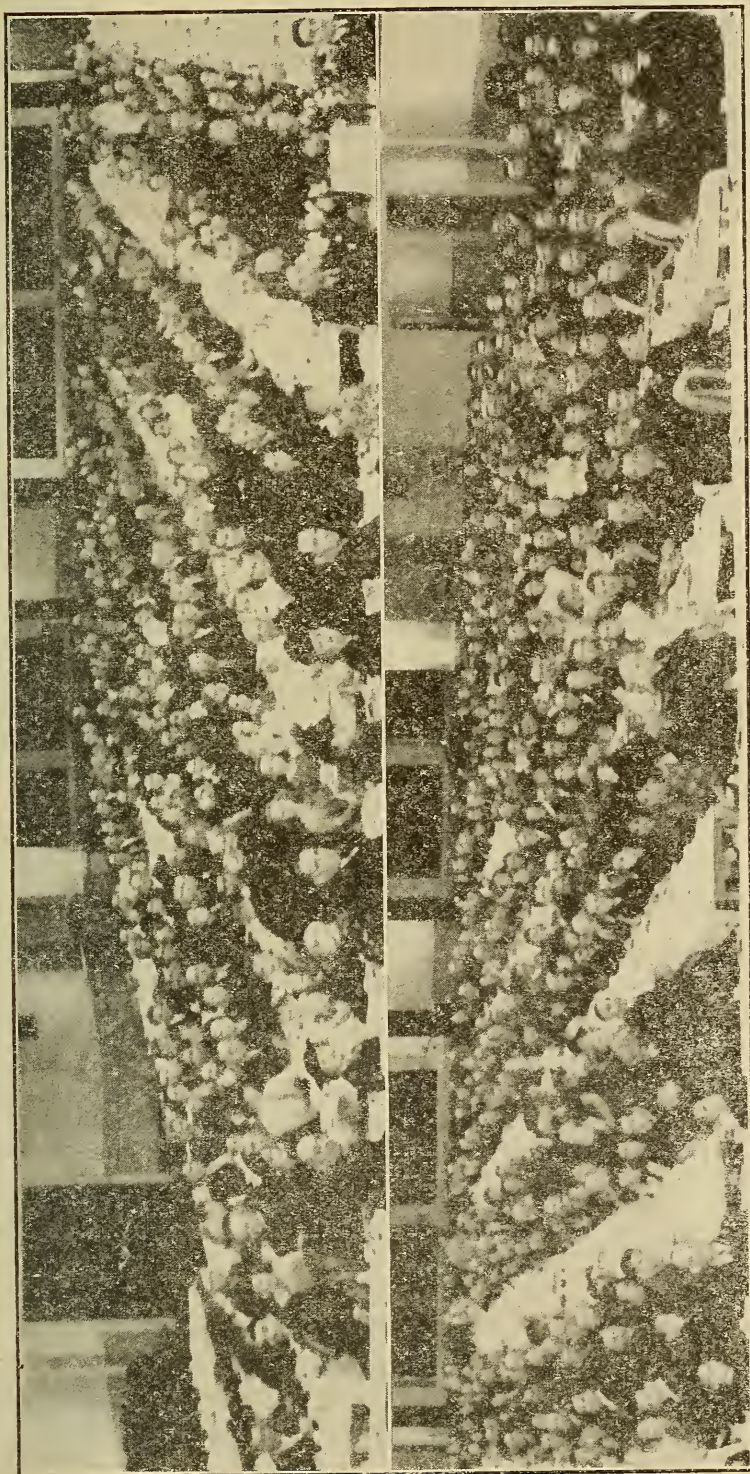
The above words, a tribute to the past and a promise for the future, were taken from the greetings and congratulations of William L. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to Local 266, of Stockton, Cal., upon the occasion of the Local's fortieth anniversary celebration held in Civic Memorial Auditorium of Stockton.

Approximately 800 men, women and children attended the event and heard prominent labor and civic leaders review the story of the carpenters' long struggle for security and higher living standards and praise Local 266 for its record of service and justice.

Speaking for the Local, President Frank Castiglione expressed the pride the Local feels in playing its part in the main strength of the American labor movement.

"We can all look back—all of us—on this organization as a bulwark of that great organization, the American Federation of Labor," Castiglione said.

His remarks became as timely as the evening news broadcast when he declared that in the present times of stress, unionists "must keep this sacred country of



Stockton, (Cal.) Local 266 Celebrates 40th Year with Banquet

ours in the paths of justice and the true democratic tradition—labor and government hand in hand.”

The greetings of the civic government were conveyed to the Local by Mayor Lawrence L. Ventre.

“Friendship and co-operation are the greatest forces in the world today,” Ventre declared. “Your organization has those qualities and it enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

“Carpenters’ Local 266 is a peace-loving organization. Its members have helped to build the city with their thrift and their integrity.”

General President Hutcheson’s message to the celebration was conveyed by Joseph Cambiano of San Mateo, president of the California State Council of Carpenters and an international representative of the United Brotherhood.

Other officials who addressed the dinner gathering were Mike Blanchfield, business representative of the Santa Clara County District Council of Carpenters; J. M. Bond, supervisor of apprentice training, and Gus Madsack, president of the San Joaquin County Building and Construction Trades Council.

Following the dinner and speaking, Matteoni’s night club floor show was presented on the auditorium stage. Angelo Dambrosio offered accordion selections during the dinner and Bill Mongolo’s orchestra played for dancing.

Arrangements for the event were made by a committee composed of Charles Stegeman, chairman; Joe Souza, John Scow, Roy Fuller, Joe Hightower, Harry Schumaker, Leon Richards, E. L. French, William Roth, Otto Graves, Clyde Jenkins and Frank Castiglione.

Congratulations to Cleveland Citizen on 50th Birthday

The Carpenter congratulates the Cleveland Citizen and Max S. Hayes, editor and founder, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary of serving the cause of organized labor. The Citizen, founded in 1891, is the official publication of the Carpenters’ D. C., Cleveland Federation of Labor, Allied Printing Trades Council, Building Trades Council, Painters’ District Council, Brewery Workers’ Joint Board, Garment Workers’ Joint Board and Union Buyers’ Club.

Oil With Union Label Is Now on the Market

“Union label lubricating oil for automobile use and other purposes will be distributed in New Jersey, Connecticut and the metropolitan area of New York City on February 1,” I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announced. “An agreement has been reached with the union label oil company after satisfactory labor union conditions had been established throughout the entire plant.”

“Union label oil is a high-grade Pennsylvania product and meets the highest tests. Final and complete arrangements have been made to distribute this oil bearing the union label of the International Union of Operating Engineers.”

“Members of labor unions, their families and friends,” said Mr. Ornburn, “should show a preference for any union label products by demanding it whenever they make purchases.”

Two U. S. Fleets Will Be Bigger Than Entire Navy

By 1943 each of the two United States fleets—Atlantic and Pacific—will be bigger than today’s entire American Navy, which is the largest and strongest in the world, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward reports.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.



Women and Social Security

Editor's Note: There has been considerable discussion as to women's benefits under the Social Security Act. Many women in the families of working men are not fully aware of their insurance rights under the Social Security Act.

The Carpenter in the article below, presents the first of a series of four articles written to explain women's benefits under the Social Security Act.

The editor of The Carpenter believes these four articles will answer all questions pertaining to this Act and will give valuable information for future reference.

The articles deal with "The Wage-Earning Woman," "The Wage-Earning Married Woman," "The Working Man's Wife" and "The Working Man's Widow and Children."

The first of the articles, which are to be a monthly feature under the "Yarnin' Basket" for the next four issues of The Carpenter, follows:

The Working Man's Widow and Children

To the widow of any working man who has died since the first of January, 1940, if she has not already applied for insurance benefits, the Social Security Board offers this advice:

Ask the nearest office of the Social Security Board whether you have a claim to insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. If your husband had a social security account card, give us the number if you can. We will then look up his social security account and if he had enough wage credits to entitle you to benefits, we will see that you get them.

If you have children under 18 years old, tell us about them. If you are entitled to benefits, they may be.

If there is no Social Security Board office in the town where you live, the post office will tell you where to write to find out about your claim.

The widow of a working man who is insured under the Social Security Act is protected by his insurance and so are his children. In case of his death, whatever his age, if he has the necessary wage credits on his social security account, his widow receives monthly insurance benefits until his youngest child is 18 years old. The children also receive monthly benefits until they are 16 years old, or 18 if they are still in school.

If there are no children, the widow receives a lump-sum payment at the time of the husband's death and her monthly payments begin when she is 65 years old, if she has not married again.

FOR A WIDOW WITH CHILDREN

To see what this Government insurance may mean, take, for example, the family of George Williams, a young mechanic earning \$35 a week, or say an average of \$150 a month. Mr. Williams died suddenly of pneumonia leaving his wife and two little children. As he had more than

enough wage credits on his social security account, he was fully insured under the Social Security Act and his family will now get the benefit of that insurance.

The young father's wages were enough to bring him insurance payments amounting to \$30.90 a month. His widow receives three-fourths as much as that (23.18), and each child receives one-half (15.45), making \$54.08 for the little family of mother and two children.

If there had been more than two children, the family would receive a total of \$61.80. Not more than this because the law says that no family may receive more than twice the amount of the breadwinner's benefit, or 80 per cent of his average monthly wage, or \$85, whichever is the least.

FOR A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN

Take the case of another young couple, however, that of Bill Carpenter and his wife. Mr. Carpenter had the same wage credits as George Williams. But the Carpenters had no children. Therefore, Mrs. Carpenter at her husband's death received a lump-sum payment equal to six times his monthly benefit of \$30.90, or \$185.40. That was a help with funeral costs, but the young widow has to get a job to support herself, since the lump-sum payment is all she will receive from social security until she is 65.

As she was a nurse before she married, she now gets a place in a private family. Such a job is not covered by the Social Security Act, so Mrs. Carpenter will not be earning old-age insurance benefits as her husband did. When she is 65, however, if she has not married again, she will be entitled to widow's benefits from her husband's insurance—\$23.18 a month as long as she lives. She can go on working at her job as private nurse, and receive her Government insurance at the same time.

If her job had been covered by the Social Security Act—if she had been a stenographer, say, in a business office—Mrs. Carpenter would have been able to build up insurance for herself which she would receive at age 65 or after, when she stopped work. At that age she would also have a widow's claim on account of her husband's insurance. She could not receive payments on both accounts, but she would receive the one that was larger.

TO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS

The widow and children of a man insured under the Social Security Act receive benefits if he had the necessary wage credits on his social security account at the time of his death. In other words, he must have received up to that time, at least \$50 in wages in each of a certain number of quarter-years—that is, in each of half as many quarters as have passed since January 1, 1937, when this Government insurance system was started (or since he was 21 years old, whichever date comes later). But forty quarters are enough to qualify him and his family. In fact, if he has only six quarters in the three years just before his death, that is enough to qualify his widow for monthly benefits if there are children in her care (but not a widow without children).

HOW TO CLAIM BENEFITS

When a widow inquires about her claim, at the nearest Social Security Board office, she will find a representative of the Board who will help her to fill out all the necessary papers and save her any expense in filing her claim.

If she has children who are entitled to benefits, the same office will help her to file claims on the children's behalf.

Auxiliary No. 139, Muskogee, Oklahoma

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 139, Muskogee, Okla., sends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Muskogee is real proud of its Auxiliary. It is growing. Seven new members joined in 1940. The younger members are taking a great interest in our work.

At the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held in Tulsa in 1940, we sent two delegates and six visitors which was the largest number from one Auxiliary.

During 1940 we gave a silver tea, a carnival and sold rummage to help raise money.

Picnics through the summer were very much enjoyed by our families.

Our meetings are held at Carpenters' Hall the second and fourth Monday nights. We have some kind of social once a month. Sometimes at the hall we include all the men and that encourages their wives to join us.

We have a penny drill at our meetings for the Sunshine fund for members who are ill.

The Carpenters entertained at Christmas with a program and tree. Santa was there with his pack bringing a treat for everyone. Refreshments were served to all.

We are proud of this record of our member, Mrs. J. A. Croman. She has a daughter, a daughter-in-law, two granddaughters and a niece all members of this Auxiliary. In the Carpenters' Local 1072 she has a son, a son-in-law, four grandsons and a nephew. We wonder if another member has this record?

We are making plans for a full year's work for 1941 and may this year be prosperous to all our sister auxiliaries.

Mrs. L. S. Croman,

Auxiliary 139.

Muskogee, Okla.

Auxiliary 95, Topeka, Kansas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

We are the ladies of Auxiliary 95, of Topeka, Kan. Our Auxiliary was organized in November, 1922, and we still have two ladies who are charter members. We have lost several of our members the past year due to their husbands' work taking them to various parts of the state and out of the state. The ladies who are still here in Kansas are keeping their dues paid in our Auxiliary and will be back with us at some later date, while those who have gone so far away have transferred to other Auxiliaries.

Just recently we lost a very dear member through death, Mrs. William Krenkle, and we draped our Charter in her memory.

Our meeting days are the first and third Friday afternoons in the Auxiliary room of the Labor Temple, and each year at Christmas time we have a dinner at one of the tearooms in the city for a gift exchange. We are planning on doing some Red Cross sewing, meeting at one of the homes to sew all day. And again this year helped the other auxiliaries here put on a bingo and card party for the Infantile Paralysis Campaign. Last year the profit from the party was \$131.21.

Our officers for this year are: President, Mrs. Joe Navarre; Vice-President, Mrs. G. J. Kenney; Secretary, Mrs. Marcus Gay; Treasurer, Mrs. Julius Martell; Conductor, Mrs. Harry Howard; Warden, Mrs. N. T. Waldron, and Trustees, Mrs. J. U. Martin, Mrs. George Wilson and Mrs. O. L. Hite.

At any time we would be glad to hear from our Sister Auxiliaries.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marcus Gay, Secretary.

Auxiliary 244, San Jose, California

Editor, The Carpenter:

May we come in and have a little chat with our sister auxiliaries?

We have enjoyed reading about other auxiliaries and their ways of building up their membership and making money for their group.

We would like to give an account of the things which we have accomplished in the last six months. Under the leadership of our capable President, Thelma Jorgensen, we are having a swell time making money for our Auxiliary, and most of all giving our men all the support we possibly can to carry on. For these things we are proud.

We have welcomed into the auxiliary many new members. Everyone of them are go-getters and are doing everything to help us forge ahead. We chanced a basket of groceries which netted a very neat sum, sponsored a very successful card party.

At Christmas time we donated money to the Tuberculosis Association, and presented a check to one of our members whom we usually remember with a Christmas basket. A Christmas party was held, and each member received a gift from the tree. A small sum was made by playing bingo. Money was sent to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida for a magazine subscription.

Now we are starting to embroidery linens on our social nights for a linen raffle to be held at a future date.

Next meeting night we will discuss plans for an anniversary dinner to be held in March.

Hoping this little summary will give you an idea of what we are accomplishing, I remain,

Yours truly

Ollie Jorgensen, Secretary.

Auxiliary 325, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 325, of the Sunshine City, extends friendly greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

We were organized, October 19, 1938, and at present have 42 members. We meet the first and third Wednesday at 7:30 P.M. of each month, in a room joining the hall in which Carpenters' Local 531 holds its meetings.

Our first meeting of the month is for business, the second for socials.

We celebrated our anniversary by giving a party, to which we invited Local No. 531. Our president, Mrs. Mathew Bishop, was in charge of the ceremonies.

During the time that our Auxiliary has been organized, we have donated to several charity causes. Have made two quilts and raffled them off. This money was used towards our Christmas parties, that we have had each Christmas for the children.

Our social activities for the past year consisted of a Valentine party, two dances, several covered dish luncheons and a Christmas party.

We are grateful to Local 531 for presenting us with a beautiful American flag.

Each month we send a book to the Carpenters' Home, in Lakeland, Fla. Auxiliary number 325 wishes all sister auxiliaries a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Kenneth Adams, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 302, Hibbing, Minn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am writing to let other auxiliaries know a few of the things our Auxiliary is doing.

We raffled a quilt and made fourteen dollars on it. Are having social meetings once a month in our homes and charge ten cents each for lunch. We make quite a little money this way. The Carpenters' Local meets in the same building on the same night so when we have no social and serve lunch we charge them a small fee.

We had a Christmas party, exchanged gifts and served lunch and had a very enjoyable evening. Now we are helping the Carpenters' Local put on a benefit dance and all money we make will be given to a Brother who has been ill for a long time and needs it badly. We also send one dollar every three months to the library for new books at the Home in Lakeland, Florida. We send sick members flowers and if they have been ill for some-time we send baskets of fruits. We have one member who has been ill for over two years.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Anna Yohrmatter, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 358, Placerville, Calif.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries. We are only six months old and not very large, as many of the Carpenters and their families are moving away to work on defense projects. We have fifteen members in good standing and have very good times together.

We meet on the second and fourth Thursdays, one a business meeting and the other a social get-together when we celebrate the birthdays of the month for both the Local and Auxiliary members. Refreshments are served and games are played.

We send flowers and cheerup cards to the sick, give showers to expectant mothers, assist the needy and at Christmas time sent a check for books for the home in Lakeland, Florida.

We cooked the annual birthday dinner for the Local and had our Christmas tree party on the same night.

The men appreciate the interest we have taken and have been most generous to us, in paying the rent of the hall for us.

Fraternally yours,

Juliette Bryan, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

Auxiliary No. 4, of Des Moines, Iowa, enjoyed all the fine letters in the January issue of The Carpenter. Since writing last our Auxiliary members have been saddened by the death of one of our members, Mrs. Effie Bradford, who died January 21.

Due to the recent snow and ice here which made it difficult to get about, we combined our club and auxiliary meetings into one day. We devoted the day to club activities and in the evening to our business affairs. Supper was served, with our husbands joining us.

We celebrated Valentine's Day with a pot luck supper.

March 12 we will observe our twenty-ninth anniversary with a supper and entertainment at which our husbands will be included among the guests.

Fraternally Yours,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 35, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We take this opportunity to greet other sister auxiliaries and wish each and everyone the best of everything during 1941.

We have a thriving auxiliary here in Philadelphia, not as large as a city of this size should have, but each member is more than willing to do her share and we have splendid co-operation. So far everything we have undertaken has been stamped with success. The funds raised have always been used to spread cheer to the members of our Brotherhood.

We make it a point to send books to library at the home in Lakeland, Fla., and are planning to extend our activities in the interest of the home in the Spring.

We meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month and would be pleased to welcome or hear from any member of other auxiliaries at any time.

Our anniversaries are celebrated with a banquet to which every member in good standing is invited.

In this letter we wish to express our sincere appreciation publicly to all the Philadelphia Locals of the Brotherhood for the splendid co-operation they have always given us when we needed their help.

We also extend an open invitation to the mother, wife, daughter and sister of any brother in the metropolitan area to join our organization. The size of the area naturally makes personal contacts impossible. So any member eligible for our auxiliary who wishes to join is asked to send her name and address to 1805 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, and we will give it our immediate attention.

Fraternally yours,

Helene H. Gravener, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 331, Tulsa, Okla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

May the members of Auxiliary 331, Tulsa, Okla., pause and unravel a little yarn with our sister Auxiliaries? We enjoy reading of the things other Auxiliaries have accomplished and thought you might be pleased to hear from us.

We were hostesses to the last Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries, which meets at the same time and place as State Council of Carpenters. We feel we were greatly benefitted at the Convention as it inspired us to become better Union Women.

Our Auxiliary meets every Tuesday night of the month except the first Tuesday. On this day we have a covered dish luncheon in the home of one of our members, and one Friday night of each month we have a card and bingo party for members and husbands only. We really enjoy these get-togethers.

For the past several months we have paid for the lunches at school for a fourteen year old boy. We also provided several Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets and made cash contributions to the wife of a deceased Union Carpenter, who is ill.

While our Carpenters are builders,, we feel as if we are builders too—with dimes We are proud that the County Chairman of the "March of Dimes" program called on us to help, and we responded generously. The

Carpenters gave us a check for \$50.00—provided, we “matched it.” With little more than two weeks, this was a great undertaking. But with the driving spirit of our President and the 100% willingness of our members, we were not only able to match the \$50.00 check but had \$11.40 over—therefore the Carpenters of 943 and their Auxiliary contributed \$111.40 to the “March of Dimes” program. Besides giving benefit parties to raise our money, our members worked in booths on downtown corners and in public buildings to help the general fund. We are proud of this achievement.

The Officers of Tulsa Auxiliary are—President, Mrs. John Hubbard; Vice-President, Mrs. George Wise; Financial Secretary, Mrs. George Stonum; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Walker; Conductor, Mrs. W. D. Christy; Trustees, Mrs. M. A. Scott, Mrs. William Philips and Mrs. Ralph Martin.

We are now having a membership drive and are receiving many new applications.

We extend best wishes to all auxiliaries and an invitation to visit with us when in our city.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. W. B. Walker, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Thomas Neale, Widow of Former General Treasurer, Dies of Grief

Mrs. Alma Alexanderson Neale, wife of Brother Thomas A. Neale, former general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who died December 15, followed her husband in death less than eight weeks later.

Stricken by his death, Mrs. Neale never recovered from the deep grief she suffered. She died February 7 and was buried beside Brother Neale in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind., February 10. She was 71 years old.

Always intensely interested in the labor movement, Mrs. Neale was almost as widely known to the leaders and rank and file of labor as her husband. Mrs. Neale was married to Brother Neale in 1892. Five children are living from the union, Robert, Thomas, Blanche, Beatrice and Gresham. The funeral ceremonies, like those for her husband, were simple, but impressive. Floral tributes were banked around the casket and lined the walls of the mortuary chapel. Most of them came from friends who had known Brother and Mrs. Neale personally and others were from friends of Brother Neale, who had been treasurer of the Brotherhood for thirty-eight years.

Pallbearers were Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood, a life-long friend of Brother and Mrs. Neale's; Maurice Hutcheson, First General Vice-President of the Brotherhood; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood; S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer of the Brotherhood; E. M. Burge, of Indianapolis; William Hamback, of Chicago; Carl Hamback, of New Albany, Ind., and Walter Harmeson, of Indianapolis.

Honorary pallbearers were William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Brotherhood; T. M. Guerin, William J. Kelly, Harry Schwarzer, Roland Adams, R. E. Roberts, A. W. Muir and Arthur Martel, members of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood.

Craft Problems



SPECIAL NOTICE



The installation of General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will take place at headquarters, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, April 5, 1941.

Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 150

The use of cement for all kinds of construction work, we believe, has not yet reached its peak. We can remember when a great many sidewalks were made of lumber, usually plank. While the use of concrete has taken great strides since that time and is still due for further advancements, cement and concrete have their limitations. This is particularly true in regard to floors. Cement floors have many disadvantages along with advantages. The advantages are mostly found in driveways, sidewalks and basement floors, because cement withstands the destructive elements of water more readily than wood.

But, speaking of superstructures, occupied either as dwellings or for business purposes, cement floors have their disadvantages. They tire persons who are on them constantly more readily than floors that have some spring to them. For gymnasiums and halls cement floors are not satisfactory. However, such floors, if they are covered with some sort of composition, as ship linoleum, are quite satisfactory. This treatment eliminates much of the objectionable noise and gives the floors elasticity.

Wood and composition floors are the most satisfactory for the better rooms of a building. These floors, speaking of fireproof buildings, usually require some kind of nailing strips, commonly

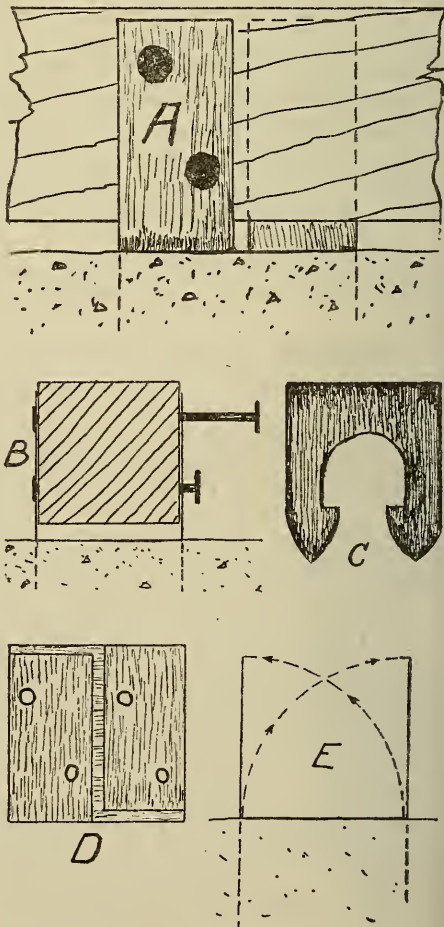


Fig. 1

called screeds, to be installed before the floor can be laid. This brings us to our illustrations.

Figure 1, A, shows a side view of a part of a screed fastened to a metal clip that was placed into the concrete while the cement was still green. At B, we show an end view. To the left the nails are shown driven, but to the

right here is 16 inches from center to center. This spacing is somewhat standard, but the spaces can be widened or made narrower, whichever the case may require. At A1 and B1 we are showing the two screeds that are put into position first as guides for setting those that come between them. At the bottom we are showing a section of one

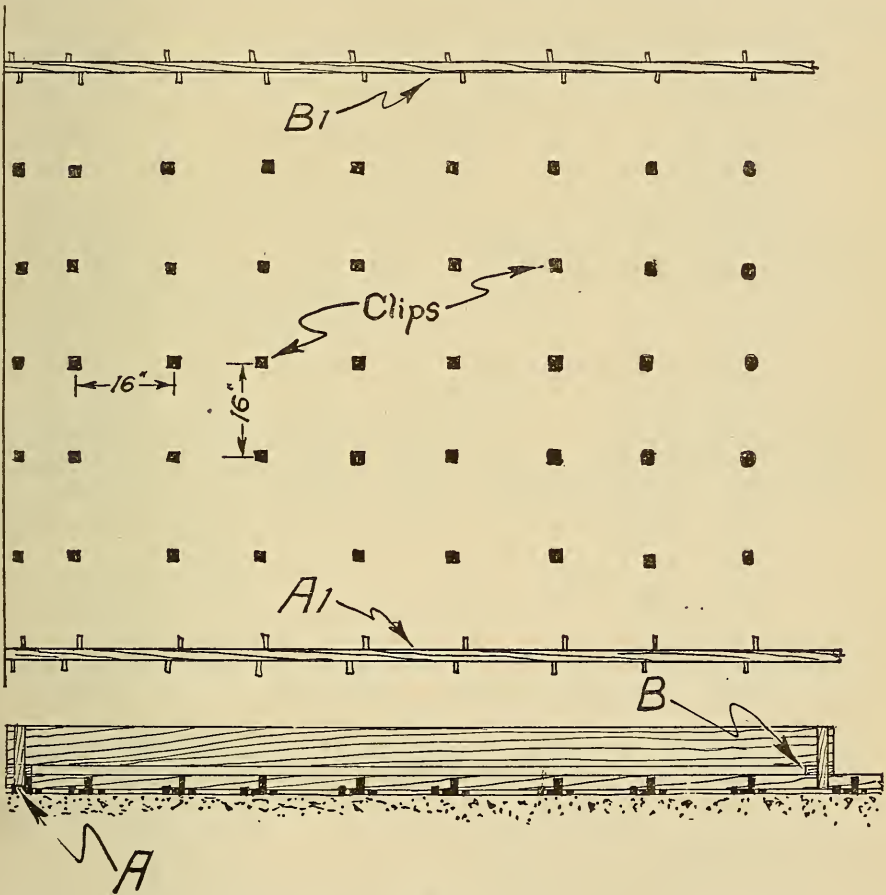


Fig. 2

right they are only partly driven. The clips are made somewhat on the order shown at C, which represents a side view. At D we show a plan. They can be obtained at almost any hardware store. At E we are showing how wings are bent up before the 2x2 screed can be inserted and nailed, as we are showing at B.

Figure 2 represents a part of a slab with the clips in place, two of which are pointed out with indicators. The spac-

ing here is 16 inches from center to center. This spacing is somewhat standard, but the spaces can be widened or made narrower, whichever the case may require. At A1 and B1 we are showing the two screeds that are put into position first as guides for setting those that come between them. At the bottom we are showing a section of one

Figure 3 shows by the upper drawing a section of a screed wedged up and

fastened to the clip, while the bottom drawing shows a plan of the same layout.

Figure 4 shows the layout shown in Figure 2 carried one step forward. Here the screeds between the two guide screeds, A and B, have been placed and fastened to one line of clips, as at 1. At 2 we are presenting the straight-edge by dotted lines, ready for fastening the screeds to this row of clips. (See section below.) When the clips at number 2 are all fastened and wedged, move the straight-edge to number 3, and then to number 4 and so on until

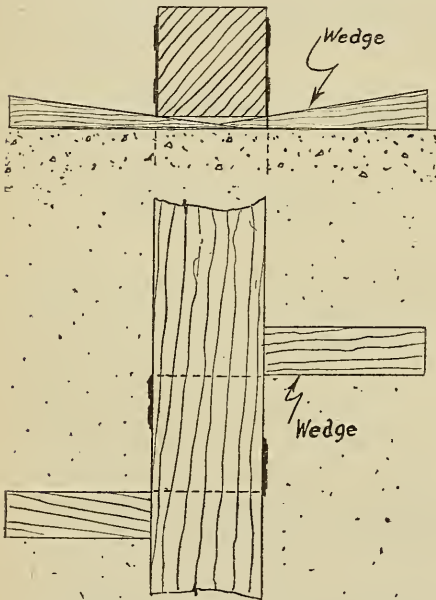


Fig. 3

the whole section is fastened and wedged, ready for the cement grouting. When the grouting is put into place the wooden wedges are removed, which can again be used by the screed setters. At the bottom a straight-edge is shown in position, and the screeds are shown set in grouting. A detail of a screed set in grouting is shown at the top in Figure 5, while at the bottom a plan of the same layout is shown. The dotted line in the upper drawing shows how sometimes the space between the screeds is further filled up with a weak mixture of grouting, for the purpose of keeping out rodents.

The use of nailing strips for flooring is not confined to fireproof build-

ings. Frequently such strips are used between rough floors and finish floors. In cases where the rough floor is up and down, stripping serves a very real purpose. For in such cases the strips

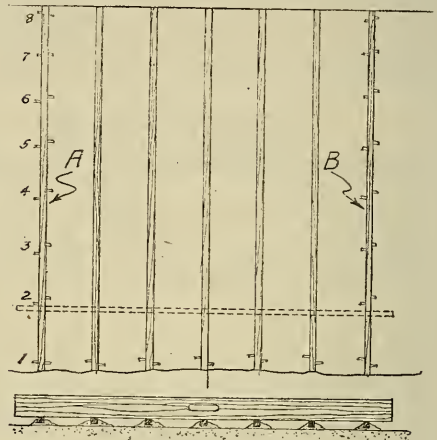


Fig. 4

can be blocked up at low places and dressed down where the rough floor is high. These strips are usually 1x2's or 2x2's. Moreover, when new floors are laid in old buildings that have settled

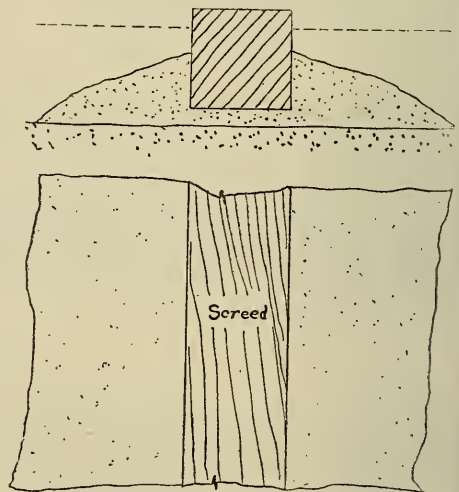


Fig. 5

more or less at various places, stripping makes it possible to bring the new floor to a level surface. To call strips used between a rough wood floor and a finish floor "screeds," would be a misnomer.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

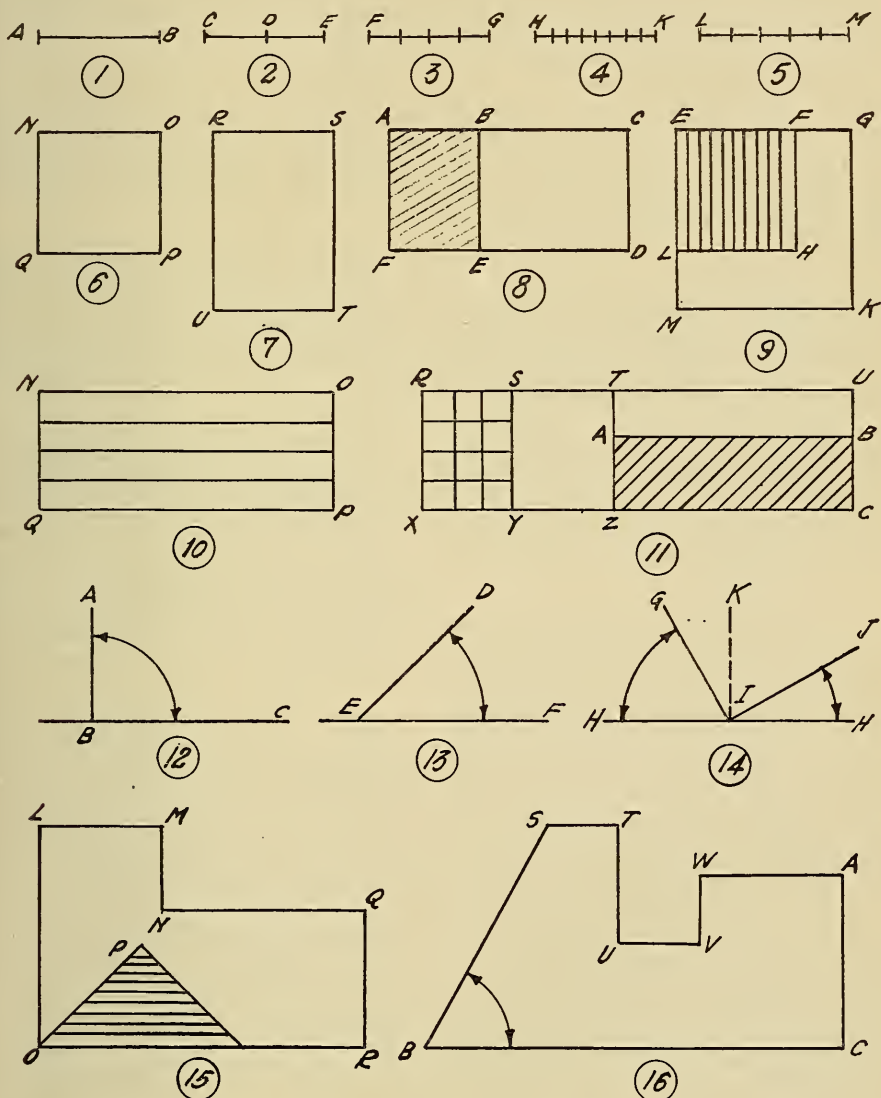
PART TEN

SENSE OF VALUES

A drawing without dimensions is meaningless. It has no practical appli-

engineering drawing should bear in mind the importance of dimensions.

The function of a draftsman is not only to have the ability to prepare a well appearing drawing, it is his duty to make his drawing complete in every respect. All dimensions, sizes, materials should be indicated and properly ar-



(Editor's Note: It was necessary to reduce the above illustration to bring it into The Carpenter's page size. Brother Perth's original illustration was the exact scale referred to in his article.)

cation. Consequently those who are studying the subject of Architectural Drawing as well as any other branch of

ranged on the sheet so that the man who is given the job of making the object shown in the drawing will not

have to ask questions. The draftsman should always be sure that his work is accurate, precise and complete. He should place himself in the position of the man in the shop or men on the construction job. He should ask himself the question: "If I were the man on the job who is given a drawing to perform the work, what is it I would like to know?" Then he can go over every part of his drawing and see if it is incomplete in some parts, and if it is this should be rectified.

The draftsman constantly deals in values. He must know sizes, qualities, properties, lengths, widths, depths, etc. Therefore, it is essential that he develop what may be termed a "sense of values."

This sense of values may be acquired in the course of study if the student constantly bears in mind the importance of visualizing values when these are brought within the range of his activity.

The Architect or Engineer in discussing matters with their draftsmen may outline general features of the structure or machine which is to be built, or they may help them to develop the details. In all cases dimensions or values are constantly used.

If the draftsman succeeded in conceiving in his mind the idea of what the object will look like after it is completed, his job is not yet finished until he can visualize values. If an object is said to be "3 feet 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long" the draftsman should immediately visualize in his mind this value. He may make a comparison with another object with which he is familiar and some part of which may have a dimension which may be near the one in question. If this habit has been developed your mind will function automatically in this direction, and when values are mentioned you will be able to see immediately what they actually are. You will be able to detect the difference not only between, let us say, "one foot" and "one foot and 3 inches" but you will be quite proficient in establishing values like "three sixteenths of an inch" or thirteen sixteenths.

It is a matter of exercise and practice and there is no limit to the variety of material one may find which will be

helpful in the training of mental faculties along these lines.

The accompanying diagram has been expressly prepared to assist the student in developing a sense of values.

Thus in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive we have "one inch" and its respective fractions, halves, quarters and eighths. In Figures 6 and 7 the student is expected at a glance to determine the size of the geometrical figures shown.

The lengths of the sides of the square and rectangle should be established and then verified with your rules. This method of verifying your approximation by means of a scale or ruler cannot be overestimated.

It can hardly be expected that a student will establish the correct values from first attempts. He has no way of telling whether he is right or wrong or how near he is from the correct answer unless he does use a rule which will tell him how much the difference amounts to.

Armed with this instrument the student should approach this diagram and try to establish the various values entering in the given figure.

In order to make this study more effective it is suggested that you make free hand sketches of the figures you are studying and place dimensions alongside the various parts of the object.

Have a glance at the figure and after a brief meditation make an effort to establish the sizes and placing them on your sketch. When all the dimensions or sizes are on they must be checked and the correct answers placed alongside with your suggested answer. This will be of material assistance in training your vision to arrive at correct conclusions as far as sizes are concerned. It should also be kept in mind that this sort of mental activity is very productive in developing other mental faculties, also which are used and should be strengthened in connection with drawing. The sense of proportion, the relative positions of the various parts of the object with reference to its location in regard to other objects, all these are considerably strengthened and put to work for a one and only purpose—to produce a drawing as close to perfection as is possible.

How Hobbies Help

By Charles A. King

Opportunity is a capricious dame and no one knows when she will knock at your door, and, having knocked once, when, if ever, she will knock again. Her movements are hard to analyze or to predict but they follow certain well defined paths. The surest way to attract the fickle lady is to be ready to receive her when she calls for her time is well filled. She is a jealous minx and is deeply offended if those upon whom she smiles for the first time are not eagerly awaiting her, for there are many who are ready to receive her with open arms.

The lady rarely offers her favors to those without hobbies or definite interests in life, whose thoughts habitually follow the line of least resistance, who have neither desires nor habits that lead toward useful activities.

One who courts the elusive goddess must be always ready to welcome her for she has an eternal leap year of her own. One may prepare to meet her only by study, where mental training or the accumulation of information and facility in its application and expression are necessary; by faithful practice where increased skill of the hand is essential, or by joining the twain as a hobby where specific mental and muscular coordinations are of first importance.

Today's Leaders Ready

Men and women who today occupy high places, to whom the world look for leadership in government, education, commerce, finance, etc., were ready to begin upon the lower levels of their chosen activities when the lady called. They never lost sight of the demands of the step above and with definite purpose set about fitting themselves for it, determined that when the lady called the second time they would be ready for her. This was the identical brand of character and wisdom that fitted Abraham Lincoln. Rarely may one accomplish anything worthwhile by a different method.

Success in life is subject to the same law, but the young man of today who wishes to fit himself to entertain Dame Opportunity may travel a far more inviting road of preparation than did those of a generation ago. As in those

days, it needs initiative and determination to take the first step toward the realization of ambition. Then only may the young man find opening before him the way to the heights of his particular interest. True, in times of national depression this rule does not seem to work as well as when everything is thriving, but in any case the one who is well prepared to take the first step will stand by far the best chance of being chosen when others are waiting hopefully for the same opportunity. With his feet on the first round of the ladder the way is open if he has the will, the courage and the ability to climb. The problems arising in his daily work, his association with those well established upon the higher levels and his opportunities to observe their ways of getting results offer the best possible course of instruction for him to take, and by which to guide himself in getting ready to move up.

This, however, is a narrow range of observation and experience; if our young man realizes this and seeks a broader field of contacts he will find his trade, profession or mercantile papers more easily available, more reliable and more nearly down to the minute than any other source of inspiration.

Several Helpful Sources Open

Shorter and more easily traveled than before is the road the ambitious young man must pass in preparing himself for higher usefulness, though even now the royal road that dispenses with courage, stick-to-it-iveness, gumption and hard work is as remote as ever and never will it be any nearer. Night classes, correspondence schools, technical and semi-technical magazines deal helpfully with about every conceivable subject in which he may need assistance.

When all has been said, however, we are quite likely to find ourselves back near the starting point, for within the character of the individual we find the real essentials of progress. Is one able to fairly appraise his own abilities, to distinguish between the real worth of what he can deliver to an employer, and his own self-conceit? Can he look himself squarely in the face and put his finger on his own particular weaknesses? Has he the force and the stamina to overcome them, or better still to use the strength gained in con-

quering them in furthering his own determination to succeed and his strength of character? Can he apply these qualities in remedying the lack of preparation that must be his before he can hope to step to higher levels of usefulness and importance?

Help! Help!

Editor, The Carpenter:

Will one of the brothers give me the answer to the problem, as follows:

A board is sixteen feet long, sixteen inches at one end, six inches at the other and one inch thick. Where do you cut this board so there is an equal number of square inches in the two parts?

Fraternally,

Frank R. Dyer, 4317 Tyson St.,
Philadelphia, Local 359.

SANDPAPER is an essential aid in smoothing panel work, but unless it is used skillfully the results will be disappointing. Incompetent hand smoothing of doors, wainscotting or other panel construction will leave sandpaper scratches across the grain of the wood at every joint. This is not difficult to avoid if it is done understandingly.

Sandpapering results in minute scratches made parallel with the grain of the wood; the finer the sandpaper the finer the scratches but in any case each scratch has depth equal to the cutting angle of the grains of sand of the sandpaper used. The first sandpaper strokes at every joint should be made on the member that runs by, the stile, we will say. Carry the sandpaper close to the end of the joining piece, the rail. Next sand the rail, which runs by the muntins, but first where it joins the stile. Stop sanding at the end of the rail, as nearly as possible at the stile. Perhaps a few light scratches may appear on the face of the stiles, but these, crossing the tops of the longitudinal scratches of the stiles will not cut through them into the wood beneath, and may be removed by a few light strokes on the stiles and give perfect results.

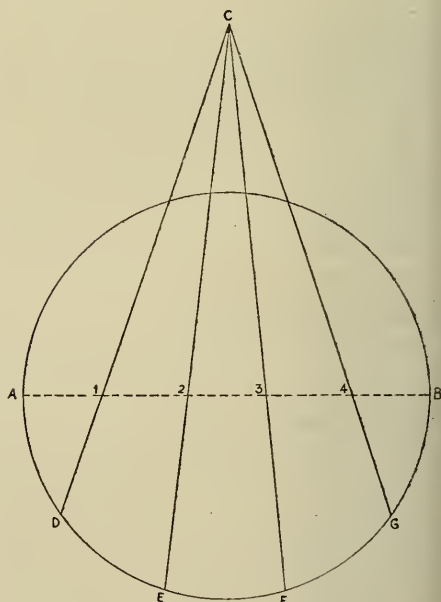
Joints between the rails and muntins should be made the same way; first the face of the rails parallel with their grain, then the muntins which join the rails, being careful to make only light

strokes, if any across the sand scratches of the rails. Finish each joint with light touches of sandpaper at right angles with the grain of the muntins. In no case allow the sandpaper or loose corners to drag across the grain of either the muntins or the rails; keep all of it under perfect control. To do this, use a soft wood, square cornered sandpaper block about $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Dividing A Circle Into Any Number of Sides

Gail Arnold, of Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio, tells how to divide a circle into any number of sides. He writes:

Let us use five and ten sides for the demonstration. Draw a circle five inches in diameter and a horizontal diameter. Adjust compass points to five inches and by setting the compass on the end of the diameter line at A and B, disect a



point vertical above a C. Divide the diameter into five parts. Draw lines from C through 1, 2, 3, 4, and disect the circle below at D, E, F, and G. The distance between A, D, E, F, G, and B equals one-tenth the circle. Of course, every other point equals one-fifth of the circle. By this method you can divide a circle into five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten or number of parts.

Design For a Three Room House

By L. Perth

This paper is to satisfy the numerous queries which have come to our desk lately asking for suggestions of design of small homes, particularly three and four-room homes which could be built for a reasonable outlay of money.

Of course it must be understood that an inquiry of this sort cannot possibly be answered in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the various geographical localities from which they come. The materials, working methods, labor conditions, climatic factors, etc., are so different that it is very difficult to arrive at a standard which could be applied generally, so to speak. However, we have endeavored to develop a design which could be generally adopted as far as comfort and functions of space are concerned. Materials, methods of building and equipment may be modified to suit the given locality.

This article will also prove to be of material assistance to all those who have been diligently studying our lessons on "Blue Print Reading" which have been running in the columns of our Journal for the last four years.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a house of modest proportions 20 feet wide and 26 feet long. It consists of a Living Room 12'0" by 14'0"; a Bedroom 10'6" by 12'0"; a Kitchen 7'6" by 8'6"; a Breakfast nook 5'0" by 5'0"; a Bath 5'0" by 6'0", and a Service Porch 5'0" by 5'0". The Living Room contains a large Wardrobe which may be used as a Bed Closet.

The design as shown on the drawing is adapted for the Pacific Coast States and also for some of the Southern States. The construction is frame and siding which may be either Redwood as indicated on the drawing, or any other type prevailing in a given territory. A layer of asphalt saturated paper weighing 35 lbs. should be applied to the entire wall area before the siding is installed.

The framing lumber and methods are very much similar in almost all sections of the country where frame structures are being erected. The only difference being that in certain municipalities the grades and qualities of lumber are be-

ing prescribed by the building codes within their boundaries.

Thus many cities have adopted an ordinance requiring the use of pressure treated lumber below the first floor. This means that all members used for the substructure, mudsills, girders, joists, cribbing, studs, cribbing plates, posts, pier caps and bracing, should be treated by a pressure process either by Creosote "CZC" or any other approved preservative, as a means of protection against termites. This treatment, however, does not include the subfloor.

Several other incorporated units make it mandatory to use "grade marked" lumber, specifying the grades to be used for the various members of the structure. Thus all horizontal members, such as girders, joists, plates, rafters, must be of No. 1 grade; vertical members, studs, trimmers, etc., may be of No. 2.

The siding may be substituted with stucco if desirable. The methods of application are generally governed by local building codes.

If the structure should be erected in the Middle West or East the type of construction may vary considerably, as far as materials are concerned. Brick or concrete may be used for the walls or stucco over sheathing. Insulating materials on walls, ceiling and roof may be used to insure protection against extreme climatic conditions.

Heating is another feature which will have to be taken into account. The heating plant being installed below the first floor, the construction of a basement will become imperative. This naturally in addition to the costlier materials of construction will increase the initial expenditure.

The general design, however, will not be greatly affected by the introduction of the above features.

We would suggest that the students in analyzing this job break it up in the various units or trades that go into its construction; foundations, carpentry, roofing, plastering, painting, plumbing, electric wiring, heating, etc. It also will be necessary to prepare a list of lumber as was explained in one of the previous issues.

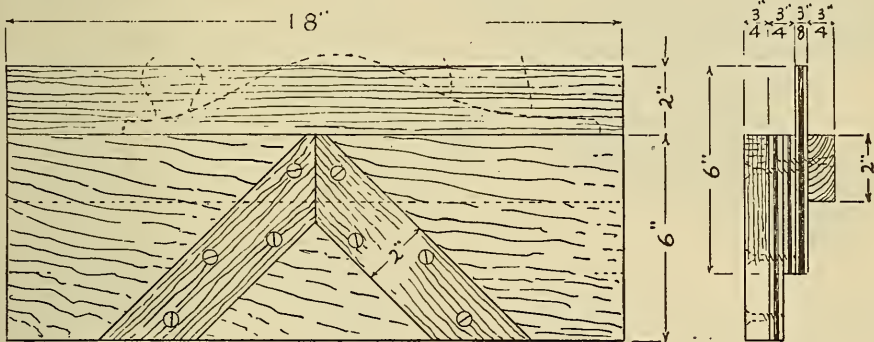
After this has been completed a fair general estimate may be arrived at, taking into consideration, of course, the

Shooting Board For Fine Work

Often a miter joint needs fitting with a plane though it may tax the skill of some craftsmen to fit a miter every time. In any case this shooting board will insure good work and appreciably speed things up, especially in fitting small miters.

Such a shooting board should be part of the bench equipment of every home shop and may easily be made of common materials. We shall need two pieces of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood 6" x 18", one piece 4" x 18", two hardwood miter back pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" x 9" and one vise grip $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" x 18". Glue the top 6" and the 4" wide pieces of plywood to-

would be just what he wanted were it not for a bruise that would cost more to remedy by fitting a plug or a wedge shaped graving piece than the piece is worth. If the work is to be painted the bruise may be remedied with putty after the first coat but if it is to be finished in the wood or stains, plastic wood will be better for it comes ready to use and late may easily be sanded down and stained to match the rest of the surface. This new and excellent material has, in cabinet work practically supplanted the old sawdust and glue, wax and colored shellac. It costs less, even in tubes, is more easy to use and will finish better than anything the old timers used.



SHOOTING BOARD FOR SMALL MITERS

gether and joint the face edge straight and square. Glue the bottom 6" plywood in its place and glue and screw the vise grip as shown. Cut miters and glue and screw miter backs. Be sure the faces of the back rests are square with each other and that both 45 degree angles are equal with the face edge of the board.

Either a block plane, a smoother or a jack plane may be used but at all times the business edge of the plane cutter must be straight and so carefully sharpened and adjusted that a fine shaving may be cut in either direction. If the miter is to fit an accurately squared angle a light cut or two should result in a perfect square.—(Charles A. King.)

Odd sizes of screws, nails and small hardware for which there seems no present use will accumulate in every home shop. Often the home craftsman is tempted to throw some of the things away when he cannot find just what he wants and is sure it is somewhere in the shop. This would be unwise for such things are well worth saving; they may be kept in labelled cigar boxes, perhaps partitioned into convenient pockets, or in glass jars so there will always be an orderly place for occasional additions to the assortment. What is of greater importance is the convenience of being able to place his hands at once upon a desired odd screw, bolt or hinge when its need is imperative, for this will make the assortment an invaluable part of the whole shop equipment. Once started the system may easily be kept up.

Blemishes—Often the home worker, or the professional craftsman for that matter will find a piece of wood that

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Endorses Siegle's Scaffolding Article

Editor, The Carpenter:

Reading the January issue of The Carpenter I noticed an article on scaffolding written by H. H. Siegle, and this is to inform you that I endorse his ideas as instructive. I am scaffold inspector for the State of Ohio.

Fraternally Yours,

John T. Snyder,
Local 1138, Toledo, O.

Atkins Designs Special Spreading, Taping Tool

For the contractor or home owner desiring to install dry walls of compound or similar material, a very interesting set of tools has been designed and produced by E. C. Atkins and Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

Of principle interest in the set is a small, flat bladed tool looking much like a wide-spread putty knife. Actually it serves practically the purpose all such flat blades are designed for. It does the job of spreading and taping the joints of dry wall application and does it far better and more quickly than has been possible with makeshift tools originally designed for other types of work.

This Atkins spreader is designed for accuracy as well as speed, and, being made of the famous Atkins Silver Steel has the elastic strength suited to the job it is designed to do. While the remainder of the tools in the Atkins set are made for the proper cutting and filling of wallboard so as to make dry walls more desirable than ever, the spreader does the most important job of all, forcing the compound into the joint, carrying the cementing tape over the joint evenly and smoothly—spreading compound and binder at the same time so that a smooth, flat, jointless surface results to the satisfaction and pride of both owner and workman.

The Atkins Company announces in its advertising and merchandising to dealers that these tools will be made available either separately or in the "set of six" which consists in addition to the "spreader," a scribe, a fitting saw, a compass saw, a flooring saw and a finishing tool.

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Learn to estimate, plan buildings, take contracting jobs, and make money on them. Here are 9 up-to-the minute books on building, estimating, and contracting which explain the subjects that carpenters, builders, and contractors should know to make the most out of their jobs. Roof Framing, The Steel Square, Architectural Drawing and Design, Estimating, Painting and Decorating, Heating, Air Conditioning, Building, Contracting, Concrete Forms and other subjects are well covered.

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Please attach a letter stating your age, employer's name and address, and that of at least one business man as a reference.

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Start this cash business in your spare time at home. The Foley Automatic Saw Filer files band and circular saws better than the best hand filer can do. No experience needed to turn out expert work quickly, easily, without eyestrain. J. H. Kellogg of Michigan writes: "Mortgaged my furniture and bought a Foley Filer and one year later had all my debts paid and paid \$400.00 on a new home. I file for carpenters mostly, and many days earn as much as \$16.00."

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The new Model F-16 is the result of 40 years' experience in building saw filers, and is unequalled for accuracy, ease of adjustment and long life.

Patented jointing principle brings uneven teeth back to uniform size. Thor Nedribe, Iowa, says: "I have filed 550 saws, made \$350. As I'm a Carpenter, I just file saws in spare time—have more than I can take care of." FREE PLAN shows you how to start your own cash business in spare time with small investment—no canvassing. Send coupon now, no salesman will call.

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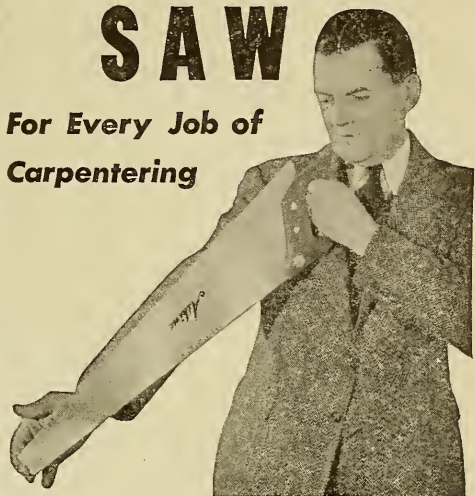
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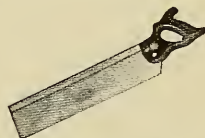
Just as much care goes into the design and manufacture of special saws under the Atkins name as in the everyday handsaw types. They are just as important to the jobs they do best as a good cross-cut handsaw like the "2000" shown above, on its larger range of work.



Flexible yet stiff Compass Saw.



Handy toothed-point Floor Saw.



Sturdy flat ground Back Saw.

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FIG. 900

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FIG. 910

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Gentlemen:

Please send free details on your money-making American floor sanders.

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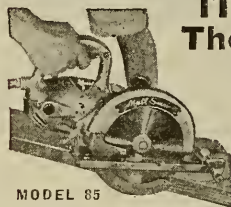
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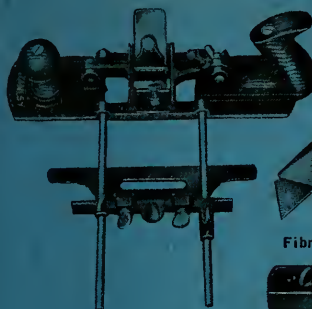
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Advertising Department, Room 208



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Vol. LXI—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1941

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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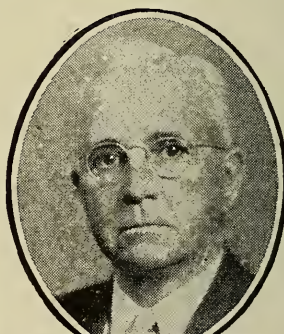
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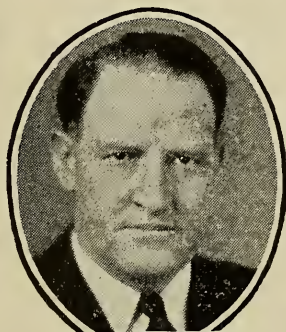
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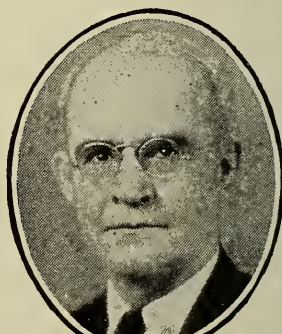
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Seventh District

DECLARATION

By General Executive Board

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, true to its tradition of patriotism and loyalty to our American form of government, stands for full cooperation with the program of National Defense so far taken by the Congress of the United States, and we accept for members of the United Brotherhood our full share of the burden and such sacrifices as may become necessary to the end that there may be retained by the citizens those rights under our democratic way of life.

To this end, the Brotherhood reaffirms its determination and will continue its effort to exclude and expel members who are found to be secret foes of our present form of government.

The Brotherhood declares its full support of the National program for financial aid to Great Britain, consistent with the thought and purpose that the defense of America must come first, and further declares itself willing to aid all nations who are holding democracy's battle-line against tyranny, or various forms of isms such as Communism, Nazism or Facism.

The Brotherhood extends a message of ardent admiration and fraternal sympathy to the trade unions throughout the British Empire whose millions of members are, in the factory and in the field, defending their tradition of liberty and proving their determination to die as free men rather than to live as slaves.

The Brotherhood further declares its purpose to work with the government in all the latter's measures to promote the co-operation of labor and management in furtherance of the national defense.

It declares its intention to do its part toward establishing by mutual business relations and agreements such understandings between labor and management as will prevent interruptions of defense work. Where differences arise in such work,

the Brotherhood will be ready to settle such differences speedily by prompt agreement, if possible, or, failing that, by mutually acceptable methods and mediums of mediation to be carried on by labor and management.

Furthermore, the Brotherhood will do its utmost to supply promptly, skilled and competent labor for all defense work, wherever such labor may be needed, and to keep all defense work adequately manned until finished.

The Brotherhood fully recognizes that where a defense project has been undertaken upon proper terms as to wage rates, the project should be carried through, and that the right to work as a union man upon such projects should not be burdened with exorbitant or unusual fees and dues or be impaired by the introduction of men not of the household of our Organization.

The Brotherhood reaffirms its conviction that the foremost essential of national defense is the preservation of liberty in our own land, and that we cannot aid in preserving security for freedom abroad if we begin by weakening security for freedom in America. The rights of organized labor, as recognized in our constitution, statutes, judicial decisions and traditions are the very foundation stones of that freedom and the most essential parts of its security. We maintain, therefore, that these self-evident truths should at all times be respected, acknowledged and supported by government, management and the public, lest the fight for liberty be lost abroad because first lost at home.

Democracy Survives Only when Rights of
All Workers are Kept Free and Unfettered

Let All Wage Earners Beware!

By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

General President

THE history of dictatorships has seen the destruction of free trade unionism in all countries under the heel of tyrants today. As long as free trade unionism exists democracy, liberty, a decent living standard, individualism and freedom of worship prevail.

When free trade unionism is abolished by the state, conscription of labor, slavery, destruction of free speech and serfdom results; democracy, as we know it in America, ceases to exist.

Labor leaders have repeatedly warned that under the guise of the defense program emergency, certain organized forces are advocating legislative restrictions which would result in the first step toward the destruction of free trade unionism. Propaganda smearing labor unions is rife, a deliberately planned campaign to mislead and arouse the public into approving such a tyrannical, unAmerican and unprecedented move.

The moment organized labor ceases to exist as a free and independent body as the result of restrictive legislation every worker in the land will have his rights abolished and his living standard drastically curtailed; he will be a virtual slave and his leg irons will be restrictive legislation taking away his rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. This can be accomplished only by first destroying free trade unionism.

Organized labor is the vigilant watchdog of these rights for all who toil for a living; if the enemies of organized labor succeed in shackling unions by restrictive legislation all workers will suffer just as all workers reap the economic gains instituted by organized labor.

Organized labor today is the only organized bulwark against threatened infringements upon and the ultimate denial of the rights of all workers.

If restrictive legislation is passed destroying the free rights of trade unionism, all workers will feel the iron heel of the dictator.

We should remember, that the rights and liberties of the working class cease to exist when tyranny replaces free government.

Remember, there is no court of appeals under dictatorship.

Remember, that whether one is a member of organized labor it speaks for all, and if it is silenced then all are gagged and throttled.

We should constantly keep in mind that these are trying times. Calmness and deliberation must not be replaced by hysterical displays of empty patriotism, lest we suddenly awake and sadly realize that what we believe in and cherish, what our ancestors struggled for and established has been treacherously filched while we watched with eyes blinded by crafty propaganda.

Remember, that only where free unionism and the rights of minorities continue to exist and function, democracy lives.

Remember, that once our Constitutional rights are relinquished for a minute we are gambling with the very life blood of democracy.

We should remember these objectives, and fight to preserve them, all labor and all workers, so that the iron heel of dictatorship will never be imprinted upon our backs.

Our Sixtieth Anniversary

On April 24th, 1881—that is, sixty years ago—the three independent carpenters' unions in St. Louis, Missouri appointed what they called a Provisional Committee of five to make arrangements to organize a national carpenters' union.

Gustav Luebker was elected Chairman and P. J. McGuire, Secretary.

How to get in touch with the carpenters' unions in other cities so as to know their views on this important matter was a puzzling question. In order to accomplish this end it was decided to publish a journal under the caption, "The Carpenter" and distribute it as widely as possible and in this way interest the carpenters elsewhere.

The first issue made its appearance in May, 1881. On the front page we find the following statement:

CARPENTERS

"This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners' Unions of St. Louis and we desire to make it your journal. When the national convention is held it will then become the organ and property of the national organization.

* * * * *

"We must have a national union embracing every competent carpenter and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little, but united there is no power of wrong we can not defy. A national union will bring an understanding between the various cities and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally."

In the same issue on Page 2 the announcement is made that:

"Local unions of Carpenters and Joiners should instruct their secretaries to correspond with us on the subject of a national union. Address P. J. McGuire, 911 No. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo., per order St. Louis Carpenters and Joiners' Unions."

The committee later reported that in reply to this invitation "sixty-two unions with a membership of 18,000 promised to support a national union."

In the June, 1881, issue of The Carpenter, first page, the following notice appeared:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTION

"We have selected Chicago as the place for holding the national convention of the trade. It is the most central location, convenient for all cities and offers the best facilities for the accommodation of the delegates. We have fixed Monday afternoon (August 8, 1881) for opening the convention. Every union ought to be represented by all means."

The committee must have worked fast, for in the June, 1881, issue of The Carpenter, Page 4, Column 1, the Convention Call is published. It reads:

"CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Will be Held at

TRADES ASSEMBLY HALL,
192 and 194 East Washington Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Monday, August 8, 1881

CALL TO ORDER AT 3 P. M.

"The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners National Union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

"All Local Unions of carpenters, stair-builders Unions and planing mill hands Unions are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the President and Secretary of his Union.

"The basis of representation will be: One delegate for a hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

"It is hoped that every Local Union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order Provisional Committee."

The Convention was held as per instructions in the Call. Thirty-six delegates were present representing carpenters' unions in eleven cities with a membership of 2042. The cities represented were: Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; New York, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.

It was in session four days and it was there and then decided to form an international union to be known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is hoped that at least the cities represented at the convention sixty years ago will celebrate that great event some time this year.

Smaller Business Concerns are Ignored

While Defense Production Drops Behind

Big Concerns Hog War Orders

AMERICA'S thousands of small business men are being shunted aside in the awarding of defense program contracts while large industrialists are skimming the richest cream off the top.

There are approximately 200,000 firms available and eager for defense contract orders in this country, but 90 per cent of the orders awarded during the latter half of 1940 went to 600 large concerns and 114 of them grabbed off 95 per cent of all contracts over \$100,000 which had a total valuation of more than six and a half billion dollars.

Small concerns, hearing rumors that defense contracts were to be sub-contracted have sought in vain for a share of the defense spoils but a powerful group in the big industries who seem to have the "in," have blocked efforts for sub-contracting.

Despite all the cry about the lag in defense production these big industrial concerns holding war supplies contracts have forced clauses into the contracts forbidding sub-contracting without the consent of the primary contractor.

Many of these large concerns are already heavily overloaded with defense orders which are waiting to be placed on production schedules but efforts of smaller contractors to pry the larger ones loose and agree to a plan of sub-contracting which would speed up the defense program have been unsuccessful.

Many of these contracts now held by large concerns are overdue on the government's defense program schedule.

It is little wonder that the defense program is lagging. While large industrialists hog the contracts, smaller concerns just as able to handle their end of the war program are begging for orders and being ignored.

**Taxi-Driver Points Out Carpenters Have
Same Rights as All Professional Groups**

Initiation Fees Fair, House Told

THE Carpenter made only one protest in defense against the recent attack on the Brotherhood as a whole by the press, radio Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and several senators and state representatives with more words at their command than facts and knowledge, when the Brotherhood was the target from the above mentioned sources over so-called "high" initiation fees.

It was felt that was sufficient notice of an apoplectic tirade by a group of anti-labor fault-finders who would soon go baying off on another trail anyhow.

An article in the March issue was written by Harold C. Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters and Buffalo District Council under the heading "How High is High."

However, an article has recently come to the attention of The Carpenter which is very unusual in more ways than one.

In the first place it was not written by a carpenter or by a member of any trade remotely related to the carpenters' union.

And in the second place it was reprinted in The Congressional Record after being brought to the attention of the House of Representatives.

Whatever you think of The Congressional Record as inviting reading makes little difference. The important fact is that it is THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and not one of those who ranted against the initiation fees can find their words bound within its dignified covers for posterity as having some merit on the subject at hand.

The Brotherhood is indebted to I. A. Lundl of Taxi Drivers' Local 450 of Atlanta, Ga., for his fine defense on the question of carpenters' initiation fees as a whole and at the Camp Gordon, Ga., defense project in particular.

The article was originally printed in the Atlanta Journal of Labor, February 14, under the heading "Taxi Driver Defends Initiation Fees of Carpenters' Local 225."

When the article was called to the attention of Congressman Robert Ramspeck of Georgia he presented it before the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ramspeck said in his introduction to the article on the House floor: "It is not my purpose to approve the action of any labor organization if it exacts excessive fees for membership and especially in connection with the construction of national defense projects.

"However, I believe the situation has been misrepresented and magnified. There is another side of the question which we should consider before reaching hasty conclusions.

"The article I include with these remarks, it seems to me, will contribute something to sane thinking regarding this subject."

Before we present Taxi Driver Brother Lundl's frank opinion regarding initiation fees, we must remind you that any future requests for this historical document will be transferred to the Congressional Library.

And since the grammatically correct wording and carefully punctuated phrasings of our highly educated opponents' argumentative efforts have

long since been filed in that bottomless limbo of literary ambition, the wastepaper basket, we hasten to inform all that they were juvenile in comparison to Brother Lundl's Congressional Record piece and we frown on dignifying further a matter of deliberate misrepresentation that has already received more attention than its original worth.

We give you, without further delay, the posterity-ized words of Brother Lundl:

* * * * *

By I. A. LUNDL

WE disagree completely with the attitude of certain representatives of the Georgia Senate and the House, in their stand on a current labor topic, namely, whether the carpenters at the Camp Gordon project should pay a \$50 initiation fee, and whether they should join the A. F. of L. Carpenters' Union.

Let's first look around us and see how things are going on. Take any Senator or Representative—how did they get their job? Didn't they pay \$150 entrance fee before they could ever run in the election? (Unless someone paid it for them). How about their rivals, who were defeated in the election—didn't they pay, not \$50, but \$150, and didn't even get a job! Well, that's O. K.; we will let the government run the government.

Now take an attorney, and there are lots of them who represent us. How did they get to practice? Well, to be an attorney, they had to get initiated by paying some \$28 to the various courts before they could practice in them, they had to be a member of the Bar Association before they can speak a word—and friend "if yer ain't a member yer can't even talk to the court." But that's not all, you must pay the State Bar Association and also the local Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club and subscribe to reports; then, if you can qualify and get about another \$50 you can be an attorney. Well, that's O. K., we agree to that; the attorney may consider he is getting something for his money that attorneys before him have built up—that is, an improvement of the profession.

And from there we could name organization after organization outside of labor with all kinds of initiation fees. A prominent man of this locality admitted he paid some \$250 to get into an organization and did not receive anything except the fellowship and dues are \$65 a year. And that's O. K. with us.

Then let's invade another field: What about the private employment agencies? For a fee of some \$2 they will "register" you, and if they award you a job they take from 45 to 75 per cent of the monthly wage for one month's pay—or you can pay it in three installments of from 15 to 25 per cent per month for three months. This is a business, not an organization. So if you lose that job you can do it over again.

Well, just let all of this go as is—and also let the carpenters go, too! You pay only \$50 (in installments) and it's good for life with the payment of your dues, which the organization itself set up. What does the \$50 stand for? It represents a pittance that you pay as against what the others paid before you, and out of which the job was brought to the condition so that you would even have it. Or putting it the other way around, if it hadn't been for the many carpenters and other unions, you very likely would not have been what you are today, nor would the condition surrounding a carpenter job attract you in the least. And so now that the carpenters who have paid their \$50 initiation fee 20 years ago, and the dues ever since, have thusly created a profession, and they put thousands of dollars into attorneys and other channels to bring about not only a job

in which they can make a living, but together with the other unions, have sponsored citizenship, free school books, Social Security, unemployment insurance, aid to the needy and numbers of agencies, and laws for the benefit of all—even you who are not in any union or any organization which tries to build a community instead of just live off of it.

Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, you should be willing to say: "Here, for what I now earn as a carpenter, I owe the union more than \$50." And after you are a member, stay a member. Back during the depression the Carpenters' Union paid the dues of its non-working members to keep their membership in good order. And as a member you have a representative to handle many of the jams you get into, and if you get sick they'll look after you. In fact, they have a wonderful Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.—about as fine a home as any hotel in Georgia, or Florida, too, for that matter, for the benefit of the carpenters!

And then after four years as a carpenter, you don't have to "run again," you don't have to pay another hundred and fifty for entrance fee, nor another 75 per cent, you just pay monthly dues which are regulated by a vote, and you have a vote, and a voice in the affairs, just exactly as you have in the government, both locally and nationally.

If you are a carpenter, considering what you get and what has been built toward the advancement of your profession by the Carpenters' Union, you owe the Carpenters' Union more than \$50, whether you join or not!

To even want to work on a carpentry job which has been made into a real job by the union, you should be ashamed not to contribute toward the future of that profession for what you actually enjoy in the present. And were it not for the Carpenters' Union, it would not be there for you to enjoy at all.

The carpenters, together with other allied organizations and many civic and business organizations, have made America what it is today—the country with the highest standard of living in the world.

The workers make more money, they spend more money, and "Mr. Gotrox" keeps getting more rocks because the workers have got it to spend, and do spend it. Therefore, everybody enjoys the advantages which are being built up.

The late and lamented "Free Carpenters' Union" bit the hand that fed them, and although they should reap the woes and misery they invite upon themselves, it would be a calamity to permit them to tear down all that has been built into that American industry today, and it will not be permitted.

That's how the Cabbies feel about it!

"Painless" Taxes and Your Weekly Pay

There are two kinds of taxes. One is taxes which you are very much aware of: property, personal, poll, auto, etc.

The other is the "painless" kind, a tax hidden in the cost of your daily purchases and for that reason referred to as hidden or invisible taxes because one is not aware that he is paying the tax since it is included on the price tags of the merchandise purchased.

A recent survey of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company shows hidden taxation as it bears on the men who work for wages.

A person with a wife and two children who earns \$80 a month, or \$18 weekly, pays \$10.20 a month in hidden taxes. Those making \$150 a month, pay \$20.22 invisible taxes and those in the \$200 a month income bracket contribute \$26.23 monthly in "painless" taxes.

President and Defense Leaders Deny
 Strikes are Slowing Up Production

Labor's Cooperation Lauded

THE protagonists of Hitlerism in the United States who see the defense program as an opportunity for enslaving labor and destroying its protective rights recently received three lusty wallops on the jaw. Unfortunately the blows will likely not prove of such etherial force as to quiet labor's would-be saboteurs once and for all so that labor's leaders can devote full time to the defense emergency instead of continuously fighting those who ever lurk to plunge a knife into the back of collective bargaining rights.

The first of the three potent jolts at labor's enemies was in the form of a report from the National Defense Advisory Commission, highly commending the "remarkable record" of cooperation shown by labor and branding recent propaganda for the lie it is that workers are seriously delaying defense production by strikes.

Second in recent developments supporting labor was a warning from the War Department, through Under-Secretary Robert P. Patterson, against legislation curbing workers' rights. Patterson appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and denied the claims of labor-baiting Congressmen that strikes have caused dangerous delay in the defense program.

The third was a strong denunciation by President Roosevelt of newspapers that have published highly "exaggerated" stories about "labor troubles." Public fears are being needlessly aroused by these strike stories, the President declared at a press conference.

Actually, work stoppages due to strikes have affected only one-fourth of 1 per cent of defense production and there is absolutely no cause for alarm, he said.

The Defense Commission's report lauding the support given by organized workers to America's preparedness drive bore the significant title, "Labor Speeds Defense."

It showed that, contrary to scare headlines appearing in the press, strikes *declined* 47 per cent during the first six months of the defense program, despite a huge increase in employment and industrial activity.

In the past year walkouts caused a loss of only two hours per year per worker—or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total working time. That was less than one-fourth of the loss due to industrial accidents on the job, the report disclosed.

As an example of this, the report pointed out that when the government chose a spot near Corpus Christi, Texas, for the construction of an air training center, unions sent 9,000 workers to this "isolated part of Texas" and these are now "transforming a wilderness into the most modern naval air training station." The government could not have obtained even a fraction of the men required from the immediate vicinity.

These workers have also, without complaint, consented to live "under the most primitive housing conditions" at the project—"in tents, trailer camps, shacks and barns," all for the sake of speeding defense.

Many other instances of labor's cooperation are contained in the report, which concluded by pointing out this voluntary support will help

the "free and independent people of America" to "out-think, out-produce and out-live any system of totalitarian slavery."

Further evidence of the backing being given by labor to defense came to light at a House Judiciary Committee hearing. The committee had called Under-Secretary of War Patterson, expecting to get from him ammunition for attacks on labor and arguments for a batch of bills now before the committee—all designed to straitjacket unions.

Patterson gave the committee mighty little comfort. While he did list many strikes that have occurred, he explained that "they did not loom large." At one point, he said that "120,000 man-days" were lost because of strikes in the last week of February.

That sounded alarming, but Congressman Thomas H. Eliot, from Massachusetts, asked him how that compared with total time worked in defense plants for the week.

"Oh, it's very small, not more than a fraction of 1 per cent," Patterson said.

Some committee reactionaries tried to get Patterson to commit himself to repressive legislation, but he flatly opposed anything of that nature.

As in past hearings, Congressman Sam Hobbs of Alabama led in putting questions designed to "smear" labor. One of his first inquiries was whether strikes had caused an increase in costs to the government on the building of cantonments and other projects.

"I don't know of any such increase," Patterson replied.

Hobbs and other Congressmen kept grilling Patterson in an effort to induce him to say wage boosts obtained by labor had resulted in extra fees being paid to contractors. Patterson declared nothing of the kind had occurred.

His answers visibly flabbergasted the Congressmen. "But the newspapers have reported that costs have gone skyhigh," several of them protested.

Patterson agreed that expenditures on government defense projects have greatly exceeded estimates, but he said this was not due to strikes or wage increases.

"This is a remarkable record," the commission report regarding labor continued "It is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the period it covers has witnessed a great rise in business activity, a quickening of the entire industrial process, a vast expansion of employment, together with an increase in the stress and strains which always go with adjustments to new conditions and new personnel."

In the entire past century, no period of rising industrial activity has produced so fine a record of labor peace, the commission declared.

"Chief credit for the downward trend of strikes," the report emphasized, "should go to the patriotism of organized labor and its leaders and to that vast majority of responsible industrialists who have accepted the orderly processes of collective bargaining."

This showing could not have been achieved, the report added, were it not for the fact that collective agreements now exist in the great basic industries, vital to defense.

Great credit for this accomplishment, the commission said further, should go to the "statesmenlike stand" taken by the 16 members of the Labor Policy Advisory Committee.

"All members of the committee have cooperated in a manner which demonstrates that, insofar as the defense program is concerned, labor in

this country is united in its devotion to the common cause," the report made it clear.

That is only part of labor's significant contribution, the commission let it be known. Unions, particularly the building trades, have done a marvelous job in providing thousands of skilled men needed in defense projects—and have sent them half way across the country, at their own expense, so that Uncle Sam could have all the manpower necessary to complete defense undertakings on time.

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Survey Reveals Experienced Unions Have Record of Peaceful Mediation

Forced Arbitration Unsuccessful

INDUSTRIAL peace is most often found in unionized industries with a long background of experience in collective bargaining, it is declared by the Twentieth Century Fund of New York after a careful survey of conditions throughout the United States.

The survey was conducted in an effort to determine a practical plan for labor relations, and the report took a strong stand against compulsory arbitration as a solution—a practice demanded from many sources, but which the fund eliminates by stating that few of its advocates understand exactly the difficulties of "so drastic an innovation."

Canada and Australia, the research staff discovered, have a practical background of experience in this matter. During the times when the two countries have had compulsory arbitration laws in effect the number of strikes actually increased. Great Britain, attempting to make strikes and lockouts illegal during the first World War, likewise learned her lesson, and although during the current struggle strikes and lockouts are not in order, this policy was imposed by joint action of both labor and industry, and is not a clamp on labor, since it contains no provisions against the strikers.

The report also stated that the question of union recognition was of prime importance in these industries, since that issue is more likely to cause strikes in defense industries than matters of wages and hours.

Agreeing that a thorough experienced background in collective bargaining through union recognition is a good safeguard against labor disturbances, the survey noted that in England "the regular machinery of collective bargaining has proven able to adjust disputes even in a severe emergency, and relatively few strikes have occurred" since the outbreak of the war.

Therefore, the survey suggests, if practical experienced unions are capable of handling their own mediation problems by sane discussion, instead of by compulsory arbitration, that is the logical way in which to conduct the settlement of strikes.

Recognition of the union is the prime problem in latter day strikes, the survey of the research staff declares.

"A union will usually compromise on questions of wages or working conditions. But it cannot compromise on the issues of union recognition without sacrificing its existence."

In no democratic country, the survey states further, has it ever been proven possible to prevent strikes by legislative regimentation of labor, and this country must find a more practical solution through cooperation if defense industries and labor are to be protected during the present emergency.

One of Dictator Joseph Stalin's Agents
Tells All in Book, "Out of the Night"

Lowdown on Nazis and Reds

By KARL BAARSLAG

General Chairman, Marine Division, Commercial Telegraphers Union

THE TREACHEROUS, slimy character of Communism and Communist operatives has been known to the American labor movement for a long time.

Some years back the Kremlin decided that it was going to capture the trade unions of the United States, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. What happened is history.

The cunning, vicious methods which the Communists used in their campaign to seize A. F. of L. organizations failed utterly to turn the trick. Alert, intelligent and wholeheartedly devoted to the tenets of democracy, the patriotic American wage-earners in the A. F. of L. organizations repulsed the verminous agents of Joseph Stalin, the blood-stained, ruthless boss of the Comintern.

The experiences of the American labor movement with the Communists have given workers in this country a fairly good line on the immorality of Communism. But now there has appeared a book which dissects and lays bare this sordid underworld of the Reds as this job has never been done before.

The book is "Out of the Night" and the author calls himself Jan Valtin. It tells a story to make the reader's blood run cold.

Seldom is it given to anyone to live as excitingly and as dangerously as this German sailor who sold his body and soul to the Third International because he thought he was working for a better and happier world, only to have his life crushed and broken.

Valtin was no cocktail party convert to the cause of Bolshevism. His father was one of the famous Red mutineers who ripped down the Kaiser's flag on the Imperial High Seas Fleet in the dramatic days preceding the collapse of the German Empire. As a mere boy he was a bicycle courier for the Spartakus Jugend during the bloody uprisings and street fighting which followed the armistice.

Later he fled to sea. He became an international courier (we still have a lot of them in the American merchant marine), smuggling Communist propaganda to our West Coast, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and other places. He finally graduated into a full-fledged party functionary and organizer in maritime circles, an important spider in the far-flung net of Comintern intrigue and conspiracy.

Familiar old names flash across Valtin's pages—Albert Walter, Hamburg master-mind of Stalin's world-wide network of Red maritime unions; James Ford, Negro ex-postal clerk from Chicago and perennial Vice-Presidential candidate on the communist ticket; George Mink, Philadelphia taxi driver who became a particularly sinister OGPU agent and international hatchetman in Spain, Denmark, Germany and other countries; Thomas Ray, chief wrecker of the International Seamen's Union and now chief commissar of the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union.

Wrecking unions is no recent American accomplishment of the Comintern; Valtin shows us how he wrecked the powerful Swedish Seamen's

Union by the use of the very same tactics we have all become familiar with in this country.

Unlike most confessing and contrite Communists who have belatedly seen the errors of their ways and who tone down or gloss over their own roles in many a dirty deal, Valtin does not spare himself or attempt to hide the sinister and unscrupulous activities he carried on for the great glory of the Comintern.

His expose of the now well-known "united front from below" tactic is a masterpiece and should be carefully studied.

"Stalin's power on the seven seas had developed by 1932 into a vast maze of imposing facades and underground passages," Valtin writes. "This far-flung dominion waged propaganda campaigns, maintained numerous smuggling rings, ran schools for agitators and wreckers, initiated mass strikes, organized mass sabotage, instigated naval mutinies, engaged in various forms of espionage, carried out assassinations, employed crews of expert kidnapers and operated prison ships disguised as merchantmen.

"Control of the marine industries of all capitalist countries was always regarded in Moscow as of foremost strategic importance. To be able to paralyze at will international ocean and river traffic was deemed vital to the defense of the Soviet Union."

I was howled down by the Communist "fraction" in control of the American Radio Telegraphists Association when I charged in 1934 that the Marine Workers Industrial Union of Roy Hudson was a simon-pure Communist fake. Valtin admits that he forwarded Moscow's subsidies from Hamburg to New York from 1930 to 1933.

Valtin names both George Mink and "Horseface" Hudson as recipients of these Soviet funds "for the *Marine Workers' Voice*, for the maintenance of international clubs, for wages of organizers, for the support of a special Communist group in the Panama Canal Zone, and for the Communist activities in the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard."

Valtin relates the whole ghastly story of Hitler's bloody rise to power. I lived in Germany for several months in 1931, 1932 and 1933 and I can vouch for the factual accuracy of Valtin's account.

"Out of the Night" should be compulsory reading for every labor man in the United States, for every liberal and for every public figure.

It is a *most* enlightening book.

Craft Books, Written By Brother Stoddard, Are Available in Sets at Cheaper Rates

Any member wanting the craft books of Brother D. L. Stoddard, a member of Local Union 60, Indianapolis, on craft problems, such as "The Steel Square Pocket-book," "The Steel Square Folder," "How to Read Plans," "How to Build," etc., will be furnished with same at a cheaper rate provided he writes to Brother Stoddard and tells him what books are desired. This, however, does not apply to individual copies of books. For the complete set of ten books a cheaper rate is available. Address D. L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 174, Indianapolis, Ind. (Send stamp for reply.)

Minor, Noted Cartoonist, New Communist Leader

Robert Minor, a noted cartoonist, has been chosen head of the Communist party, succeeding Earl R. Browder, who shortly will enter prison to serve a four-year term for passport frauds.

**Can Low-Wage Earners Form Cooperative
To Obtain Low-Cost Medical Treatment?**

Medical Association on Trial

CAN wage earners and small-salaried people form cooperative associations to obtain low-cost medical service for themselves and their families? That question will be answered by the outcome of a trial in a Federal court in Washington.

The Department of Justice is prosecuting the "organized doctors" of America and the nation's capital on charges that they violated the anti-trust laws by conspiring to "crush and destroy" the Group Health Association, a cooperative organization of about 2,500 government employees whose incomes are less than \$2,000 a year.

Those on trial are the American Medical Association, composed of 108,000 physicians and surgeons throughout the country, its Washington branch—the District of Columbia Medical Society—two other branches of the so-called "Doctors' Trust," and 20 high officials of these medical organizations.

They are charged with using boycotts, threats and other methods to kill the Group Health Association by making it impossible for its members to get medical or hospital service.

Group Health was formed several years ago in Washington by government employees who found doctors' bills beyond their means. Each member pays a modest monthly fee to the association. The money thus raised is used to employ doctors on a full-time basis.

Instead of calling a doctor only after illness strikes, the members and their families obtain regular physical examinations from the association's doctors, thus preventing much unnecessary sickness. If any member of a family does become ill, the cost of medical service is paid from the association's fund.

Thus it is a "health insurance" plan, spreading the cost over a large group of families, so that no one of them will be crushed by doctor's bills if hit by long and serious illness.

Lawyers for the organized doctors tried to convince the jury that this group health arrangement is something "radical" or "socialistic," but a heavy blow at the argument was struck by the first government witness, Dr. Hugh Cabot.

The lawyers could not call Cabot a "Red" or "medical theorist," because he is one of the most distinguished surgeons in America and a member of the aristocratic Massachusetts family named in the old poem which says that, in Boston:

"The Lowells speak only to Cabots, and the Cabots speak only to God."

Cabot told the jury why he thinks cooperative associations like Group Health are needed.

"Everyone in the low income groups lives in dread of serious illness or accident," he said, "because it is likely to undermine their economic security.

"The cost of medical care has increased enormously, until it is difficult to pay for adequate medical care. A person of average income faced with serious illness in his family has three choices:

"He can get himself in debt. He can content himself with less medical care than he needs. Or he can take charity."

The only way a person of average income, let alone low income, can solve this problem, Cabot said, is by joining such an association as Group Health. Moreover, members of such a cooperative get better as well as cheaper medical service, because they get it from a group of physicians and specialists, instead of a single doctor.

Doctors themselves benefit by such group practice, Cabot added, because they learn from each other and from the group's medical laboratory scientists and thus keep up to date.

**While we're Assailing Hitler Let's Rid
Our Own Backyard of Home-Grown Tyrants**

Public Office Tyranny

THIS is the story of a little tin Hitler, Mussolini, or Stalin. If you had read that it had happened in Germany, Italy or Russia, you would not have been greatly surprised, but to think that it could and did recently happen in the United States!

Ralph Millett, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers tells the story, which is a matter of record; the story of a tyrant in the role of a county dogcatcher, a dog and a dog license and a mother sent to jail over the lack of a dollar. This story makes your blood boil. If it doesn't, you're not an American.

Let Mr. Millett tell it his way:

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One doesn't have to be a king to be a tyrant. One doesn't have to have millions to cry out, "The public be damned!"

All he has to do is crowd his britches against the cushion of some official chair and proceed to tell the people who pay his salary to go jump in the river.

He doesn't even have to have a high office in order to indulge in high-handed practices.

A dog catcher or a justice of the peace can commit acts that will shock the sensibilities and arouse the indignation of folks hundred of miles away.

On an Ohio farm live Mrs. Mike Korunych, her husband and their 13-year-old daughter. The Korunychs have five sons—one with the Y. M. C. A. in Cleveland and four in the U. S. military service all the way from Paris Island to Hawaii.

When Mike Jr. went to Hawaii with the Marines he left a puppy at home and asked his mother to take care of it.

The dog license was due Jan. 20. Ten days later Mrs. K. sent a dollar to County Auditor E. E. Taylor for the license. The auditor kept the dollar and notified Mrs. K. that "according to law a penalty of \$1 is attached to the license fee after Jan. 20."

Mrs. K. sat down and somewhat laboriously penned this letter:

"Dear Sir: I am sorry, sir, didn't send the money on time because my money grows so slow on the farm. My man don't work anywhere. I ship

two cans of cream a month and our check came late and that is the reason I sent the money late."

County Dog Catcher James Neitzelt then dispatched the following to Mrs. K.:

"Dear Sir: My department received a very smart answer to their letter about your money growing on your farm. Now just to say if want to keep a dog, buy your license and you owe another dollar or you can pay more to a justice of the peace. So send at once. This must be in by the 18th of the month."

But before the 18th arrived Mrs. K. had been arrested and had served four days and nights behind jail bars.

She had been taken before Justice Cornelius Phillips at Fairpoint and fined \$5 and costs—a total of \$14.70.

When the agents of the little tyrants came for Mrs. K. her husband was feeding his cattle. He didn't know that his wife had been taken to jail until neighbors told him.

"It was awful being locked up in jail. The jail people treated me all right but it was the thought of being behind the bars. Friday night the fire siren went off and I didn't know whether or not I was going to be burned up. I fainted. When I came to one of the other women prisoners told me the fire was at Maynard.

"Another night one of the women (an epileptic) had a spell. I almost fainted again. Every time I would think of my boys away in the Army and what they would think of me I would get sick. I can't seem to stand so much as I used to."

While she was in jail Mrs. K.'s condition was such that two doctors attended her.

How much is a dollar?

Just the difference between home and jail—when the tyrants get their grip on you.

While we're voicing our defiance of Hitler et al, maybe we should pause a moment—

Pause and take time to deliver a well placed kick in the seats of the pants of a few home-grown tyrants.

Wants Labor Day Pushed Back a Week, This Year

An Atlantic City advertising man has petitioned President Roosevelt to proclaim the observance of Labor Day a week later this year as an aid to Summer resort business throughout the country.

He pointed out that this year Labor Day would fall on September 1, several days earlier than usual, and that this would deprive resort merchants and hotel men of "one of the best week-ends of their season."

Industrial Child Labor Shows Big Decline

Child labor in industry was reduced 75 per cent between 1937 and 1939, and decreased still further in 1940, as a result of the minimum wage standards in the Federal Wage-Hour Act and the child labor laws of many states, it is reported by Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

"A darker side of the picture," said Miss Lenroot, is the fact that these laws do not protect children "on industrialized farms, where too many young children are employed in factory-like repetitive processes, for long hours at low wages."

What They Say

"I disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it," Voltaire.

A returning American reports, according to the United Press, that German officers in Paris had told him they "would be in England by June and in New York shortly after that."

"They told us," Edwin K. Thorn of Oshkosh, Wis., reports, "that 'you Americans will be sold out.'"

Mr. Thorn, past commander of the Paris post of the American Legion, and his French wife were among 185 passengers aboard the American Export Liner Exeter when it docked at Jersey City recently.

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Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore Airplane Manufacturer, thinks that the time has come to introduce conscript labor laws in the United States. He also thinks that the six-day week "is by all means necessary." Testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Washington, January 14, 1941, Martin said that industry should be drafted to settle the question of "who is going to make what" while labor should be drafted in its own interests to "prevent labor organizations from taking a bigger bite out of what they believe is a bigger and better melon." On June, 1940, the Glen L. Martin Company reported a backlog of unfinished orders in excess of \$110,000,000, the exact amount being dependent "upon the extent the company decided to extend its production for the British Purchasing Commission." By January, 1941, the Martin Company also had on hand a U. S. Navy contract for \$106,000,000 and two army-air corps contracts for \$14,000,000 and \$99,000,000. . . . The Martin plant, Mr. Martin told the House Committee, does not have a union contract.

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W. Randolph Burgess, National City Bank of New York: Despite the present need for speed there are two good reasons for not rushing into a regimented economy. First, it is not the best way to win this struggle; compulsion is a weaker force than the enthusiastic efforts of a free people. Second, freedom too easily surrendered may be lost. The force we are combating is totalitarianism; let us not surrender to it in advance. . . . There are many in our midst who would like to turn this country into a socialistic state and would use this emergency for that purpose.

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Barron's Financial Weekly, (Wall Street organ). The full recognition of the deterioration that is going on will come only with the sudden and, in all probability, unexpected ending of the war, which is inevitable at some time. Without much warning the need for the employment of many millions on war work will cease to exist and the old problem of unemployment will reappear with redoubled intensity. Instead of 5 to 10 millions unemployed there may very well be 10 to 20 millions without work.

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A direct tax on working class incomes is now being discussed in Washington as a means of paying the huge sums of money being dumped into the defense program. The amount proposed is from 1 to 5 per cent on the dollar weekly. Thus, if such a proposal becomes the law of the

land, those making thirty dollars a week would have \$1.50 weekly deducted (5 per cent) from their pay envelopes. The proposal is receiving serious consideration in many high administration offices because it follows along the line of social security deductions and the machinery already is in operation to handle such a direct salary tax method.

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A word of mouth warning has been given to employes of General Electric against assuming any indebtedness they can't pay within the next two years. This warning is based on the belief that the present boom balloon is going to explode with a loud bang in that time and bring widespread unemployment and heavy salary cuts.

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Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is quoted in London dispatches as saying that A. F. of L. leaders told him on his recent visit to this country that they were ready to give up the right to strike "if the government will set up the proper machinery for the adjustment of disputes." Either Sir Walter was purposely misquoted in the London dispatches for propaganda purposes to influence labor in this country or he misunderstood what he was told here. American labor leaders will never relinquish the right to strike and have repeatedly declared their determination to fight any anti-strike proposals with every means.

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Members of Congress who usually are in close touch with the White House say that in the near future President Roosevelt will send a special message to Capitol Hill asking a flat \$30 a month Federal pension for persons over 60 years, regardless of other income. After boom spending is ended, the President is quoted as saying, the old-age pension system will be a "welcome cushion" to keep up the nation's purchasing power and assist in preventing a disastrous depression.

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Westbrook Pegler, testifying before the House Judiciary Committee investigating defense labor conditions—(asked if men employed in essential war industry should be deprived by legislation of their preferential status under the draft if they strike.) "No. I think there's a threat in it. It would abridge a worker's right to strike." (Asked if he believed in organized labor.) "Yes, I do." (Asked if he believed in the right to strike.) "That's right."

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America has plenty of workers for national defense now, but by the fall 1942 a shortage is likely to develop, says Twentieth Century Fund, a research organization. At the rate defense appropriations are increasing, the army of jobless will be absorbed in 1942, and it is expected, the survey forecasts that many women, as well as agricultural workers, will be drawn into the industrial labor market then.

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The War Department is getting out a new official song book, designed to help "maintain a high morale in the Army." It omits the celebrated "Mademoiselle From Armentiers," but will include, among some 60 others, the old favorite beginning with, "Oh, the minstrels sing of an English king—"

We won't be surprised to find that the War Department, being nothing if not pure-minded, has done a little revising and expurgating on the balance of that ballad.

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Senator O'Mahoney, chairman of the Monopoly Committee: About 35 per cent of all the dividends paid by American corporations go to only

25,000 individuals. It is estimated that between 60 and 70 per cent of the total goes to persons with incomes of \$50,000 or over. Thus it is that the profits of modern industry accumulate in the hands of a few persons, who, in turn, have not found a way to invest these profits in new enterprises.

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Lack of ships on which to transport American-built war planes to Great Britain is now the big worry of administration defense chieftains. It is estimated that pursuit planes and dive bombers are piling up on piers and docks at the rate of from 50 to 100 a month, waiting for vessels to carry them through the German U-boat blockade. The tied-up planes have short cruising range and are unable to fly to Britain under their own power.

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"The world is tired," announces Nicholas Murray Butler. This is one time we can agree, without reservations, with Mr. Butler.

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We hear a lot of talk these days about how Hitler could span 3,000 miles of Atlantic ocean and invade the United States but somehow or other these so-called fears of invasion don't tie in with fact that Germany has now been ten months trying to cross twenty-two miles of English channel separating the Nazi hordes from Great Britain.

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When the World War started our per capita national debt was \$12. When the war ended it was \$240.

Today, as we prepare to start financing one side of the current war, our per capita debt is \$341. When it is all over the figure will be—.

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Carnegie Institution observers report from Mt. Wilson, Cal., that life, as we know it, can't exist on Mars. There's not enough oxygen. So we can stop worrying about invasion from at least one direction.

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Dr. James Rowland, retiring president of Yale—American labor is just as patriotic as the employers and may be counted on 100 per cent to do its share in shouldering the common burden of national defense.

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Rosita Forbes, British Writer—America MUST remain sane and detached if she is to help us bring about a good and reasonable peace when the war is over.

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After A Study extending over three years, Cincinnati, Ohio, has discovered that 65 per cent of its pneumonia victims come from slum areas, although those areas contain only 25 per cent of the population. A somewhat similar survey in 19 other cities produced substantially the same results.

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Washington Merry-Go-Round (By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen): Despite the army's attempted crack-down on plane manufacturers to quit turning out commercial craft, it is now definitely confirmed that the British are still selling a few commercial planes to South America. This is viewed with mixed feelings in administration circles: embarrassment because Roosevelt has urged such speed in production for Britain, approval because of the confidence-in-Britain reaction which plane sales are bound to create in Latin America.

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The Dove of Peace is at present too coo-coo to coo.

**Labor Remembers Last War When Wages
Trailed Far Behind the Cost of Necessities**

Watch the Cost of Living!

MOST OF US remember the last war when living costs soared and wages followed lamely behind. Then food prices alone rose 25 per cent in a single year; and in three years living costs as a whole went up 46 per cent. Wages disappeared in rents, high costs of clothing, food and fuel. Many millions of families were reduced to the barest essentials.

Everyone wants to avoid such an experience in this war. It is not necessary, we are told by government authorities. American industry today is equipped to produce consumers' goods for our needs; our capacity is far greater than in the last war.

Despite this, however, ominous forecasts of rapidly increasing living costs are emanating from official sources.

Unfortunately, there are no indications that the administration plans drastic steps to prevent profiteering in food.

Butchers' bills are going to be larger and steaks will get smaller, according to marketing experts of the Department of Agriculture.

Wheat and other grains are at the highest price in two years and are expected to go higher.

This, of course, is good news for farmers, but it is wrinkling the brows of housewives who are paying 50 cents for a serving of pork chops they could buy last February for 32 cents.

The situation is considered of such gravity that a special interdepartmental committee has been named to take stock and learn whither the country is drifting.

Department of Agriculture economists insist the survey will show ample supplies of all major foods except meats and canned goods.

Incidentally, a scarcity of meat is the reason the War Department was able to arrange for "liberal" purchases of South American canned meat without provoking a storm of protest from members of Congress who represent cattle-raising constituencies.

Officials who are looking after the welfare of consumers contend the only thing that will save the housewife from steadily-increasing living costs will be to put the nation's machinery into high gear for the production of essential foodstuffs.

Unless foods of the right sort are produced in sufficient quantity to meet all consumer needs, prices will go up and up. If that happens, increased employment and higher wages will mean little or nothing to workers.

The American public is awake to the price danger. We are "price conscious," and there is a determined effort to prevent unjustifiable price increases.

This does not mean unions can go to sleep. Far from it. We must play our part. With government orders taxing many industries to capacity, the defense program could create too gladsome days for profiteers and speculators. We must safeguard our membership.

There are two things we can do.

First, union members can shop around to get the lowest price for the same quality of goods remembering, of course, to buy union label. Every

time anyone refuses to pay an unreasonable price, he helps to spike the speculator. Also, unions can report to the American Federation of Labor any price increases which seem unjustified. The Federation will then pass these reports on to the proper agencies for investigation.

Secondly—and this is vital—every union can see that its agreement has a reopening clause, providing that wages can be reopened. Then, if living costs go up, members won't have to wait a year to raise wages.

In spite of every effort to prevent price increases, a sharp rise in living costs is noticeable. Increased workers' buying power, large Army orders bring new demands for goods in many lines. Prices are likely to move gradually upward.

Unions can, however, help to prevent large increases. And we cannot afford to be caught napping if prices do rise.

Should prices go racing skyward as they did in World War days, the trade unions must see to it that the workers don't get it in the neck.

Autos Take Daily Average Toll of 100

Lives Throughout U. S., Survey Shows

"Care Today—Here Tomorrow"

NO SINGLE catastrophe in the United States last year approached the daily average of almost 100 lives lost in automobile accidents, according to a booklet entitled "Here Today—" just issued by The Travelers Insurance Company. The booklet is the eleventh in a series issued annually, and presents a comprehensive analysis of the facts about accidents in which 35,000 persons were killed and more than 1,500,000 others were injured in 1940.

"If fatalities make news," the booklet points out, "then the Nation's traffic death toll is the banner headline story 365 days of every year."

The title "Here Today—" naturally suggests that it will be "gone tomorrow" for those who continue to flout the traffic laws and the rules of safety. Then the familiar saying is changed to a new life-saving slogan: "Care Today—Here Tomorrow."

Highlights from the annual report, based on official reports from the 48 states, include the following interesting facts:

Exceeding the speed limit was responsible for 40 per cent of the fatalities and 26 per cent of the injuries in 1940.

Every third victim of a fatal traffic accident last year was a pedestrian.

More than 97 per cent of all drivers involved in accidents had a year or more of operating experience.

Almost 86 per cent of all fatal accidents occurred in clear weather and almost 78 per cent happened when the road surface was dry.

A composite picture of 1940's typical accident driver would show that he was an experienced, middle aged male and that he was driving a passenger car in good mechanical condition in clear weather during the early evening hours of a Saturday or a Sunday.

We see by the papers that one of the new battleships is to be named the Maine.

Hmm. That's what the President gets for appointing a Republican as Secretary of the Navy.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

How About Your Pledge, Mr. President?

The passage by the House and Senate of a bill drastically slashing the tax of concerns which are making immense profits out of preparations for defense is just about the most discouraging development of the present emergency.

The Public Treasury needs money, lots of it. The laboring class is already paying heavier taxes and has not seen the end, taxation that threatens to become just short of confiscatory.

President Roosevelt has given a solemn pledge that "this time" we will not raise a new crop of war millionaires.

But Congress, with the complete support of the President, reduces taxes of those who are coining fortunes out of their country's war effort.

Such a policy can't be defended.

Congress and particularly the President, should do two things and do them right away—hold down the cost of living and greatly increase taxes on war profits.

Tax lobbyists representing big industrialists are knee deep in Washington. They have the ear of many employed by the Treasury and enjoy wide influence over certain members of the House and Senate.

Now is the time for the President to make good on his promise that we will not raise a new crop of millionaires.

The people who shattered all precedent and re-elected him to a third term expect him to do this. President Roosevelt was not re-elected by those industrialists in Washington now seeking and getting special favors for financial profit.

The people are aware, as they have never been before, that the mounting deficit of the government due to the huge defense cost must be paid by the sweat of the workingman's brow. Proportionately labor will pay far more taxes than those who are making huge profits out of defense today.

We again remind the President that the people are looking to him to make good on his promise to spike the profiteer in this great national cause. If he needs help he has only to appeal to the people for support. If he chooses to ignore widespread profiteering on defense and rapidly soaring prices in the necessities of living, then he has abandoned the common people who re-elected him to a third term.

The Public will now anxiously await as to what the lease-lend act will bring; whether it will insure peace, as its proponents claimed or whether it will plunge the U. S. into war, as its opponents warned.

The Editor Passes On A Letter

The editor received a letter the other day and he hastens to pass it on after a few explanatory remarks regarding its origin.

The letter is from Brother Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent of Local 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y. It explains itself. Enclosed, however, were a couple of clippings regarding an issue in that city.

One of the clippings is from the editorial columns of the Daily Times of Mamaroneck.

That newspaper expresses surprise over the fact that labor would see fit to thank it for its fairness in presenting the facts of a labor controversy. Unfortunately labor is not always so fairly treated in the daily press, hence the expression of gratitude.

Everything the newspaper points out in its editorial regarding labor's right to fair treatment in the press is true, but labor's experience with the press has been mainly distortions, bias and deliberative misrepresentations of facts regarding labor's side of an issue.

Labor regrets that the policy of The Times regarding labor is not reflected in the attitudes of more publishers.

The editor is passing on Brother Tolve's letter and The Times' excellent editorial.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am writing in reference to the activities of our Local Union and all Unions in this district. We have formed a picket line that has been active since November 27, on the Clipper Homes. Since that time the only time I missed being on that picket line was while I was at the Convention in Lakeland, Florida. It has been a difficult job.

We, however, have been very fortunate in that our paper, "The Daily Times" of Mamaroneck, has been very fair, and have given us some very good writeups.

Fraternally,

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent,
Local 543.

LABOR AND THE PRESS (From The Mamaroneck, N. Y., Times)

Seldom do we receive a letter which gives us as much pleasure as one received a few days ago, bearing the signatures of Louis J. Tolve and Anthony Posillipo, business agents respectively of Local 543, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Local 48, Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons Union.

The letter was written for the purpose of expressing the appreciation of these organizations for the manner in which The Daily Times has been presenting the case of organized labor and Clipper Homes Corporation. The organizations thank this newspaper for what it terms "the fairness" with which the facts in this case have been given.

We are truly grateful for that letter but really organized labor is under no obligation to be grateful for the simple act we have performed. Organized labor has a right to expect fair and unprejudiced treatment at the hands of the press and when the press fails to accord it such treatment it proves unworthy of the freedom which is given it under our American system.

Organized labor is not always right. There are times when the press is forced to condemn some of its acts but there is never a time when the press is justified in denying it a fair hearing or when it has the right to present less than the true facts in all matters in which labor is interested.

When all is said and done, a large percentage of our real workers toil under the banner of organized labor. They compose an army of producers we should be proud of. That they have raised the standard of the American worker to a higher level than that ever attained by workers in any other part of the world has been as much for the benefit of the country as for the workers themselves. The press owes them friendship—not the friendship which will always agree with labor but a friendship that will never display prejudice against labor or seek to strike labor a blow below the belt. Labor should never be made the victim of half-told facts or misrepresentation. That is the attitude of *The Daily Times* toward labor and we are highly appreciative of the letter which comes from Mr. Tolve and Mr. Pisilipo. We want them to continue to feel that our columns are as open to organized labor as to any individual or group and that we are as much interested in the problems and difficulties of organized labor as we are in those of any other group.

The Lend-Lease Act

By thoroughly democratic procedure, after adequate debate by the elected representatives of the people, both House of Congress have passed the Lend-Lease Bill. The bill became law when President Roosevelt signed it March 18.

The Act grants tremendous and unprecedented powers to the President. The decision having been made, may the wisdom which is his as the out-growth of his great experience in international affairs guide him to the objective which he himself has so often declared—full aid to Britain, and the preservation of our peace.

It should not be now for those who oppose the grant of power to hold back their support of him, in the face of an accomplished fact. But rather to take him at his word, as expressed in the campaign and as re-expressed March 7—"the first purpose of our foreign policy is to keep our country out of war," and "I am glad to reiterate the assurance that the policy under which the measure would be operated would not be a war policy, but the contrary."

Unto the President has been given one of the most difficult tasks ever faced by a human being. No man ever needed public support more than he will in the days to come.

Such support however need not be blind. Congress has not abdicated and public opinion is not stilled by the terms of the act. Clauses in the law as finally worked out, having to do with the purse strings and the right of recall of authority by a majority vote of Congress, take care of that.

But until and if the President by his performance proves that he lacks the wisdom to do the job that is set before him, let there be no sniping.

We are entering a phase which reminds us of Lincoln's story about Blondin, the Niagara tightrope walker. "Would you," said Lincoln, "when certain death waited on one false step—would you cry out, 'Blondin, stoop a little more! Go a little faster! Slow up! Lean more to the north! Lean more to the south!'" or, as the story continues, would you hold your breath until Blondin had a fair chance to get across?

But that doesn't mean that, as the days and weeks and months move on, criticism which is really constructive should be withheld. We only emphasize that there is a difference between constructive criticism and back-seat driving.

Since the authority has been duly given him, the President is entitled, on the basis of his own performance, to the assumption that he knows how to perform until by his own acts he demonstrates himself to be unable. And may that never come to pass.—(*Indianapolis Times*).

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1941, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretaries, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

873 Cincinnati, Ohio.
874 Newport, R. I.
1415 Herkimer, N. Y.
1421 Marshfield, Wisc.
2287 New York, N. Y.
2911 Colville, Wash.
1475 Muskegon, Mich.
2912 Anacortes, Wash.
875 Panama City, Fla.
882 Louisville, Colo.
2913 Tennant, Calif.

2914 Smith River, Ore.
2915 Cottage Grove, Ore.
2916 Kinzua, Ore.
1487 Birmingham, Ala.
1614 Kane, Pa.
1427 New York, N. Y.
883 Worland, Wyo.
2917 Cottage Grove, Ore.
2860 Arlington, Wash.
1442 Chattanooga, Tenn.
2918 Palatka, Fla.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Ed J. O'Neil, secretary-treasurer of the Miami, Fla., District Council, writes that the Miami district has more than 400 brothers idle at this time and that the defense work is nearly finished. Work is scarce at this time each year in that district, he advises.

* * * * *

Tampa, Fla., Local 696, warns members that clearances are coming into that district every day and that 25 per cent of its men are now idle.

* * * * *

Local 792, of Rockford, Ill., wishes to inform members that the construction work on Camp Grant there is almost completed and work is very scarce, with many members of that Local idle.

* * * * *

Traveling Brothers are warned by the Seattle, Wash., District Council of Carpenters that it has several hundred carpenters unemployed at present. It also advises that many of the defense projects in that vicinity are nearing completion and new work is not sufficient to take up the slack.

Dr. Charles Stelzle, Friend of Labor, Dies

Dr. Charles Stelzle, a Presbyterian minister, who had written and lectured extensively on labor problems and had served as a public relations counselor, died in New York City, February 27, at the age of 72.

Born on New York's Lower East Side, Dr. Stelzle was educated in the public schools. From 1885 to 1893 he was a journeyman machinist, and later an instructor, at the plant of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturer of newspaper presses.

In addition to founding the New York City Labor Temple, Dr. Stelzle organized the national labor department of the Presbyterian Church. In 1918 he was director of publicity for the departments of labor and churches of the American Red Cross. He served as executive director of the Good Neighbor League from 1936 to 1939 and was New York City relief director in 1914 and 1915. For many years he was a feature and editorial writer for the labor press and had written many books on labor topics. He was instrumental in bringing about the observance of "Labor Sunday" in 1914.

Dr. Stelzle was a delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor from 1905 to 1915, and was field secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America from 1916 to 1918.

Union Label Flour on Market; Women Are Urged to Request Product to Boost Sales

Union Labor Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announces that the Ballard & Ballard Co. of 912 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky., has been granted the right to display the A. F. of L. union label on Obelisk Flour.

Housewives and especially members of Women's Auxiliaries of the A. F. of L., are urged to request this flour.

"There is nothing that will encourage fair manufacturers more than to have increased sales immediately after they have signed a union label agreement," the department points out.

24-Hour Construction Inside World's Biggest Box

By building inside the world's biggest box, the Ford Motor Co., has been able to get continuous construction of its giant airplane engine factory at Dearborn, Mich. The factory is covered with a box made of acres of composition board and tar paper. Building has gone on 24 hours a day, regardless of weather or darkness. The box shelter plan was first used in Russia, for construction during the severe Russian winters.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Joseph Ainey, of Local Union 134, Montreal, and Widely Known in Canadian Labor Movement, Dies

Mr. Frank Duffy,
General Secretary:

Kindly publish the enclosed in our monthly journal, The Carpenter.

Thanking you, with kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Edouard Larose, Financial Secretary, Local 134.

* * *

The Dominion of Canada, the province of Quebec and Montreal in particular, mourn the loss of one of its outstanding members, Brother Joseph Ainey, who was a charter member of Local 134, Montreal. He joined the Brotherhood October 4, 1887, and was a member in good standing from that date, until his death January 29, 1941.

In his 54 years of service to the Brotherhood he held many offices. For years he was an officer of Local 134. Founder and secretary of the Montreal District Council, while in this office, he organized the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters. He also assisted in organizing the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal.

Brother Ainey was a member of the General Executive Board, 7th District, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the early 90's and many times was delegate to conventions all over the Dominion and United States, establishing such a record for reliability and honesty in fulfilling whatever task was assigned to him, that his fellow-men were constantly looking to him for guidance and advice in all matters of responsibility.

He was a controller of the city of Montreal from 1910-1918, after which the Quebec Provincial Government, recognizing his outstanding capacity, appointed him superintendent of the provincial employment office. He held that position until shortly before his death. In 1939, ill-health forced him to retire from active duty, but he remained in contact with his department until the end.

The labor movement as we know it in this province and Dominion was founded and developed largely through Brother Ainey's efforts. He was a thorough union man, a friend in need. His whole life was spent in the service of his fellow-men.

Local 134 and the whole labor movement mourns him as a friend and brother in the fullest sense of the words.

To his wife and family, we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. They can be proud of his achievements. His memory will survive as long as the movement to which he has so largely contributed remains.

BROTHER EPHRIHAM LAHUE, LOCAL 99, COHOES, N. Y.

Brother Ephriham Lahue, president of Local Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., died January 6, 1941. He had held membership in the Brotherhood since 1910, when he was initiated into Local 99. He was born October 7, 1879.

Brother Theodore Goodenough, Local 488, New York, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 488, New York City, mourns the loss of one of its oldest members, Brother Theodore Goodenough, who died February 9 at the age of 89 years and eleven months.

Brother Goodenough was born in New York City, April 15, 1851. At the age of 21 he joined the New York police department and was stationed with the mounted police serving the outlying parts of the city. After 21 years' service with the police force, he retired in 1893 and on February 25, 1896, joined old Local Union 478, Bronx, where he held continuous membership. At the consolidations of the Locals in New York City in 1916 he became a member of new Local 488, a record of forty-five years' membership in the Brotherhood. He was never in arrears and was a steady attendant at all meetings until his health failed in recent years.

Fraternally,

H. P. Eilert, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Brother Laurence Anderson, Local 950, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The late Brother Lawrence Anderson of Local Union 950 was born March 19, 1870. He was a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-seven consecutive years, joining at the age of 33. He joined Local 1639 of Brooklyn, N. Y., September 14, 1903, and was a member of that Local until March, 1917, when he was admitted to Local Union 950 on clearance card.

Brother Anderson became ill on October 14, 1940, on his way home from work. He died January 20, 1941.

Fraternally,

Jos. H. Schmitt, Secretary.

CINCINNATI LOCAL MOURNS LOSS OF THREE VETERANS

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the deaths of three brothers from Local 224, Cincinnati.

Brother Joe Rouse, age 82, was one of the oldest members in this district. He helped organize the carpenters in this city in 1882. He was a hard worker and attended meetings regularly until his eyes failed.

Brother Albert Hafertepen, age 71, was initiated in 1899.

Brother John Pfrien, age 76, was initiated in 1890.

Fraternally,

Carl Poppe, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

(Editor's Note—The above is reprinted to correct an error when it appeared in the February issue. The Local number should have been 224, instead of Local 324, as it appeared in the February issue.)

BROTHER E. H. PEEL, LOCAL 1659, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with regret that we write of the death of Brother E. H. Peel, an old and active member of Local 1659, Bartlesville, Okla. At the time of his death Brother Peel was financial secretary of this Local. He also was delegate to the Central Trades Council and Building Trades Council.

Fraternally,

C. A. Davidson, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER PETER HORNNES, LOCAL UNION 1464, MANKATO, MINN.

Brother Peter Hornnes, charter member of Local 2117, Mankato, Minn., installed in 1919, which later became Local 1464 through reorganization, died February 27. He had held continuous membership in the Brotherhood since 1919 and was vice-president of Local 1464 at the time of his death.

Brother Fred Due, Local 91, Racine, Wisconsin

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local, 91, of Racine, Wisc., has draped its charter this month in mourning for the death of Brother Fred Due, age 86, a charter member and organizer of this Local.

Brother Due had been active in Local affairs since it was organized December 26, 1896.

Fraternally,

Oscar Scheel, Recording Secretary.

Brother John Zack, Local Union 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local Union 1204 of Brooklyn, N. Y., are sad to report the death of Brother John Zack, conductor of the Local, who died January 30, 1941. He was one of our most loyal members. He was initiated into the Brotherhood July 16, 1924, and remained a staunch union member until his death. He seldom missed a meeting and was well liked by everyone.

Fraternally,

Jacob Popkewitz, Recording Secretary.

Brother John P. Jenks, Local 1260, Iowa City, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the death of Brother John P. Jenks, of Local 1260, Iowa City Iowa, who died February 18, 1941, after a lingering illness of eighteen months.

Brother Jenks was formerly business agent of this Local and then served as recording secretary for a number of years until forced to give up office because of illness.

He was a staunch worker for the cause of labor. He was in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death and was initiated into the Brotherhood in 1914.

Fraternally,

R. A. A. Drews, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER LEO G. AUER, LOCAL 930, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that we inform the Brotherhood of the death of Brother Leo G. Auer, of Local 930, St. Cloud, Minn., one of our loyal members.

He was born at Albany, Minn., in 1889. Brother Auer joined the Brotherhood in 1918 and was recording secretary from 1925 until his death.

We all feel keenly the loss of this faithful member.

Fraternally,

Peter L. Gardner, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER JOSE McFARLAND, member of Local Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va. Initiated into Brotherhood October 11, 1897; died February 3, 1941.

BROTHER GEORGE E. RUSSELL, member of Local Union 1191, Chelsea, Mass. Died February 24, 1941.

BROTHER P. W. SWENSON, member of Local Union 1984, Magna, Utah. Born November 19, 1872; initiated into Brotherhood February 17, 1919; died September 10, 1940.

BROTHER THOMAS WATKINS, member of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BROTHER AUGUST YOUNGREEN, member of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**TAKE A TIP
FROM UNCLE SAM!**



GYPLAP USED IN 7 OF 10 NEW ARMY CAMPS

● Army engineers were faced with the problem of housing a million men, quickly and adequately. Gyplap T & G Sheathing was used on better than 7 out of 10 camp projects. It meets all requirements better than any other sheathing material.

WHY GYPLAP T & G SHEATHING? Army engineers wanted camp buildings—mess halls, hospitals, recreation centers, storage warehouses—to be strong and sturdy; to be fire-resistant; to stand up under the rigors of ever-changing climate; and—this was most important—to be erected quickly.

Gyplap T & G Sheathing was the ideal material. It had these features to offer:

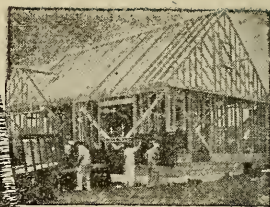
1. Speedy, economical application.
2. One uniform grade and quality; on thousands of FHA approved homes.
3. Low Cost.
4. Time-tested in quality residences since 1925.
5. Fireproof.
6. Great rigidity and bracing strength.
7. No warp, buckle or shrink; inert material.
8. Tongue and groove edges make a solid barrier against wind and dust.

YOU CAN TAKE A TIP FROM UNCLE SAM

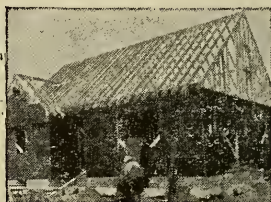
Follow the lead of United States army engineers. They want and get quality materials and good construction. Their use of Gyplap T & G Sheathing is proof of its superior qualities.

Use it on your next job. It has the features sheathing ought to have. It cuts application time and costs—helps you realize bigger profits.

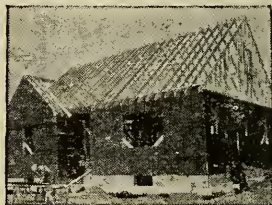
Gyplap T & G Sheathing is a product of USG research, which for 40 years has been making better, safer building materials. See your USG dealer or write to United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.



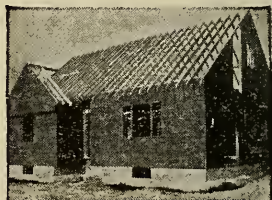
Gyplap helped Leo Roughgarden, New Jersey builder, to cut sheathing application time and costs on this job. Gyplap was delivered at 1:00 P. M.



By 2:00 P. M. Gyplap Sheathing was applied to the front of the house and work was started on the back framework.



At 2:30 P. M. the front of the house was finished and Gyplap Sheathing, applied to the back, was being trimmed.



Speed! The job completed in exactly two hours—by 3:00 P. M. Gyplap Sheathing covers all walls—ready for any siding.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois



... where research develops better, safer building materials

Better Homes & Garden Magazine Offers
Free Sales Kit, "Ideas That Sell Homes"

Opportunity for Contractors

TO help operative builders, contractors and building material dealers plan their 1941 merchandising activities, "Better Homes & Gardens" magazine has just issued a portfolio of sales helps called, "Ideas That Sell Homes." The portfolio, contains thirty-seven booklets and other advertising helps, is being given, free of charge, to builders and building material dealers.

Contents of the portfolio, include many of the service booklets popularized by "Better Homes & Gardens." In it will be found the famous Bildcost book of 70 home plans. A feature is a booklet called "50 Suggestions for Making a Demonstration House Pay Dividends." It is the feeling of the publisher that this booklet is most complete treatise on this subject ever issued. Also included is the famous "How to Buy a Better Home" booklet.

In addition, the builder will find complete suggestions for an inexpensive direct mail advertising campaign as well as a newspaper campaign.

Also included are suggestions for job signs for both the exterior and interior of newly-built homes. Booklets on interior decorating and landscaping the home grounds are a part of the portfolio.

The entire plan is predicated on use by the builder of nationally advertised materials to make his houses sell faster and at a greater profit.

Says Peter Ainsworth, advertising manager of Better Homes & Gardens: "A check-up late in 1940 revealed that many operative builders were using Bildcost plans in their operations. From these men came the suggestion that we give them a complete merchandising service. 'Ideas That Sell Homes' is the result.

"Certainly 1941 looks like the biggest home building year in a decade. Everything that we can do to make it so is going to be done. Our feeling is that today's operative builder, providing as he does a 'one-stop-service' to prospective home buyers, is one of the most important figures in America in helping it acquire well-planned and well-constructed homes. As his activities have expanded, he has become more and more a 'home-counselor' and as such a mighty important factor in the scheme of distribution for every manufacturer and dealer who has a product to sell either for the construction or the equipping of a new home.

"We are happy to make 'Ideas That Sell Homes' available to America's home-building contractors—and to the men who sell the materials for these homes for their use as a reference manual. They can use it to help their customers do a better merchandising job. Surely it provides a means of tying-in their activities with the national advertising of many of America's best known manufacturers of building products."

Natives of Anglo, Portuguese, West Africa, wrap their food supply in grass, bind it securely and attach it to the top of a pole in order to protect it from pigs and fowls.

Correspondence

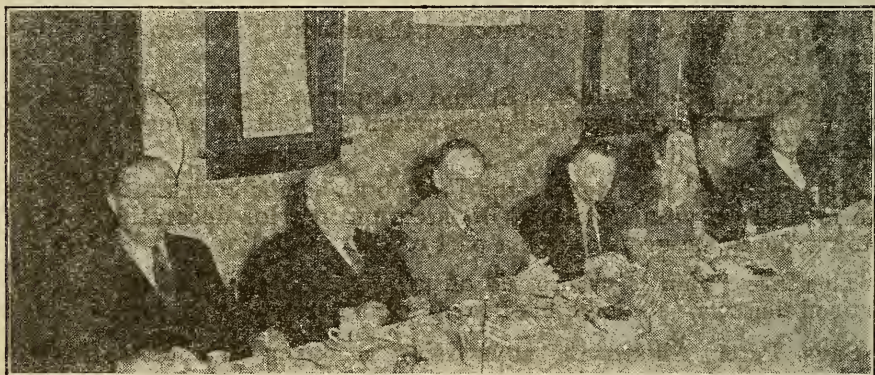


This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Montana Convention Largest Ever Held By State Council

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters was held in Eagles Hall in Helena, February 3, 4 and 5. Mayor John J. Haytin of Helena formally opened the convention with an address of welcome.

The convention was said to be the largest ever held by the State Council of Carpenters, with delegates and auxiliary members being in attendance from Missoula, Anaconda, Kalispell, Butte, Great Falls, Bozeman, Havre, Livingston, Glasgow, Deer Lodge, Miles City, Glendive, Shelby, Thompson Falls and Boulder.



SPEAKERS TABLE, left to right: Sid Hansen, general representative of the Brotherhood; Jimmy Graham, President, Montana State Federation of Labor; Governor Sam C. Lord, of Montana; George Yeager, President, Montana State Council of Carpenters; Mrs. George Yeager, President, Ladies' Auxiliary of Great Falls; P. S. Writer, President, Washington State Council of Carpenters; Charles Crone, Executive Secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters.

An open forum discussion placed the national defense issue before the assembly. The benefits of government plants for the making and storage of munitions were outlined by the voluntary speakers. It was pointed out many Montana craftsmen are leaving the state for government jobs elsewhere.

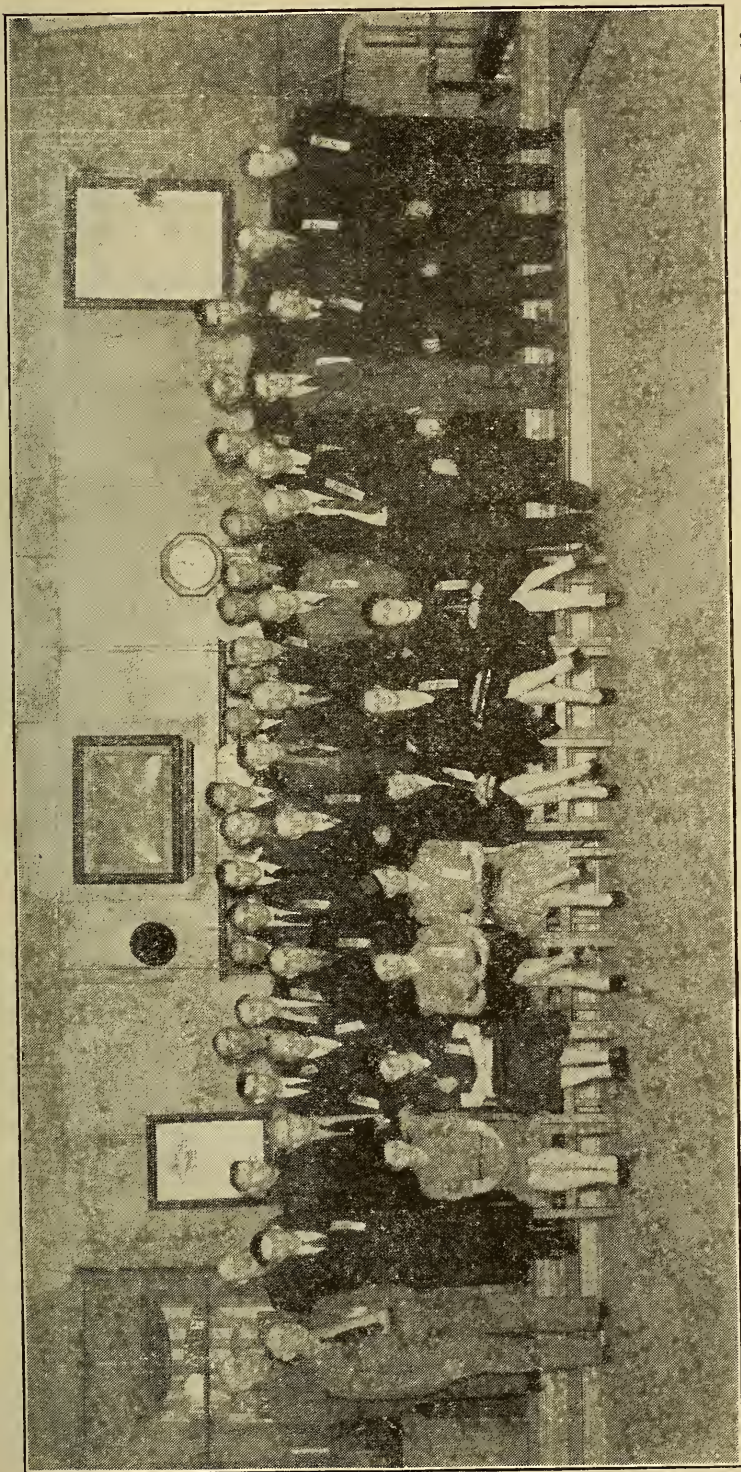
A recommendation was made that all local unions throughout the state take it upon themselves to obtain government plants in Montana.

More than 200 persons attended the banquet February 4, which was the social highlight of the convention. Helena Local 153 was host for the occasion, its President, William Taylor, serving as toastmaster.

Governor Sam C. Ford was an honored guest and made a short but impressive address.

The state's executive asserted he was a strong believer in organized labor, and that the state administration is ready and willing to co-operate in any way to aid the labor movement.

He advised labor in general, against any relinquishing of rights. "Do not permits rights to be taken or impaired under the pretext of national emergency," the governor warned.



Sitting, left to right: Mrs. H. Pearis, (Convention stenographer); Mrs. George Yeager, Great Falls; Mrs. E. Swanson, Anaconda; Mrs. R. Abrahamson, Butte; Mrs. Elmer Barnett, Anaconda; Mrs. Ed Waller, Shelby; and Mrs. Melton, Kalispell, Auxiliary delegates.
 Front row, standing left to right: H. H. MacDougall, Helena; Ed Waller, Shelby; Elmer Davis, Thompson Falls; L. W. Crone, Portland, Oregon; P. S. Writer, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Armstrong, Butte; President George Yeager, Great Falls; Sid Hansen, Seattle; H. A. Benzien, Glasgow; Roy Thompson, Billings; John Goehring, Havre; John Siegele, Glendine; Jack Gaffney, Butte; Theodore Johnson, Great Falls; R. Anderson, Anaconda.
 Back row: G. Bosley, Great Falls; B. H. Mathis, apprenticeship, field representative, Seattle; Jack Hackman, Helena; Quincy Handy, Butte; C. H. Elliot, Missoula; T. P. Taylor, Bozeman; M. S. Mereness, Helena; L. Tiddy, Butte; William Taylor, President Helena Local 153; Elmer Barnett, secretary state council of carpenters of Anaconda; W. Gilleland, Bozeman; Les Carter, Livingston; Leroy, Medaris, Somers Sawmill Local; H. Baker, Billings; E. Swanson, Anaconda; Elmer Day, Kalispell; R. Abrahamson, Butte; C. Larson, Hamilton; Ben Goldie, Deer Lodge, J. Slawson, Billings.

Others, who spoke, were George Yeager of Great Falls, president of the state council; T. P. Taylor of Bozeman, first vice-president; Charles Armstrong of Butte, second vice-president; Roy Thompson, third vice-president; Sid Hansen of Seattle, Wash., general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; P. S. Writer of Seattle, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters; L. W. Crone, executive secretary of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters; Elmer Barnett of Anaconda, secretary-treasurer of the Montana council, and J. D. Graham of Helena, president of the Montana Federation of Labor.

Mr. Graham reviewed the history of organized labor in the West, especially in Montana.

Charles Armstrong of Butte, a member of the Carpenters' union for 59 years, and dean of Montana carpenters, told of several early-day experiences he had enjoyed.

After the banquet dancing and entertainment was enjoyed.

Brother Yeager was re-elected president of the State Council of Carpenters. Other officers re-elected were: T. P. Taylor of Bozeman, first vice-president; Charles Armstrong of Butte, second vice-president; Roy Thompson of Billings, third vice-president, and E. A. Barnett of Anaconda, secretary-treasurer. Elmer Day of Kalispell and Edwin Waller of Valier were newly elected fourth and fifth vice-presidents, respectively.

Great Falls will be the scene of the twenty-sixth annual convention. Delegates were urged to organize auxiliaries to Local Carpenter Unions in all cities where auxiliaries are not now organized and to be sure to bring their wives as auxiliary members to the Great Falls meeting.

California Carpenters Hold Annual Convention

Approval of an amendment to the California Unemployment Reserves Act, requiring employers of one or more persons to provide insurance coverage, highlighted the annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters at the Hotel Californian in Fresno February 28, March 1 and 2. The law at present provides that coverage is mandatory if the employer has four or more employees. The resolution, which was introduced by the San Jose representatives, also requested a militant drive to have the change made at the present session of the Legislature. The convention also went on record as supporting several other key legislative bills, following an address by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

Reports by the 200 delegates from all parts of the state indicated steady progress in union organization, in adjustment of wage scales, in general improvement of working conditions for the craft, in the futherling of the apprentice training program, and in provision of skilled mechanics in co-operation with the government defense program.

In connection with the Carpenters' annual meet, the various Millmen organizations in the state also held their yearly gathering. Highlight of the Millmen's gathering was discussion of ways and means to adopt uniform scales throughout the state for the purpose of equalizing competition in this line of endeavor.

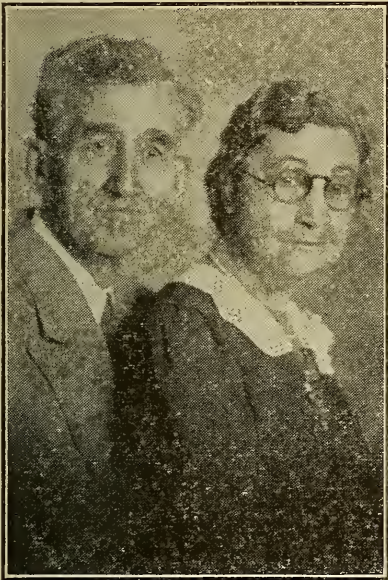
Speeches and greetings to the assembled delegates were delivered by the mayor of Fresno, the chairman of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, the editor of the Fresno Tri-County Labor News, Edward D. Vandeleur, H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and Abe Muir, executive board member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All incumbent officers were elected to serve for another year. These include: President, J. F. Cambiano of San Mateo; Vice-President, C. O. Johnson of San Pedro; Secretary, D. H. Ryan of San Francisco; Executive Board, First District, J. N. Skelton of Hollywood; Second District, Clyde Clark of Fresno; Third District, W. P. Kelly of San Francisco; Fourth District, Ed Westerman of Sacramento; Fifth District, Henry Smith of San Diego.

San Diego won the convention for 1942.

Golden Wedding Anniversary Celebrated By Phoenix, Ariz., Brother and Wife

Brother I. E. Morgan of Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary March 4. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are well known in Phoenix labor circles, Brother Morgan having been Financial Secretary for Local 1089, for the last nine years. His mental faculties are very keen. So keen, in fact, he never forgets a name or a face. In all the time he has done the very close book work his job requires, Brother Morgan has never needed glasses. His eyesight is excellent. He is 75 years old and his wife 70.



Brother Morgan has carried a card in the Carpenters' Brotherhood for 40 years and has taken an active part in the labor affairs during that time. He has served his Local Union in every office except Recording Secretary and President and was President of the Carpenters' District Council from 1911 to 1916 in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Morgans have resided in Phoenix since 1928, going there from Kansas City, Missouri. Brother Morgan is a native of Illinois and Mrs. Morgan is from Missouri.

Mrs. Morgan, says her husband, has always shared his interest in union affairs.

The Morgans have the best wishes and congratulations of all their fellow unionists on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Brother Hedrick, age 80, marks 40th year in Brotherhood

March 18 marked the fortieth year for Brother Henry Hedrick, of Local 969, Welland, Ontario, as a member of the Brotherhood. He was initiated into Local 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., March 18, 1901. Born in 1861, he will be eighty years April 19 and plans to celebrate that event.

Brother Hedrick was a member of the Welland school board from 1905 to 1906 and a member of the town council in 1912. In 1914 he was appointed sidewalk inspector and served two years as market clerk and city building inspector after that.

He has been a pension member of the Brotherhood since 1931.

Brother Hedrick was born in Wellesley, Ont., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hedrick, who came to Canada from Germany.

In 1902 he erected the first cabin on the first steel hull ever built for a dredge in Canada.

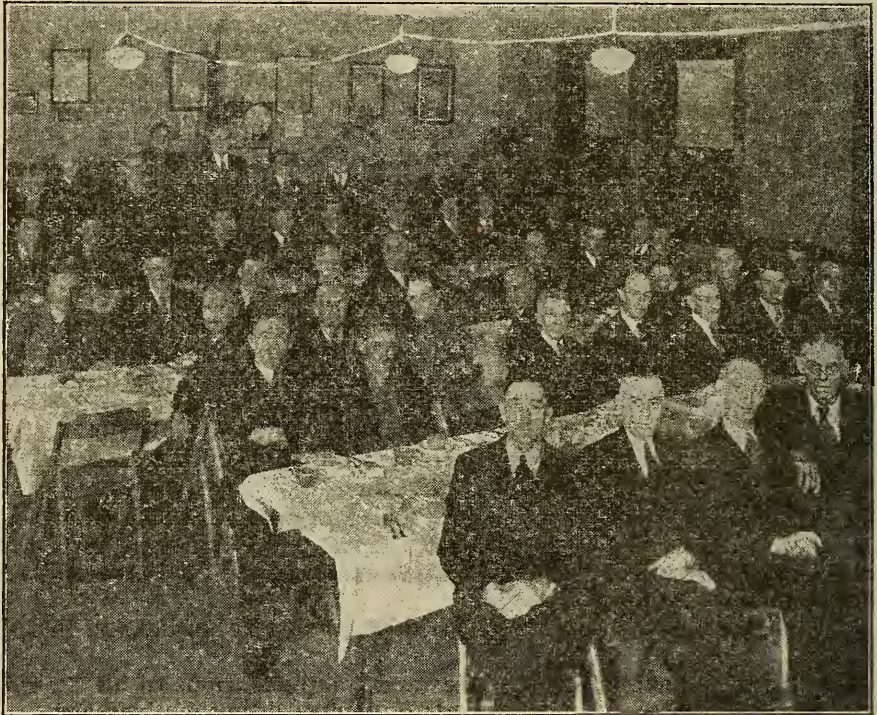


Local 638, Morristown, N. J., Observes 50th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

On January 30, 1941, Local Union 638, of Morristown, N. J., observed its fiftieth anniversary with a banquet.

Members of the Local, officials of neighboring Locals and officers of the Morris County Building and Construction Trades Council were invited guests.



Since its organization fifty years ago, Local 638 has witnessed prosperity, depression and oppression that threatened its very existence, but has stubbornly fought for its rights and all that is fair and will continue to strive to maintain the American ideals of unionism.

Fraternally.

Harold Earl, Recording Secretary, Local 638.

Local 194, Alameda, Cal., Marks 43rd Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local 194, of Alameda, Calif., celebrated its forty-third anniversary February 1, 1941, by giving a dinner party for members and their wives at the Methodist Church recreational hall in Alameda. A capable committee consisting of Brothers Ulhyte, Perry, Moffatt, Baker and Jenkins made excellent preparations for a lovely evening.

At 6:30 o'clock President N. W. Elder made the party welcome and all were seated at a beautifully decorated table which was done by the wives of the committee members.

A delightful dinner was served.

After the dinner a few of the members were called on for remarks. Brother P. J. Moffatt, charter member of Local 194, described conditions when Local 194 was founded in 1898. He was followed by Brother G. W. Jenkins, our business agent and member of Local 194 since 1901, who described the present conditions. Then Brother Ed McGuire, our able clerk in the business agent's office, was presented and gave a talk on "The Importance of Buying Union-Made Goods."

The dinner was followed by a splendid program of entertainment presented by professional entertainers. After the performance the party adjourned, having spent a most enjoyable evening and with hopes that the occasion be repeated next anniversary.

Fraternally,

S. A. E. Hansen, Recording Secretary.

Local 265, Hackensack, N. J., Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Friday evening, February 7, 1941, was a gala occasion for the members and guests of Local 165 of Hackensack, New Jersey, when the fiftieth anniversary of the Local was celebrated, with a banquet. A large hall was engaged for the evening, and appropriate for a golden anniversary, yellow rosebuds were worn in the lapels of everyone present, as well as a gay paper hat in the same color.

President of Local 265, George W. Morss, presided as toastmaster and speeches were limited to three minutes. Congratulations came from the Mayor of Hackensack, Representatives Blair and Flynn of the General Offices, and the State Council of Carpenters. Congratulatory telegrams were received and read by our Recording Secretary, Thomas H. Dennis.

After a most appetizing turkey dinner, complete in every detail, an entertaining floor show was staged on the dance floor. Music was furnished throughout the evening by an orchestra. That the whole affair was well planned was attested by many of the two hundred present who complimented the committee on the good time they had.

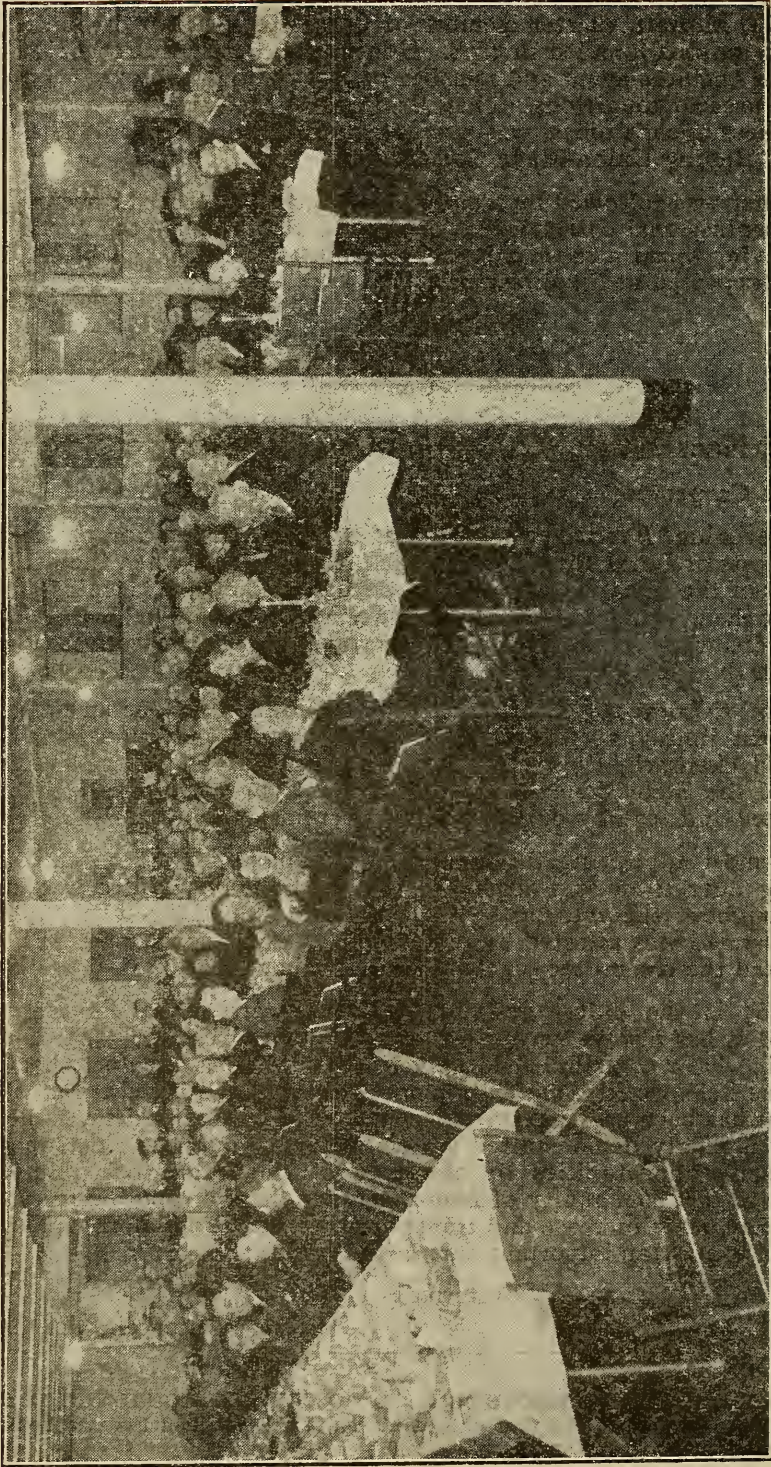
Local 265 is the oldest and largest Carpenters' Local in Bergen County, and it has always been noted for being progressive. One of the factors which have contributed largely to its success is the fact that its meetings are held weekly, which not only has held the members closely together but has been a great convenience for the service of its members. Local 265 has amply demonstrated its usefulness through efficient operation and many opportunities lie ahead to continue its work. Bergen County is one vast community of homes serving the metropolitan district and as developments increase and transportation facilities improve, Local 265 is bound to play an important part in the future.

Fraternally,

Le Roy Westervelt, Fin. Sec.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BROTHER H. K. POWELL OF LOCAL UNION 28,

Missoula, Montana, who, on the first day of March, 1941, marked his twenty-first year as secretary of Local Union 28.



ON FEBRUARY 11, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 136 OF NEWARK, OHIO, and their wives gathered around the banquet table to celebrate the Local's fortieth anniversary.

Brother George Horton was toastmaster and called upon President C. H. Morgan to present to Financial Secretary E. B. Hughes a token of appreciation of faithful service for 37 years. He was presented with \$100.

Eleven of the charter members are still with the Local. They are: T. C. Rowland, E. B. Hughes, Al Mitchell, H. Williams, Frank Parrish, J. M. Bell, and L. W. Bodle.

Local 360, Galesburg, Ill., Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Members and friends of Local 360, Galesburg, Ill., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Local February 13 with a banquet and entertainment.

The event, held in the ballroom of Custer hotel, was one of the most outstanding labor gatherings in several years in Galesburg.

Approximately 200, including members, their families and guests, attended and heard speakers review the history of the Local, International Brotherhood and discuss current events as they affected labor and the nation.

Included among the guests were Mayor pro-tem Carl Swanson and his wife; Jack Herron, president of the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce and his wife; Brother William Heitzman, of the Carpenters' District Council; Thomas R. Downie, of the Galesburg Trades and Labor Assembly; George Ottens, international representative of the United Brotherhood.

Also present were several general building contractors of the city and members of the press.

Brother Fred Isaacson, for many years business agent of Local 360, was toastmaster and filled that job in a very efficient manner. His humorous introductions of the various speakers were one of the highlights of an enjoyable evening.

John E. Newstrom, only charter member living, told a very interesting story of the early days and he recalled the evening that the union was organized.

Frank Risburg and Charles Benson, members who joined a few weeks after the charter was granted, were introduced and made brief remarks.

As an interlude, the assemblage was entertained by a quartette, composed of Arvid Erlandson, Clifford Pearson, Clifford Anderson and James Hawkinson. Three of these young men are sons of union carpenters.

Pageini, a local magician put on an unusual entertainment with his tricks of magic.

Miss Bobbie Miller entertained during the dinner with selections on the grand piano.

The event was opened by the assemblage singing one verse of America. The invocation was given by Rev. R. J. Klingberg, of the Swedish Baptist Church.

Thomas R. Downie, secretary of the Galesburg Trades Assembly was introduced by Toastmaster Isaacson, as an old friend and advisor of the carpenters.

During his remarks, Secretary Downie brought greetings and good wishes from the Galesburg Trades Assembly, a body of trade unions of which the carpenters have been charter members and continuous affiliates. He spoke of the progressiveness of Local 360 during the twenty-six years he had known the union.

Brother William Heitzman, representing the Carpenters District Council, spoke of the work of the Council and explained its functions.

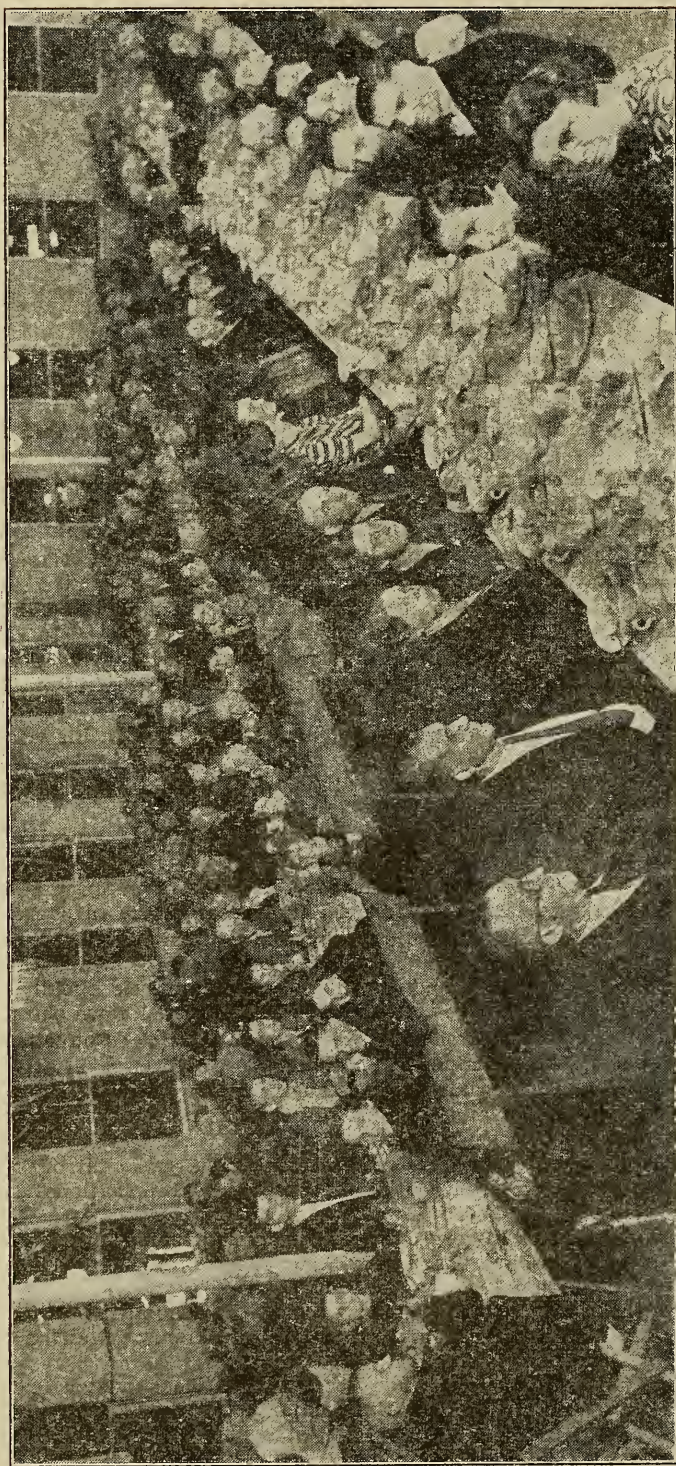
Mayor pro-tem Carl Swanson, in his remarks spoke of the value the carpenters union had been to the community and thanked the committee for giving him and Mrs. Swanson the opportunity to be present.

Brother Ottens was the guest speaker of the evening. He was introduced by the toastmaster as one of the veteran representatives of the International Brotherhood, who had done loyal service for the union for many years.

Brother Ottens reviewed the history of the organization, pointing out that he had been a visitor to the Galesburg union on many occasions, every one of which had been pleasant and educational.

Great credit for the success of the event goes to the committee which had charge: Fritz Isaacson, William Pearson, Paul Erlandson, Henry Milan and Carl Nelson.

President Leland (Bill) Anderson, who presided with Toastmaster Isaacson, joined with the toastmaster, in thanking the committee and everyone who had anything at all to do with the anniversary, for their part in making it such a success.



BROTHER MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1708, AUBURN, WASH., their families and guests from the District Council of Seattle, Local 470, Tacoma and Local 2207, Enumclaw, get together for a dinner and old-fashioned dancing.

Some eighty-five members were present from Local 1708. Short speeches were heard from visiting representatives. Brother G E Miller was master of ceremonies.

Local 176, Newport, R. I., Holds Dinner-Dance

Editor, The Carpenter:

January 15, 1941, Local Union 176, of Newport, R. I., held a get-acquainted dance and dinner at Hotel Viking. Five hundred members, their wives and friends,



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Richard Dunham, Mrs. George Chamberlin, Miss Barbara Sullivan, Mrs. Timothy Dwyer, Mrs. Al. Fournier, Mrs. Manuel Amaral, Mrs. David Duff, Mrs. Thomas Raffa.

Standing, left to right: Oliver Perry, George Chamberlain, Recording Secretary; Harold Gibson, Timothy Dwyer, President; Al. Fournier, Chairman; Manuel Amaral, David Duff, Trustee, and Thomas Raffa.

gathered for the gala event. Officials from various Locals were guests of honor.

A beautiful floral horseshoe was presented to the Local and after dinner each lady received a carnation from the piece as a souvenir.

At the close of the evening, all present gave their sincere thanks to the members of the entertainment committee for a delicious dinner and a grand time.

Fraternally,

George Chamberlin, Recording Secretary, Local 176.

Brother E. J. Beaulieu Member of Brotherhood 50 Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 21, of Chicago, is proud to report that Brother Edmond J. Beaulieu, of 731 S. Karlov Ave., became eligible on January 27, 1941 for the Gold Medal for fifty years of continuous service as a carpenter in the organization.

The membership is proud to have had Brother Beaulieu as a member and officer of this Local for all these years. He has been President, Vice-President, delegate to the General Conventions and to the Chicago District Council, and is at the present time our Treasurer.

Having always been a loyal, faithful and conscientious worker with the best interests of the organization at heart, we extend our congratulations to Brother Beaulieu.

Fraternally

A. J. Morin, Recording Secretary.

Conshohocken, Pa., Local 1595 Marks 38th Year

One hundred and twenty men and women attended the thirty-eighth anniversary banquet of Local 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.

Officials of the Brotherhood were present, including M. J. McDermott, General Representative who spoke on the history of the national organization; Joseph Kazmark, Philadelphia, who told of conditions in the metropolitan area relative to the building trade and Edward Kane, business agent.

Thomas Smith acted as toastmaster.

Among veteran members of the Local present were John S. Derr, who has filled the office of president continuously for twenty-one years and has been a member 36 years; John J. McCrudden, a member for 37 years and recording secretary for 15; William Lloyd Earl, a member for 26 years and its financial secretary for 17 years; Thomas Smith, a member for 18 years, business agent for 8 years and treasurer for 6 years.

Singing of "God Bless America" to the accompaniment of the orchestra, opened the colorful program. Following a turkey dinner, there were accordian selections and a professional floor show was presented. Dancing concluded the event.

Francis Clark was general chairman of the banquet committee, assisted by Thomas Smith; Brother McCrudden, chairman of the entertainment; Edward Howard, chairman of refreshments; Stanley Surmiak and William White, chairmen of wardrobe; John S. Derr and Joseph Morris distributed favors.

Pomeroy, of Anti-Labor Association, Refuses U. S. Request to Resign Defense Post

Harold E. Pomeroy, former executive secretary of the notorious Associated Farmers of California, has turned down a White House request that he resign as head of the Homes Registration Division of the Defense Housing Coordinator, it was reported by the Federated Press, March 5.

Pomeroy, who became top official of the vigilante organization after he was removed from the post of State Emergency Relief Administrator in California, was appointed to the housing job in January.

After Pomeroy's previous activities were disclosed, White House officials instituted an inquiry which was followed by the request that Pomeroy resign. The next move is up to the White House.

Apparently acting as Pomeroy's protector is Charles Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator, who has the backing of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The Homes Registration Division acts as an advisory body to the housing committees of local defense councils and information gathered by the local councils is used as the basis for legal steps to prevent exorbitant rent increases.

Two Million Women Seek Jobs in Defense Work

More than 2,000,000 unemployed women are ready and anxious to work on defense, says Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, pleading that they be given a "fair break" in the defense program.

"These women, like men, must work to support themselves and their dependents," Miss Anderson declared in a radio broadcast. "They should be given equal opportunities. They excel in work requiring alertness, dexterity, speed and good eyesight."



Women and Social Security

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of four articles to clarify the status of women under the Social Security Act. The first article, in the March issue of *The Carpenter*, dealt with the working men's widow who has children under 18 years of age. The article below explains the status of a working man's wife or widow who does not have children under eighteen years of age.

The Working Man's Wife

The wife of a working man who is insured under the Social Security Act has insurance rights on his account. When he begins to receive his old-age insurance benefits she will receive benefits too, *if she is 65 years old. If she is younger, her benefits will not begin until she is 65.*

The husband is insured if he works on a job that is covered by the Act and if he has *the necessary wage credits* on his social security account *by the time he is 65 years old.*

Old-age insurance benefits must be applied for, of course. A wife, like her husband, must file her claim at the nearest Social Security Board office. If there is no such office in her town, the post office will furnish the address of the nearest one.

WIFE OR WIDOW

A wife receives, *at age 65*, a monthly payment equal to one-half the amount her husband receives. She receives this as long as they both live. Then, if she outlives him, she receives a widow's monthly payment, which is three-fourths the amount her husband had received, instead of the one-half she received as a wife.

If the wife has not reached 65 when her husband dies and there are no children under 18, she receives a lump-sum payment equal to six times his monthly benefit, and then when *she reaches 65, and not until then*, she will receive monthly payments equal to three-fourths the amount of his monthly benefit.

For example: Henry Atkins retired in January 1940 at age 65. His wife was 64. Their children are all grown up and married. His monthly benefit payment came to \$36.05 a month. *As soon as his wife is 65* she will begin to draw half the amount of her husband's benefit, or \$18.03. That makes \$54.08 a month for the couple as long as they both live.

If Mr. Atkins dies first, his wife, then a widow, will receive three-fourths the amount of her husband's benefit, or \$27.03 a month for the rest of her life, unless she marries again.

But suppose she was less than 65 years old when her husband died. She would receive a lump sum at that time equal to six times the amount of her husband's monthly benefit, \$216.30. Then, *when she becomes 65*, her widow's payment of \$27.03 a month will begin. That will be payable

as long as she lives unless she marries again, or goes to work on a covered job paying \$15 a month or more.

BENEFITS DEPEND ON HUSBAND'S PAST WAGES

The amount of the benefit payment to any worker depends upon his average monthly pay on jobs covered by the law. It is a percentage of his average pay plus a credit of one percent for each year on the job. His wife's benefit comes to half that amount, his widow's to three-fourths.

For example: Henry Atkins receives a benefit of \$36.05 a month because his average monthly pay was \$200 between the time this Government insurance was started and the date he was 65 years old and retired. His benefit figured out actually as \$35 plus one percent additional credit for each of three years making a total of \$36.05.

Another man, Peter Casey, also 65 years old in January 1940, had made an average of \$100 a month on a covered job during the three years since this Government insurance system was started. His monthly old-age insurance benefit figures out at \$25 a month, plus one percent for each of three years, or 75 cents a month. So he receives \$25.75 a month and will continue to receive it as long as he lives, unless he should go back to work on a covered job paying more than \$15 a month. His wife's benefit when she reached age 65 six months later, was \$12.88 a month and the two now have \$38.63 a month. If Mr. Casey should die, his widow's monthly payment would be \$19.31 a month as long as she lives, unless she married again.

If we suppose Mr. Casey's average monthly pay had been \$50 a month, instead of \$100, his monthly benefit would be \$20.60 and his wife's \$10.30. The couple would have \$30.90 a month. His widow's benefit would be \$15.45 a month.

With an average monthly wage of \$150, during the same three years, Mr. Casey's benefit would be \$30.90, his wife's would be \$15.45 and the couple would have \$46.35. The widow's benefit in this case would be \$23.18 a month.

The wife of any working man, especially if he is near retirement age, or the widow of a working man of any age, says the Social Security Board, should know about her insurance rights under the Government insurance system. She can find out by consulting any local office of the Board. If there is no such office in her town, her post office can give her the address of one nearby.

Auxiliary 297, Jacksonville, Florida

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all from members of Auxiliary 297, of Jacksonville, Fla.

We were organized less than two years ago but we have twenty-five members who are all on their toes in the interest of the Auxiliary and organized labor.

We held a Bunco-Valentine party at our hall, 7 West State street, February 8. A good crowd attended. We had ten tables of bunco, pretty prizes and a Valentine box from which the guests received Valentines. Coffee and cake was served. A special cake for the occasion was donated by one of our sisters, Mrs. Susie Grimsley.

The committee in charge was Mrs. Marie Myers, Mrs. Grimsley, Mrs. J. O. Cain, Mrs. Myrtle Smith, Mrs. Annie Starling and the writer.

We extend an invitation to any auxiliary members visiting in our city to meet with us.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Ethel Westberry, Publicity.

Auxiliary No. 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Would like to tell others about our Christmas party which was given by our Auxiliary with Local 364 sharing the expense. This party was for the immediate families of the Auxiliary and Local members. We had a large attendance. The party opened with Christmas recitations by the children and music by Auxiliary members. There was a two-act comedy presented by nineteen of the members of the Auxiliary.

Those in the cast (picture on following page) included Mrs. Alfred Christiansen, Miss Helen Christiansen, Mrs. Chas. Lausen, Mrs. William Frandsen, Mrs. Matt Bauldauf, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Engel, Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Mrs. Frank Hawkins, Mrs. Ealton Cox, Mrs. Paul Van Horne, Mrs. R. T. Larsen, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wm. Frandsen, Mrs. Joe Napier, Mrs. Jens Christianson, Mrs. Wm. Austin, Mrs. Harry Bergman; accompaist, Miss Virginia Wilkinson; coach, Mrs. A. E. Larsen.

After the program there were presents for the children and refreshments for the elders.

In addition to the party we also presented to five of our members large baskets. Despite our busy season we found time to do sewing for the Red Cross.

Fraternally,

Mrs. William E. Engel, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 303, Toronto, Canada

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 303, of Toronto, Canada, extends greetings to its American sisters. Since writing last we celebrated our third birthday with a banquet in January at which all members of our Auxiliary entertained their families.

In February we held bingo games in our hall, donating the proceeds to the British War Victims Fund. In March we held an open house for the purpose of raising money to buy several baby layettes to send to England.

We recently initiated six new members, which shows signs of progress.

We are putting our shoulders to the wheel in our country's war against Hitler so freedom and trade unions will survive.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Alice Trenchard, Secretary.

Auxiliary 305, Tillamook, Oregon

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary 305 of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union 2609, of Tillamook, Ore., enjoy the Yarnin' Basket each month in The Carpenter and as Recording Secretary I have been asked to write a letter from our Auxiliary.

We have thirty-one members in good standing and are now having a contest for new members. The losing side to entertain the winners. The team leaders are Goldie True and Gertrude Baertlein, who also is our President.

We meet the first and third Fridays of every month. The third Friday is a social night to entertain members whose birthdays come that month. We each draw a name for "birthday night." The last Friday of each month we hold a potluck supper for all Union men and families. Seventy-five were present in January.

At the present time the Auxiliary is making layettes and clothing for needy families. We meet for potluck dinner on Wednesdays to sew.

A few months ago we held a card party and used the funds to buy a silk flag for our Auxiliary. We have recently had two food sales.

We send our greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries and would like to hear from them as to the work they are doing.

Fraternally yours,

Goldie True, Recording Secretary.



Council Bluffs, Iowa, Auxiliary 316 Members Present Two-Act Comedy. See Opposite Page.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 151

Drilling holes for plugging walls with some sort of drill, usually a star drill, often falls to the carpenter. This is also true with regard to the use of a plugging chisel whereby the mortar is removed from joints of brickwork, tile-work or stone masonry. This used to be a very simple matter, in the days

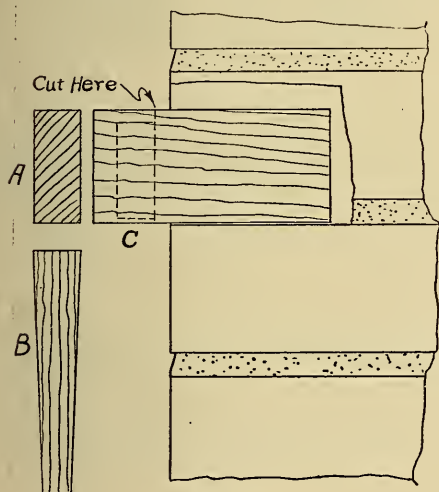


Fig. 1

when such walls were laid up with lime-and-sand mortar. But in these days, when cement mortar is used, especially if it is a rich cement mortar, it is an altogether different thing.

To chisel out the cement mortar from a brick joint about 3 inches deep requires a great many licks with a hammer. The ordinary carpenter hammer is too light for this work; a ball pein hammer or an engineer's hammer of the right weight will give better results. Much of this work, however, can be eliminated by removing the mortar for the plugs while it is still green. We used to do this when we were running work, and it saved a great deal of hard work. We located the lines where the

walls had to be plugged and had a man remove the green mortar from the joints as soon as the bricklayers were out of the way, or while the bricklayers were still working, if there was danger of the mortar setting before they were through with the job in hand. When the time came for putting on grounds and so forth, all the carpenter had to do was to insert the wood plugs and he was ready to go ahead with the job. Now let us take up the drawings.

We are showing three views of a plug in Fig. 1. At A, we have an end view, and at B, we have an edge view, while at C we show the plug inserted, which gives us a side view. Some carpenters, after the plugs are in, if they are putting on grounds, cut the plugs to a line so that when the grounds are nailed on they will be straight. The dotted line pointed out with an indicator marked, "Cut Here," shows what we mean. An outline of the ground is also

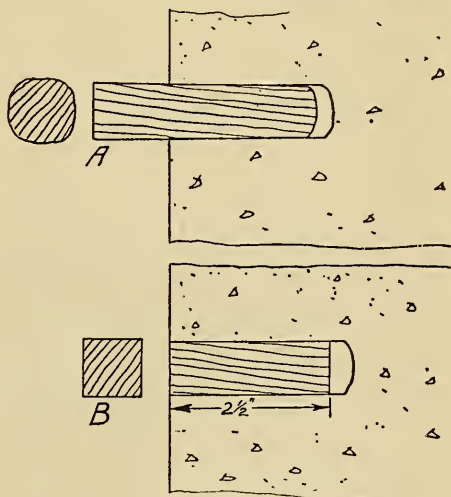


Fig. 2

shown with dotted lines. This method is successfully used by some carpenters, although, we have never been able to make it work so well. If in nailing some plugs are driven a little farther, or if the grounds are not exactly the

same thickness, they will have to be readjusted afterward regardless of how straight the line to which the plugs were cut was in the first place.

Figure 2 shows two kinds of plugs to be used for holes made with star drills. At A we show an end view of a wood plug, to the left, and to the right we show the plug driven into the hole ready to be cut off. Such plugs can either be cut to a line, as explained in the previous figure, or they can be cut off even with the surface of the cement wall. This is usually done with a saw, which sooner or later wears the point of the saw down so that it is impaired for other work. The best way to cut off such plugs with the surface of the

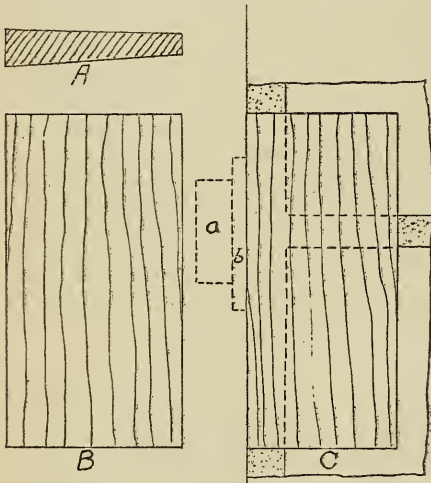


Fig. 3

wall, is by using a chisel and cutting in from two sides and then hit the end of the plug with the hammer, which finishes the job. A better method, the one we like to use, is shown at B, in which a square peg is made with dimensions a trifle larger than the diameter of the hole, and cut a little shorter than the depth of the hole; in this case the peg is made $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, while the hole is almost 3 inches deep. These pegs, without any further ado, are driven into the round holes until they are flush with the surface of the wall, as we are showing by the drawing, and the job is done.

Figure 3 shows our method of plugging hollow tile and similar walls. Instead of making the plugs so they will

drive into the joints with the grain, we make them so they must be driven edge-wise, as we are showing by the drawing. At A we show an end view of the plug, at B we have a side view, and at C the plug has been driven into the joint and cut off in line with the sur-

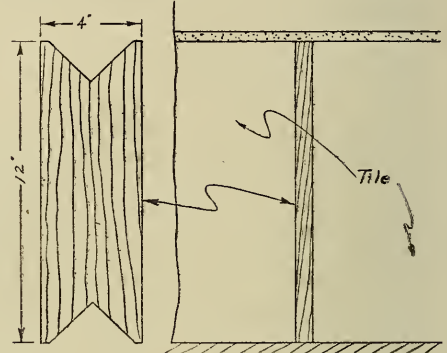


Fig. 4

face of the wall. At a and b we show by dotted lines the outline of a ground and the blocking, giving the relative size of the plug to the ground. The shell of the hollow tile is indicated by dotted lines, and shows how much more bearing surface this plug has than

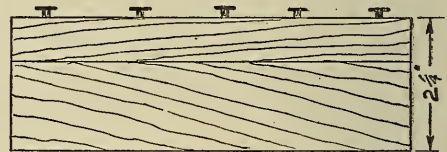


Fig. 5

if a plug were used as is shown in Fig. 1. Compare the two illustrations.

A built-in plug for hollow tile walls is shown in Fig. 4. The notches shown at either end of this plug, are filled with mortar so as to hold the plug firmly in position. These plugs are usually

used near the floor for grounds, but they are equally suitable for use elsewhere in the wall.

Another built-in plug is shown in Fig. 5, which is made of 2x4 block and

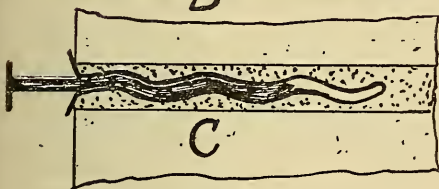
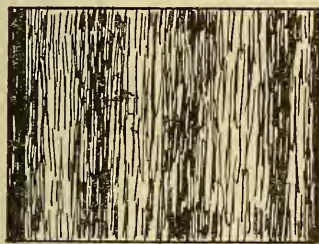


Fig. 6

a 1x4 block nailed together as shown. The nail heads give the plug teeth.

Figure 6 shows a metal plug that is supposed to work on the order shown. At A we show an edge view, at B a side view and at C the plug is built into

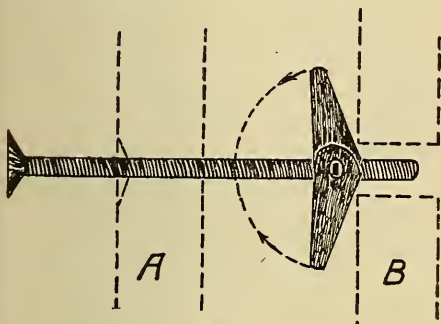


Fig. 7

this kind of plug, because the nails didn't bend as they were purported to. Maybe in rich cement mortar the nail bending process would take place.

Figure 7 shows the toggle bolt method fastening different kinds of work to hollow walls. The dotted lines at A represent the thing to be fastened,

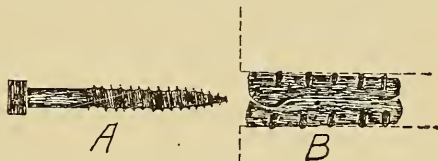


Fig. 8

while the dotted lines at B show the wall it is to be anchored to. The arrows and the curved and dotted lines show how the wings of the bolt fold up while the bolt is inserted.

Fig. 8 shows at A a lagscrew and B the anchor for it placed in a hole drilled for it.

Brother Asks Formula For Re-Sharpening Files

Editor, The Carpenter:

As a member of Local 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., I wonder if you could give me a little information regarding a formula, an acid solution, for re-sharpening files.

I have been retired from active work for about ten years and do saw filing as a side-line. Since it is necessary to use quite a number of files, this cuts down considerably on any profits from filing. The formula I mentioned was carried at one time in The Carpenter. I would like to try it out if you could help me and see if I could lengthen the life of files.

Fraternally Yours,

Charles B. Benjamin.

* * *

(Editor's Note: Brother Benjamin and the editor would appreciate it very much if someone will come to our aid in this matter. Please send the formula to the editor and Brother Benjamin and the editor will re-print it in The Carpenter for the information of all.)

the wall with a nail partly driven into it. Notice how the nail is supposed to bend into the corrugations of the plug. We used such plugs once, but we didn't like them. Perhaps the mortar did not get hard enough for successful use of

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART ELEVEN

ROUGH SKETCHING

One of the essential features of Architectural Drawing, as was strongly emphasized in the beginning of this series, is the importance of using drawing instruments in the preparation of drawings.

In fact, the term "mechanical drawing" was derived from the method of using mechanical instruments in all operations. This type of drawing consequently implies the indispensability of drawing appliances and excludes entirely free hand work. Architectural drawing is just one phase of mechanical drawing dealing with the preparation of drawings for construction purposes only.

The objective of this article is "Rough Sketching" and while the performance is opposite to that of architectural drawing, its importance cannot be over-emphasized.

Rough sketching is the basis of all engineering drawing. No draftsman, architect or engineer can proceed with the preparation of a finished drawing without some sort of a rough sketch to begin with.

It will be well to review the process which takes place in the mind of the draftsman as well as the mechanic who is reading the drawings, the processes which makes it possible to express ideas on paper and consequently by combining the idea with mechanical skill and materials of construction, make the idea a reality.

It is a known fact that whatever man can conceive, he can create. The basis of all creation, therefore, originates in the mind.

When the architect or engineer conceives an idea of a structure or machine he starts with a mental process. He can visualize the general features at first and as he continues he may develop his idea so as to include the details of the object he has in mind. He finally can visualize the picture of the finished product.

However, in order to make his idea become a reality he has to enlist skilled mechanics and artisans, obtain

proper materials, equipment, tools and supplies necessary for the creation or manufacture of the object which is in his mind.

The operatives must be informed as to what they are expected to do, what kind of materials to use and how, when and where to use them. It means they must be given definite instructions and these instructions are conveyed to them by means of drawings.

The individual who has the idea in his mind must express it on paper and the first representation takes place in the shape of a "rough sketch." A rough sketch, as the name implies, is the "rough representation of an idea on paper."

The striking feature of rough sketching is that you do not have to possess any talent for drawing, you need no drawing instruments nor supplies, your sketch does not have to be made to scale, and you are not concerned with its appearance. The only requisite for a rough sketch is that it should bear the resemblance of the object and should contain all or most of the dimensions and information necessary for the preparation of the finished drawing.

It is therefore evident that anyone of normal mentality should have the ability to make a rough sketch. And it is important that students of architectural drawing develop the habit of making rough sketches of the work they intend to perform in the shape of finished drawings. The engineer makes a rough sketch of a machine or a detail of the apparatus on a piece of scratch paper or any other material at hand. This he gives to the draftsman and the latter makes a finished drawing.

The architect in obtaining data from his prospective customers puts their instructions in the form of rough sketches and these are the basis upon which the final drawings will be prepared.

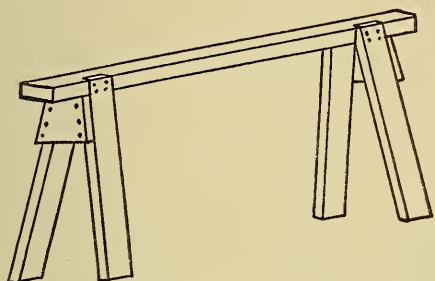
The foreman in the shop or on the construction job frequently has to clarify his instructions by means of rough sketches and the mechanic makes his suggestions upon the improvement of methods, or the use of materials, also by means of rough sketches.

The accompanying drawing represents an example of our discussion. The problem is that of making a rough sketch of a "saw horse," the pictorial

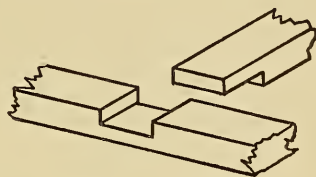
representation of which appears in the upper part of the drawing.

It will be well to add that one essential feature of a rough sketch is that it should be made in accordance with

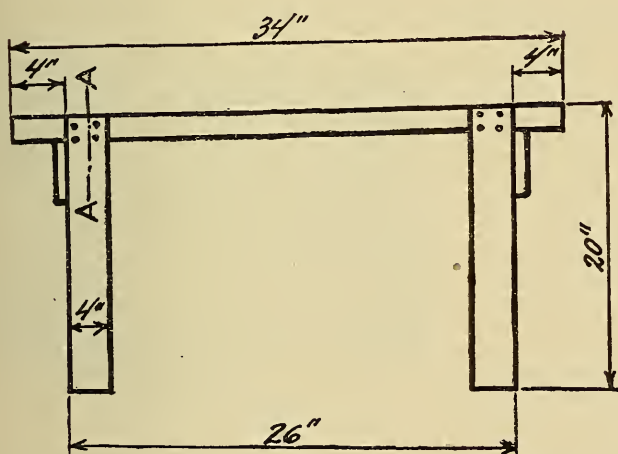
enable the draftsman to prepare a finished drawing to a given scale. Or, if the object is of a simple nature this rough sketch may be used for construction purposes, instead of wasting the



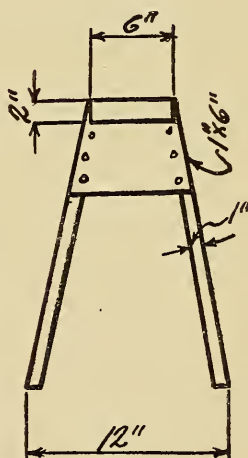
SAW HORSE



LAP JOINT



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

the principles of "orthographic projection."

By analyzing the subject we find that two views will be sufficient to represent it in a graphical way; front view and side view. These two views show all the features and dimensions which will

time of the draftsman in making a finished drawing.

It is suggested that the students prepare a rough sketch of the lap joint shown on the same drawing and grasp every opportunity to make rough sketches.

How You Can Glue Twisted Stock

By Charles A. King

The gluing of twisted stock to make a wide board is an abomination to the professional craftsman. Usually such stock is cut into convenient pieces, on a jointer and planed to desired thickness. Often the home craftsman orders his stock and must do the best he can with the stock he receives. Even the professional craftsman may be caught the same way with odd twisted pieces

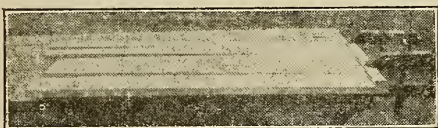


Photo No. 1

and must use them as best he may. The best boards, if stored so they do not lie straight will become twisted. It was necessary to use such boards to make the top and front of a 17th century chest.

Photo 1, shows the twist of the pieces from which the boards for the chest were glued. The final thickness of the boards was considered and with the aid of the blade of a square in sighting the high corners, the "wind" or twist of each board and the bends were planed down as far as the final thickness permitted. The grain of the boards was matched, marked for identification and the edges straightened and squared on the jointer.

Each joint was finally hand-fitted by jointing either or both pieces as in Photo 2. For this work the middle



Photo No. 2

third of the width of the cutter of the jointer plane must be ground straight and each outer third ground back to make an almost imperceptible curve, though many craftsmen whet a little harder on the outer thirds of the cutter

than in the middle. The cutter should be accurately sharpened and adjusted to take a very fine shaving in the center of the width of the face of the plane. If under perfect control by the fingers, guided as in Photo 2, the plane may be moved from side to side to take either a shaving of even thickness or a shaving thicker on one edge than on the other. The thickness and length of these shavings must be decided by placing one board on the other as in Photo 3. Note that at the right end the home worker holds the boards so their face surfaces line up straight across. If accurately machine jointed, this may come right the first time or it may be hand-jointed until both boards are in line at the right end.

The middle part of the joint must be hand-jointed so the boards bear lightly at each end and the middle of the joint barely clears when the top board is moved laterally. The first, or right end of the joint, should not be touched again but the other end of one or both of the boards must be hand-jointed until they line up as at the first end. Joint no more to form the middle length of the joint than is necessary to allow the joint to come together, nor should even



Photo No. 3

the thinnest shaving be taken from the face of the joint after the joint is made. Theoretically the joint should bear evenly its entire length and thickness but in practice the face joints and the joints at the ends should be maintained, though if a shaving too much is taken from the back side of the center of the joint it will do little harm for usually it will be out of sight.

Note that in Photo 3 the face line of the upper board is flush at the joint but hangs off the straight-edge at the upper edge; this requires that the jointer must plane on the face side of the joint of the lower board or off the back side of the joint of the upper board and at the same time maintain a good joint on both sides if possible. Often this joint-

ing may be done on one board but it may be necessary to work on both members of the joint upon a plane-and-try basis. Test each joint by holding the ends straight with straight edges and handscrews and push or draw the joint together.

Note that in Photo 1 the pieces all twist one way, hence the finished board will have more or less of a twist in the same direction. If the board is to be part of construction that will hold it straight this is not important but if it is to be used for a loose cover, straight boards should be selected. However, if four boards of opposite and practically equal twist are to be glued in one piece, one may apply the same methods of jointing. When a home craftsman makes a perfect joint by the methods described above he has earned a "pat on the back."

In this case the joints were dowelled and glued as in Photo 4; note that



Photo No. 4

while the board was being glued, stout straight-edges were placed across the board at each end of the surfaces, the end drawn straight with handscrews and the glue allowed to set overnight in that position. The board came straight cross the middle which showed that the edges had been jointed practically square; otherwise it may have been necessary to place a stout straight edge both above and below the center across the board and hold them with handscrews or clamps. It may be necessary to drive wedges to hold the joints against the straight edges until the glue has set. The face side of the glued board was traverse planed and made straight by hand then taken to a mill and the back side machine planed to the desired even thickness.

ANSWER TO BROTHER DYER'S REQUEST IN MARCH ISSUE

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Dyer, of Local Union 359, Philadelphia, wants to know how he

should cut a board that is six inches wide at one end, sixteen inches wide at the other, sixteen feet long and one inch thick to obtain the exact number of square inches in each piece.

My figures show that the board should be cut nine feet, 9 and five-eighth inches from the small end and that will give 1,056 square inches in each piece. Total board contains 2,112 square inches. This is as near as I can figure without a micrometer.

Fraternally,

Eugene L. Padgett, Local 696,
Tampa, Florida.

Makes Correction Regarding Mortar Board Construction

Editor, The Carpenter:

I hasten to correct the drawing of a mortar board in the article under the heading, "Why Bring This Up," page 63, the January, 1941, issue of The Carpenter.

I make the correction for the benefit of our apprentices and others so they will not make the same mistake, one that could be a contributing factor to an avoidable accident.

It so happens on almost every job that material is piled around the bricklayer so that it is difficult to pass him at sometime without either intentionally or carelessly stepping on the mortar board. Since the center of the board is usually covered with mortar, and since it is too wide to step over, the natural tendency to step on the edge of the board. If the board is made according to the article in the January issue it could result in serious injury as it would tip if stepped on by a craftsman of our trade who travels the length of a scaffold innumerable times a day.

The mortar board should be constructed with the 2x4 ledger never more than one and one-half inches from the edge of the edge of the board and preferably flushed with the edge. This reduces the possibility of the mortar board tipping by stepping on the edge of it.

Fraternally Yours.

Frank Porter, Local 72,
Rochester, N. Y.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Answer to a Request

A brother writes:

"I would like some help in building an economical truck trailer on the rear wheel chassis of a Model-A Ford. You might be able to give me some information that will help me."

The answer:

The accompanying drawings show a trailer built on a front axle of a Ford

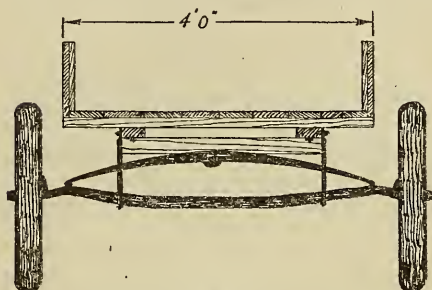


Fig. 1

car. In this case the pivots at the wheels will have to be locked by welding. This done, the rest is easy.

Figure 1 shows the trailer from the rear. Notice the bolster resting on the spring; also the two braces fastened to the axle and to the framework supporting the box. Figure 2 is a side view

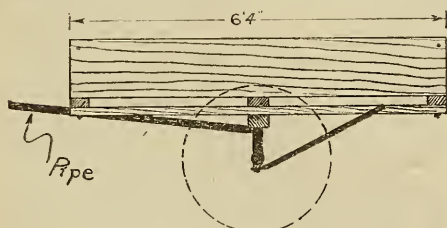


Fig. 2

with the wheels indicated by a dotted circle. Here we show the angle of the braces and the gas-pipe tongue.

This construction can be used with a rear axle. However, I would have the drive-shaft removed by a welder, and use the two braces in the manner shown by the drawings.—(H. H. Siegele)

Help! Help!

Editor, The Carpenter:

Do you know of any book, pamphlet or other publication that goes into detail illustrating and describing how

power was transmitted from the old-fashioned, over-shot water wheels, to saws, millstones, etc., using wooden gears (made of many small pieces of wood) lattice work drums and cogs—all made of various kinds of wood?

I would like to know the kind of wood used for each particular part of mill—water wheel (cypress?) gear teeth, (oak,) etc.,—and how these were made using as few nails and metal parts as possible. Is all this knowledge forgotten?

Fraternally,

Danny Corcoran,

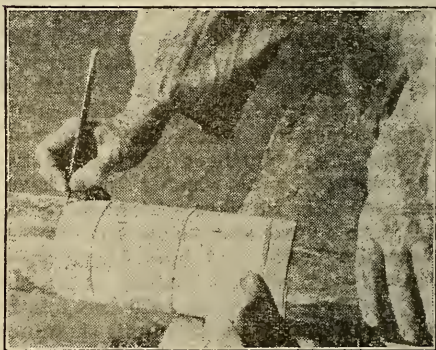
200 Oak Street, Sherwsbury, Mass.

* * *

(Editor's note: No doubt the information you seek can be found in your local or state library. There is every likelihood that a book has been published on the subject. A letter will be given prompt attention. If this fails write to your state historical society.)

Shop Kink

Cutting a square end on a round post: Of course the best way to cut a square end on a straight or tapered round post is to do it in a lathe but that is not always possible. Still it is sometimes necessary and here is a simple



method by which the guiding line may be made.

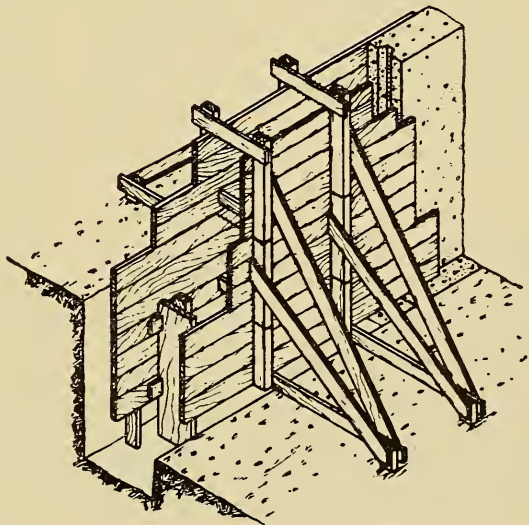
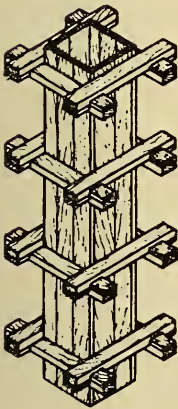
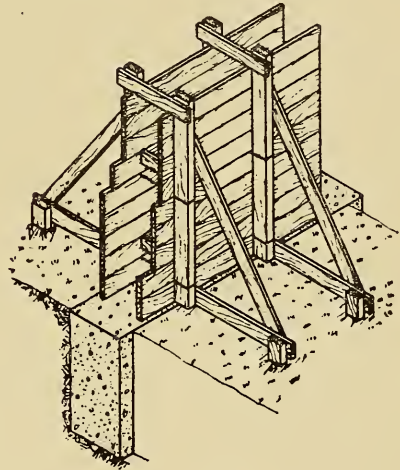
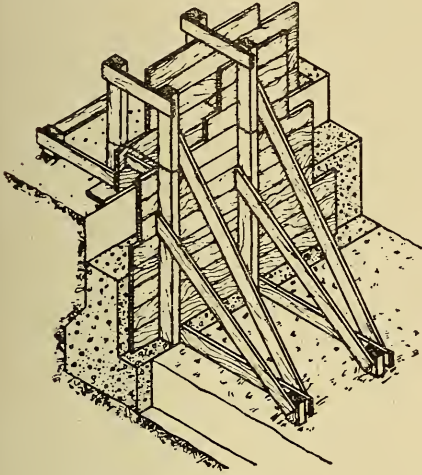
Wind a straight-edged piece of paper 7" or 8" wide and long enough to go around the post two or three times as shown. Be sure the edges coincide all round and hold the paper in place with thumb tacks or with rubber bands and mark the line as shown in the photo.—(C. A. King)

Concrete Forms

By L. Perth

In concrete construction the form carpenter is a sort of a specialist in his line. Not only does he have to possess the ability to perform a good job as

anything it is being poured into. Therefore forms are necessary for all types of concrete construction. There are certain classes of cement construction, where patented forms and equipment are used. For instance, in the manufacture of sewer pipe, concrete brick,



far as carpentry in general is concerned, but he must be well trained in reading architectural and structural drawings; he must be familiar with the general principles of concrete construction and he must also, to some extent, be an artist if he happens to work on ornamental concrete.

Concrete will assume the shape of

blocks and hollow tile, forms made of sheet metal are generally used. These permit quite a range of adjustments to adapt them to various dimensions of structures or products for which they are intended.

In concrete building construction, however, wooden forms are invariably used and since there are no two

structures alike as far as dimensions and proportioned are concerned, special forms and form work will be required for each individual job.

Wood forms must be strongly made because wet concrete is very heavy and various kinds of lumber may be used for form construction all depending upon the locality, the nature of the work and the expenses involved. Pine and spruce are the species generally used. When the work is of an ornamental character and moldings and decorative trim are to be reproduced, pine is the proper material to use as it works very easily, however, this material is comparatively expensive and being soft is not very durable.

Wood forms are frequently lined with galvanized iron or sheet steel to render them more durable and also to produce a smooth surface on the finished work.

Contrary to the usual practice in building construction, green lumber, or lumber which is only partly air-dried, will keep its shape better than lumber that is kiln-dried. If kiln-dried lumber is used it should be thoroughly wet before concrete is placed. If this is neglected the lumber will absorb the water from the concrete and if the forms are tight, as they should be, the swelling from absorption will cause the forms to buckle or warp.

It is recommended to use soft woods for form construction as they do not warp so easily when wet. Planed lumber is desirable since it is more easily cleaned and the concrete does not stick to it so readily. If possible use lumber dressed and planed on both sides and edges since this type of material affords the possibility to make forms as tight as possible.

Where forms are to be used several times it is advisable to use tongue and grooved boards or boards bevelled on edges. This will produce a much smoother finish.

Where forms are to be used repeatedly oiling or greasing the inside of forms is greatly recommended. This prevents the absorption of water and also assists in keeping forms in shape when not in use. For this purpose, soft soap, crude oil or any mineral oil may be used.

The form carpenter must exercise his judgment as to the use of lumber in form building. Lumber must be cut

very carefully and to such lengths as to eliminate any possible waste.

In residential construction as a rule the lumber for the substructure and subfloor is generally used for the construction of forms for the foundation walls. Floor joists and girders are usually ordered very carefully to specified lengths and any of these members, if cut, cannot be used for the purposes they were intended. Therefore this lumber must be used in its entire length and the carpenter must enlist his skill and ingenuity to construct the form work without damaging the structural members.

All form lumber must be free from loose knots and other defects and irregularities which may be reproduced in the finished concrete. It is also very essential that lumber for form work be of uniform thickness to eliminate the possibility of any variations of thickness in the finished concrete.

For form studs, 2" by 4" or 2"x6" are used. The spacing of these vertical members, their bracing and stability, depend upon the volume of and weight of the concrete.

Forms constructed with 1" sheathing should have studs spaced not more than 2 feet apart in order to prevent any bulging of the boards when concrete is being placed and also its outward pressure until its final setting.

After forms are set up they must be thoroughly braced and held the correct distance apart by spacers. These spacers must be removed as soon as the concrete is being deposited. To hold spacers in place bolts or wire ties are frequently used.

The accompanying drawing is reproduced by permission of the National Lumber Manufacturing Association and illustrates the types of form construction most generally used.

It will be noted that no sizes are indicated on these drawings and it is suggested that the student, in studying these drawings, label all form members giving lumber sizes he thinks should be used. This will aid materially in acquiring the knowledge of reading drawings and also the ability to construct concrete forms.

Kiln Dried Lumber

By Charles A. King

What happens to kiln dried lumber after it is taken from the dry kiln? Most workmen realize that such lumber, if given time, will absorb an amount of moisture equivalent to the moisture content of the air in which it is stored. In ordinary usage however, lumber having passed through a dry kiln is graded as kiln dried or K. D., regardless of the time it has been kept in stock or of its exposure to moisture. The writer has known unscrupulous dealers who stored a good grade of weather dried lumber in an unused dry kiln and who did not hesitate to sell it as "just out of the kiln."

If best results are desired kiln dried lumber should be used at once, even before it has become thoroughly cooled, if possible. The passing of the heat from the boards creates such a suction that more moisture is drawn into the pores of the lumber than will be absorbed at any later time. Under actual working conditions craftsmen must take lumber as it comes and use it as it is.

Just to find out how common stock kiln dried lumber would behave, a piece $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12" was taken from the stock of a reputable lumber dealer, scored $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep with eleven saw cuts and cut to four pieces in length which were treated as follows: Piece A was left as it was, and kept over night in a room of ordinary temperature with no measurable change. Piece B was immersed in water over night and in the morning was $12\frac{3}{8}$ " wide, having swollen $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Piece C was left over night in the warm, dry and circulating air over a steam radiator and in the morning was $11\frac{7}{8}$ " wide, having shrunk $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Piece D was exposed on a cloudy summer's night to the dampness of the night air and gained a scant $1/16$ " in width. This gives a fair idea of what happens to the ordinary run of commercial kiln dried lumber when it has been worked into furniture, standing finish etc., when exposed to usual conditions of use; also it explains why cracks appear in glued up boards, why panels shrink and the finish at the edges of the panels is often broken. The use of plywood for such pieces has in a measure

reduced the dangers resulting from the use of glued up wide boards.

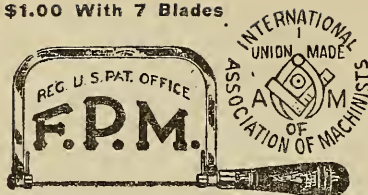
An experience of V. L. Emerson, the inventor of the moist air dry kiln, illustrates the extent of the absorption of atmospheric moisture that may take place in warm kiln dried lumber. He had built a progressive moist air dry kiln at Roncevert, W. Va., upon a guarantee that a definite percentage of moisture would be extracted from lumber passing through the kiln. A car load of green lumber was weighed and pushed into the kiln; after three days it came out at the discharging end and was weighed again, the difference in the weight being the measure of the moisture drawn from the lumber and passed out of the kiln by ventilation. This measure was taken late in the day and was well within the guarantee. The lumber was left on the discharging platform all night under a roof but was exposed to the fog from the Greenbrier river and the steam from the kiln vents, which, during the night, covered the entire plant excepting the stacks and high roofs. In the morning the car was weighed again and its weight was appreciably above the guarantee given by Mr. Emerson. However, the kiln had done what he had promised it would do and he could not be held responsible for the natural tendency of warm dry wood to absorb moisture from the air.

Most lumber for shipping cut by the larger mills is run through dry kilns to reduce moisture and hence the shipping weight of the lumber, for the cost of freight upon green lumber is greater than the cost of a trip through a dry kiln which will reduce its weight about 50 per cent. At the same time the kiln drying allows the lumber to be shipped without the expense of yard stacking for drying out, prevents the tying up of capital invested in the lumber and makes possible worthwhile economies in other directions.

Perhaps the lumber may be sold as kiln dried, and in a sense it is, but manufacturers needing well kiln dried lumber have their own kilns and put such lumber through them until it meets their needs.

A light heart lives long.—Shakespeare.

\$1.00 With 7 Blades.



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Demand the Best

The Genuine

F. P. M. SAWS AND BLADES

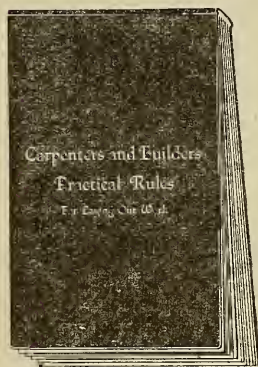
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This new and revised edition of Carpenters and Builders' Practical Rules for Laying Out Work consists of short but practical rules for laying out octagons, ellipses, roofs, groined ceilings, hoppers, spirals, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, cube measure, measure of length, etc.—also, rules for kerfing, drafting gable molding, getting the axis of a segment, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

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Here is a photo of a handy take-down sawhorse that any of the brothers can make. It is easily put together and taken apart in a few minutes. It also will store in a small place. I find it a handy piece of kit to have. Any brother desiring further details please write me.



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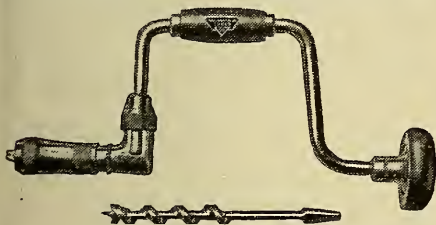
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 PUTTY—HARDENS
 INTO WOOD**



QUALITY TOOLS MAKE LONG Hours Seem Short

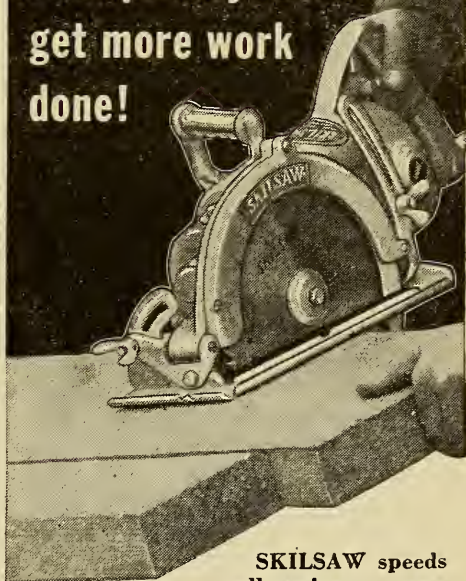
When your tools work *with* you, you do a good job *easier* and the time flows *fast*. Make the best of these hard, busy days with Millers Falls *quality* tools. Typical of these is No. 31 (above)—biggest selling high-grade brace ever produced, many fine features; 12" sweep; at your dealer's. Others include corner, whimble, angular models. See Miller's Falls quality auger bits, too; over 200 sizes and styles for every need.

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 get more work
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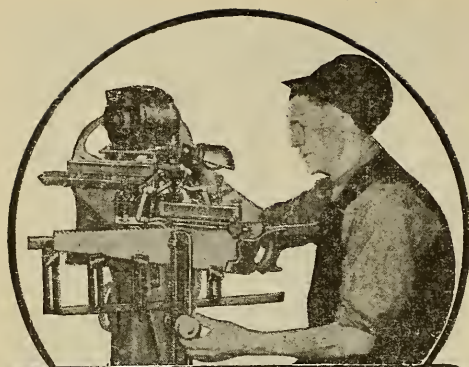
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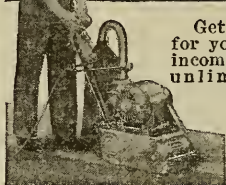
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HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA, U. S. A.

The CARPENTER

MAY 1941



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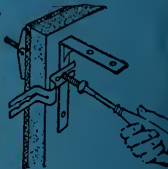
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Use a Screw Driver
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203



Established in 1881
Vol. LXI—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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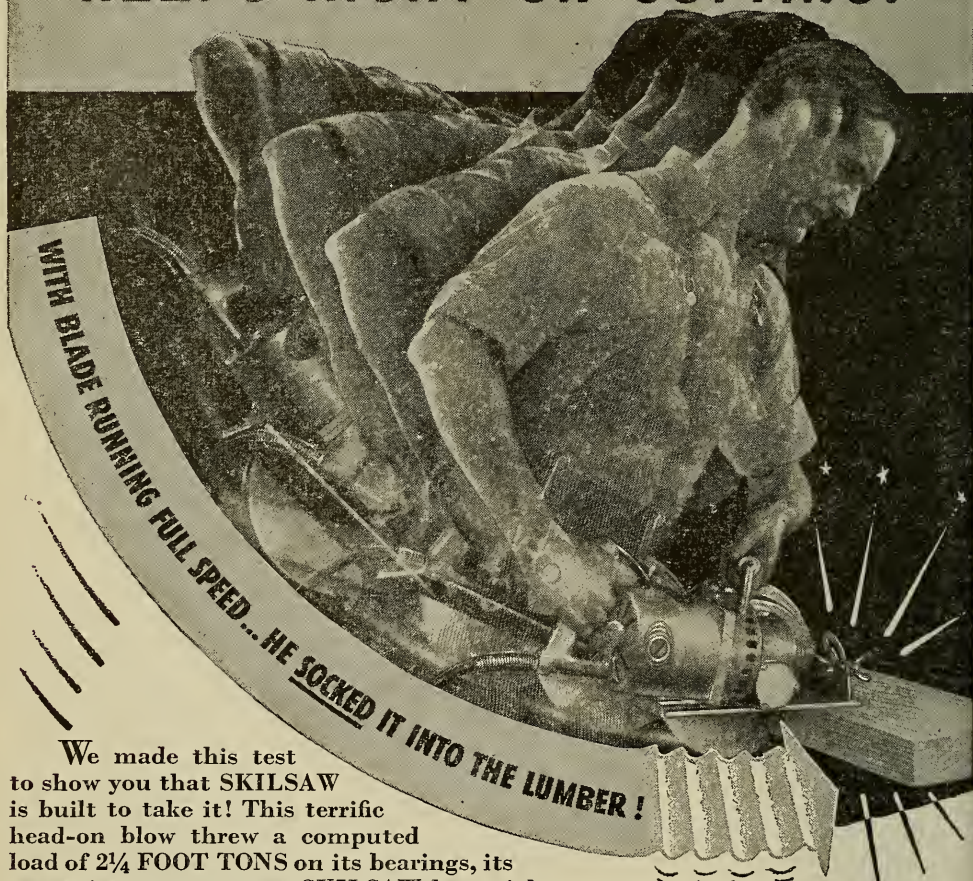
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TAKES A BLOW OF 4500 FT. LBS.!

YET **SKILSAW**
KEEPS RIGHT ON CUTTING!



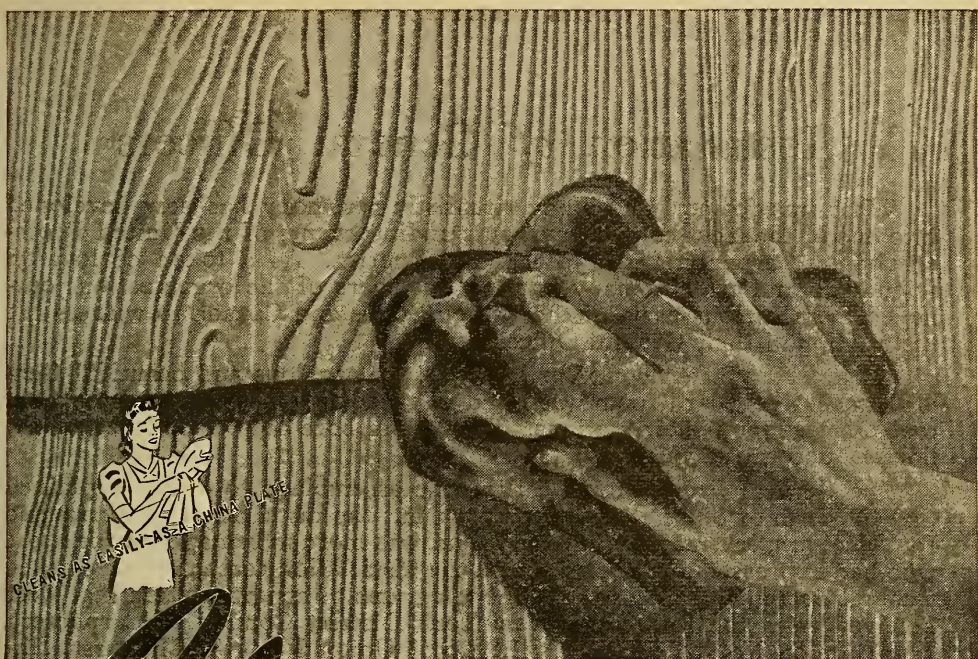
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Installation of General Officers

What was formerly a simple ritualistic ceremony has now developed into one of the most colorful and outstanding events of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. As a token of loyalty, friendship and esteem, many hundred members of the organization journeyed from various parts of the United States and Canada to witness the installation of their General Officers.

On Saturday afternoon, April 5, 1941, the spacious and beautiful General Executive Board room was filled to capacity long before all the General Officers took their stations. This room bore ample evidence of the florists' decorative skill.

The General President, in calling the assemblage to order, explained that the term of office started April 1st, but the installation was arranged for April 5th, inasmuch as the week-end was more advantageous for those who had expressed a desire to attend the installation ceremony. He asked General Secretary Duffy to read the telegrams of congratulation that were received from the following: New York District Council of Carpenters, Local Union No. 54, Chicago, Ill.; Local Union No. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.; Local Union No. 1527, Wheaton, Ill.; Local Union No. 416, Chicago, Ill.; Hudson County, New Jersey, District Council of Carpenters; Local Union No. 67, Boston, Mass.; Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Local Union No. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.; Local Union No. 654, Chicago, Ill.; Local Union No. 36, Oakland, Cal.; Local Union No. 13, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Carpenters District Council; Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Md.; Kansas City, Mo., District Council; Tim Kelly and Harry Pulver, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas E. Kerwin, New York, N. Y., and Lowell Mayberry, New York, N. Y.

Charles Hanson, President of the New York District Council was called upon by General President Hutcheson to fill the roll of installing officer. Brother Hanson asked that the roll of General Officers be called and they responded in the following order:

General President, William L. Hutcheson;
First General Vice-President, Maurice A. Hutcheson;
Second General Vice-President, John R. Stevenson;
General Secretary, Frank Duffy;
General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows;

Members of the General Executive Board:
First District, T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.;
Second District, Wm. J. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Third District, Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, Ohio;
Fourth District, Roland Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.;
Fifth District, R. E. Roberts, Dallas, Texas;
Sixth District, A. W. Muir, San Francisco, Calif.;
Seventh District, Arthur Martel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The General Officers arose and with their right hands raised, repeated after the installing officer the obligation as provided for in the ritual of

the United Brotherhood. This feature of the ceremony was very impressive and dignified as the General Officers repeated in unison the obligation. The sincerity that was evident on the face of each officer, should have left no doubt in the minds of those present that they would live up to and abide by their obligation.

After Brother Hanson had declared the General Officers duly obligated and officially installed, he stated:

"Mr. President, I personally, and the Council I represent, congratulate you upon your twenty-five consecutive years as General President of our organization. You have conducted the affairs of our organization through that period in a very efficient manner, never hesitating at any time to render a service to all members of our organization. It is a pleasure to shake your hand."

General Representative "Bob" Weyler was then called upon by the installing officer, who, with well chosen words presented to the General President a silver gavel, commemorating twenty-five years' service to the organization as General President.

The General President then thanked the installing officer for the services so ably rendered the Brotherhood and assured the membership in his own behalf as well as that of his colleagues that in the future in serving the Brotherhood, they shall always strive as they have in the past to perform their duties in a manner that would meet with the approval of at least the majority of the membership, so that the organization would continue to progress as it has in the years gone by. He also conveyed his thanks to Brother Weyler for the gavel presented in commemoration of his twenty-five years' service as General President.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was then introduced and voiced his appreciation for the opportunity afforded him of being present on the occasion of the installation of officers. He stated that he always enjoyed a visit to the general headquarters building, because in the Board room, one could see an exhibition of craftsmanship which was a credit to the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. He also paid tribute to those that made possible the Home for the Aged at Lakeland, Florida. In a brief but very interesting address he praised in most flattering terms the accomplishments of the United Brotherhood during the past twenty-five years and concluded his remarks with a pledge to President Hutcheson and his associates, of the full and complete support of the American Federation of Labor.

Thomas Rickert, President of the United Garment Workers' International Union, was then introduced and responded briefly. He extended his congratulations to the newly installed officers.

In introducing Daniel J. Tobin, General President of the Teamsters, President Hutcheson stated that when the Carpenters moved into their present building, the Teamsters' Union came in with them as a tenant, to which statement President Tobin replied that he had been around them so long, that sometimes he felt he was a carpenter himself, and that thirty-two years was a long time to have to live with a carpenter. He was not sorry, he said, as they had not lost much, as they started with two rooms and they now occupy one entire floor and part of another. His statement that they now occupy about as much space as the Carpenters but pay enough rent for the both of them brought forth hearty laughter from those present.

President Tobin gave a brief summary of what he and President Hutcheson had been doing as members of the Executive Council of the American

Federation of Labor to assist in the national defense program. He also in a scholarly manner related the history of the early English guilds; when the compensation of a carpenter was at the rate of twelve cents a day. One of the points emphasized in his remarks was the no small part Christianity played in the early history of the labor movement. A rousing round of applause was given the speaker at the conclusion of his interesting talk.

The General President, in thanking Brother Tobin for his inspiring remarks, brought out the fact that the Carpenters were ever active in creating and promoting the spiritual as well as the industrial welfare of the workers.

John Gillespie, the newly appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Teamsters, was introduced and responded briefly by wishing the General President and other General Officers, as well as the organization, continued success.

The next speaker introduced by the General President was James Wilson, former President of the Pattern Makers' Union, now holding the position of Labor Representative of the United States in the Labor Office at Geneva. After extending his best wishes and congratulations he expressed the wish that General President Hutcheson would be present twenty-five years hence, in order to receive a gavel of gold, and that the General President, would no doubt on that occasion express the desire to be present twenty-five years later. The theme of his address was the right of free assembly now denied the labor movement in so many European countries, and he urged the continued endeavor to maintain and uphold the liberties and freedom of our people. "May this great organization continue to lead in the struggle for the achievement of industrial democracy and also political democracy," were the closing words of the speaker.

Charles Sand, Secretary of the Chicago District Council, was then called upon. He congratulated the membership for re-electing to office, the calibre of men that have already proven their good leadership during the past, and he paid tribute to his friend and former co-officer of the Chicago District Council, John R. Stevenson, now Second General Vice-President. He further stated he felt quite sure that there would never be cause to regret John Stevensons' being made Second General Vice-President, and in closing extended his wishes for a pleasant and successful administration.

The General President thanked him on behalf of himself and his colleagues for his well wishes and encouraging remarks.

Sidney Pierce, Secretary of the New York District Council, said he spoke in behalf of the District Council in expressing sincere congratulations and heartiest best wishes and pledged his support to the General President for many years to come.

The new President of the Chicago District Council, Mike Sexton, was introduced and he expressed the wish for the continued success of the organization.

President Hutcheson stated at this time that: "Emphasis has been laid on the twenty-five years of service that I have rendered the Brotherhood as General President. I appreciate everything that has been said pertaining to that service, but I think we should pause at this time to give some thought to one who has served the Brotherhood longer than I have by several years. I also want to say that for twenty-eight years I have worked with him day in and day out, and he has served the United Brotherhood faithfully and well. On the twenty-fourth day of next July he will have

served the United Brotherhood forty years as General Secretary." He then called upon General Secretary Frank Duffy.

The General Secretary expressed his appreciation for so many friends being present at the installation ceremonies and told of how different the present installation was to those of the past, that is, when the General President would appoint an installing officer, he would come to the Board room and ask who were the new officers to be installed. He would then install them, immediately after which the officers would sit down to the routine business of the General Executive Board.

He also pointed out that another event took place during the month of April, 1881—sixty years ago—when three Local Unions in the city of St. Louis got together and selected a committee that brought about the first convention in the city of Chicago, resulting in the formation of a national organization, which is now the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Eleven cities were represented in that convention: Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, New York City, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, and these same cities were represented today at these ceremonies.

He outlined the progress that had been made and pointed out the apprenticeship system adopted at the last convention as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the organization and read the declaration just recently adopted by the General Executive Board which so patriotically defines the attitude of the United Brotherhood toward the National Defense Program.

At the conclusion of the General Secretary's interesting talk, President Hutcheson stated that he was sure the members enjoyed the remarks of Brother Duffy and on behalf of the members and himself, he wanted to express their well wishes for the future and trusted that he would live many, many years to enjoy these installation ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the installation the General Officers were surrounded by the many present who extended hearty congratulations.

Many floral tributes were in evidence, the two largest being in the form of horse shoes, the symbol of "good luck." One of these was received from the Heavy Construction Local Union 2274 of Western Pennsylvania. The other bore a huge ribbon bearing the following: "To our General President, William L. Hutcheson, in appreciation of his twenty-six years of service from the Cuyahoga County Carpenters District Council." Large baskets of American Beauty roses were received from the following: Ohio State Council, Chicago District Council, Pittsburgh Pile Drivers, Pittsburgh District Council, Local Union 142 of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Ohio Valley District Council.

The importance of strikes in the national defense program is minimized by William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management. He declared that no legislation was needed to deal with industrial disputes in defense industries and positively advised against anti-strike laws.

Mr. Knudsen declared he did not consider the strike situation in defense industries serious and expressed the belief that industrial disputes would gradually decline as the defense plan progressed and as "management decides to accept the laws on the statute books."

"To the liberal, the purpose of government is unchangeable. It is to leave men free."—William Allen White.

Birth of The Carpenter

On April 24, 1881, the Carpenters' Unions of St. Louis, Mo., appointed what they called a "*Provisional Committee*" for the express purpose of organizing a national union of the trade. How to get in touch with the carpenters unions elsewhere was the first matter considered.

It was finally decided to issue a journal under the title, "The Carpenter," and advocate through its columns the formation of a national carpenters union.

Being without funds the committee applied to the Carpenters' Unions of that city for finances to help publish the first issues. The request was willingly granted with the understanding that when a national union was formed "The Carpenter" became the property and official organ of the national organization and with the further understanding that they be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in publishing it until the convention met.

The first issue made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1881. On the front page of that issue we find the following statement:

"For this number of 'The Carpenter' we make no apology. The reasons for its publication are so urgent that its advent, no doubt, will be gladly welcomed by the journeymen carpenters. Other organized trades have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us—the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

"For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understanding. The 300,000 men of the trade have been at the mercy of a few thousand contractors and boss builders. This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal.

"We propose to advocate the interests of the journeymen carpenters and joiners.

"We shall inculcate the principles of labor organization, believing as we do, that without organization the carpenters' trade would become the prey of unfair bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

"We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade. For that purpose we will devote a department to technical carpentry, and we hope to soon be able to publish diagrams and designs to illustrate the subjects.

"Our trade reports from various cities, rate of wages, etc., will be gleaned from reliable sources. Correspondence from local unions will form one of the features of our journal.

"Carpenters! This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of St. Louis, and we desire to make it your own journal. When a national convention is held it will then become the organ and property of the national organization."

We also find the following notice on the front page:

"The Carpenter' will be issued on the 10th day of each month. Subscribe for it. Fifty cents a year, in advance, post-paid."

The Provisional Committee was successful in making arrangements to hold a Carpenters' Convention in Chicago, Ill., beginning August 8, 1881, and notification to that effect appeared in the June and July issues.

In the third issue published in July, 1881, the Provisional Committee made the announcement that:

"With this number of 'The Carpenter' the Provisional Committee resigns the trust of this paper, and delivers it to the National Convention. Henceforth, 'The Carpenter' will be the property and organ of the Carpenters' National Union and thus becomes the property of all the Local Unions."

The Convention was held at the designated time and place and after being in session four days it was decided that an International Union be organized to be known as The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It was also decided that:

"The Carpenter' shall be the property of the Brotherhood and be its official organ and shall be edited by the Secretary of the Brotherhood.

The Convention further decided that:

"The Brotherhood shall refund to the St. Louis Carpenters' Unions the sum loaned by said unions to publish 'The Carpenter' so far, or credit their accounts with that amount."

Thus "The Carpenter" became the property and official organ of our International Union and has remained such ever since.

Draft Boards Instructed to Defer Skilled Workers

National Selective Service draft boards now have instructions to defer skilled workers needed for national defense.

Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, declared there is a growing shortage of skilled workers and insisted that their ranks be not further depleted.

"Boards," Hershey said, "should grant deferments to persons in training or in preparation for defense jobs, both to protect the industrial training program and to anticipate possible exhaustion of pools of skilled workers."

Estimating that about 800,000 pounds of aluminum a month can be saved during the next several months by the plan, with other appreciable savings during the rest of the year, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., director of priorities for the Office of Production Management announces that the mechanical refrigerator industry has been asked to reduce the number of aluminum ice trays furnished domestic users.

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE REPORT AT GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD

(Delegates to the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Fla., in December, requested that widespread publicity be given the apprenticeship committee report to the convention. With this in mind, the report is being reprinted again. It appeared originally in the February issue of *The Carpenter*.)

The Report of the Committee on Apprenticeship at the Twenty-Fourth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Fla., follows:

We, your Committee on Apprenticeship, submit the following report for your consideration:

We believe that the question and problem of proper apprenticeship training is of vital importance to our Brotherhood, and to the nation.

The carpentry trade, through long and practical experience, has developed standards of workmanship that are everywhere recognized. To protect these standards, a sound and uniform system of apprenticeship for oncoming craftsmen is deemed essential, and after due consideration of the problem of apprenticeship training we urge the adoption of a uniform schedule, or base, of apprenticeship training, and in accordance therewith submit the following:

Part. 1. National Standards for Carpentry Apprenticeship.

1. Definition of carpentry apprentice, as per Section 42, Paragraph K, of the General Constitution.

A "Carpentry apprentice" shall mean a person at least 17 years of age and preferably not over 24 years of age.

(a) Who is engaged in learning the carpentry trade.

(b) Who is covered by a written agreement hereinafter called an apprenticeship agreement, with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees, which apprenticeship agreement provides for not less than four years of reasonably continuous employment for such person, for his participation in an approved schedule of work experience through employment, and for at least 144 hours per year of related supplemental instruction.

2. Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee.

The responsibility for adapting National Standards to meet local needs, and for administering local carpentry apprenticeship standards shall be vested in a joint committee, consisted of an equal number of employers and journeymen in their localities.

3. Ration of Apprentices.

The ration of apprentices to journeymen shall be in accordance with the provisions of the United Brotherhood Constitution.

4. Term of Apprenticeship.

The term of apprenticeship shall be not less than four years of reasonably continuous employment, including the probationary period and the required hours of supplemental school instruction.

5. Probationary period.

All apprentices employed in accordance with these standards shall be subject to a try-out or probationary period not exceeding 500 hours of employment. During this probationary period, annulment of the apprenticeship agreement may be made by the local joint committee upon request of either party.

6. Acquiring skill on the job.

The apprentice shall be taught the use, care, effective and safe handling of all tools and apparatus commonly used in connection with the carpentry trade. He shall be given instruction and experience in all common branches of the trade necessary to develop a skilled mechanic versed in the theory and practice of carpentry work. The apprentice shall perform such other duties as are commonly related to a carpentry apprenticeship.

1. Related school instruction.

Each apprentice shall be required to attend school classes in subjects related to the trade for at least 144 hours per year.

8. The wage rate.

The wage rate to be paid apprentices shall be stated in the local standards. Experience has shown the desirability of progressively increasing wages for apprentices during their term of apprenticeship. In some cases, the local standards may establish the apprentices' wage rates on an hourly basis, with increases at stated periods.

9. Hours of work.

The hours of work for apprentices shall be the same as those for journeymen, but in assigning work to apprentices due consideration shall be given to their physical and mental development.

10. Apprenticeship Agreement.

Each apprentice shall be covered by a written agreement with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees. All apprenticeship agreements shall be subject to the approval of the local joint carpentry apprenticeship committee, and all authority given said committee shall be clearly stated in the agreement.

Every apprenticeship agreement entered into under these standards shall contain:

(a) The names of the contracting parties.

(b) The date of birth of apprentice.

(c) A statement that the apprentice shall be taught the carpentry trade, the time at which the apprenticeship shall begin, and the number of years of its duration.

(d) A statement providing for a probationary period of not more than 500 hours of employment and related school instruction extending over not more than four months, during which time the apprenticeship agreement may be terminated by the local joint committee at the request, in writing, of either party; and providing that after such probationary period the apprenticeship agreement may be terminated by the committee upon the mutual consent of all parties thereto, or may be cancelled by the committee for good and sufficient reason.

(e) A statement showing the number of hours to be spent by the apprentice in work and the number of hours to be spent in related instruction in the school. This instruction shall be not less than 144 hours per year.

(f) A statement setting forth a schedule of the processes in the carpentry trade in which the apprentice shall receive experience.

(g) A statement of the graduated scale of wages to be paid the apprentice, and whether the required school time shall be paid for by the employer.

(h) A provision that all controversies or differences relating to the apprentice shall be submitted to the local joint committee for adjustment.

(i) A provision that an employer who is unable to fulfill his obligation under the apprenticeship agreement may, with the approval of the committee, transfer such apprentice to the local joint committee for reassignment.

(j) Such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of these standards as may be prescribed or approved by the local joint commit-

tee. Apprenticeship agreement forms may be obtained from the Associated General Contractors of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, or from the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

11. Certificate of Journeymanship.

Each apprentice shall be furnished a certificate of journeymanship upon satisfactory evidence that he has successfully completed his term of apprenticeship.

Part 2. National Carpentry Apprenticeship Standards in the Local Community.

12. Forming the Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee.

Before forming the joint committee the local employer and employee organizations should familiarize themselves with the National Apprenticeship Standards. Each organization should then appoint members to serve on the Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee to be made up of an equal number of employers and employees.

13. Duties of Joint Committee.

The joint committee should first examine the local carpentry apprenticeship situation. From the information thus obtained and with the guidance of the National Standards, the committee is then in position to prepare local standards for the employment and training of apprentices. The standards agreed upon by the joint committee should then be referred back to the respective organizations for approval.

These local standards should be consistent with the National Standards, but should go into such particulars as: A provision for a schedule of work experience on the job; a provision for testing the apprentice's progress; a provision for a graduated wage schedule; a provision covering the adjustment of apprenticeship complaints, and a procedure for providing the apprentice with a certificate of journeymanship upon completion of the term of apprenticeship.

The joint committee is responsible for the administration of the local apprenticeship system and for co-ordinating it with the apprenticeship systems of the other building trades in the community.

14. Qualifications of employers.

The local joint committee should make certain that every employer undertaking to train apprentices is: (a) Financially responsible; and (b) has had at least two years' experience as a contractor in the carpentry industry.

15. Classes for related instruction.

(a) Cost of Instruction.—Under the terms of the Federal acts relating to trade and industrial education, funds have been appropriated to assist the States and local communities in establishing vocational training programs. The local joint apprenticeship committee should inquire of the vocational school authorities or the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education whether classes for carpentry apprentices are available. If additional information is desired concerning related instruction or classes, the local joint committee should communicate with either of the national associations.

(b) Eligibility for Enrollment.—The course of related instruction for carpentry apprentices should be limited to those who are actually apprenticed to properly qualified employers in the carpentry industry.

16. State Apprenticeship Authority.

When the local apprenticeship standards have been formulated, the joint committee should submit them to the State Apprenticeship Authority for review. This procedure is essential in order to maintain uniformity in apprenticeship standards within the state. The joint committee is also respon-

sible for furnishing the State Apprenticeship Council with a copy of each indenture, and with any additional information required by State laws or by apprenticeship standards adopted by the State Apprenticeship Authority.

17. Co-operating agencies.

The local joint carpentry apprenticeship committee may secure assistance in the formulation and administration of its apprenticeship standards from:

- (a) The Associated General Contractors of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
- (b) The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- (c) State Apprenticeship Council.
- (d) State Labor Department or State Industrial Commission.
- (e) State and local Employment Service.
- (f) State Board of Vocational Education (State Director of Vocational Education or Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education), and local vocational education authorities.
- (g) State and local agencies administering building codes.

18. Co-operating Federal Agencies.

(a) Division of Vocational Education, United States Office of Education, is responsible for the administration and supervision of Federal funds appropriated for apportionment among the States for vocational education. In most of the States, these funds are available for use in providing instruction to apprentices in related subjects.

(b) Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, acts, upon request, in a consulting capacity on all problems relating to apprentices as employed workers. These include: labor standards applicable to apprentices; the development of administrative procedures for the conduct of apprenticeship, and the distribution of information concerning the practical handling of apprenticeship problems. Special bulletins on developing local apprenticeship standards may be obtained by writing this agency at Washington, D. C.

Official Endorsement, Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, May 15, 1938.

May we recall to your attention that part of our General President's report on "Apprentices" in which he states the need of a declaration by this convention of our position on apprentices.

Your committee believes that the adoption of these uniform National Standards will meet the request of the General President.

He also mentions the fact that from time to time many requests have come to him as to the age of apprentices. That subject, too, was referred by the Committee on General President's Report to this committee. We have also consulted with the Committee on Constitution on this particular item and the Committee on Apprenticeship desires to recommend that the age limit on apprentices (Section 42, Paragraph K, of our Constitution) be changed to read: "Between the ages of 17 and 24 years" instead of "between the ages of 17 and 22 years."

In the space for National Standards there is no part of the schedule that contains any "must" legislation, no part of it that attempts to govern the conditions in your particular locality. The schedule merely applies to a uniform basis or standard upon which any of you can act to establish a joint carpentry apprenticeship committee in your locality if you don't have one, and if you do, surely there is nothing in this proposed schedule that will injure you. On the contrary, there are some clauses or items that will help.

In conclusion we desire to express our thanks to the First General Vice-President and our appreciation for his generous assistance and co-operation, and com-

mend him for the thorough and efficient work he has done in the interest of our apprentices and the United Brotherhood.

ALBERT F. MILTNER, 2117, Chairman
ELMER ANDERSON, Secretary,
CARL E. ANDERSON,
FRED J. BUTSCH,
C. M. SLINKER,

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the committee's report.

In the discussion following the report, an amendment was added to the effect that the international office of the Brotherhood issue a certificate of journeyman-ship to every apprentice who has served and finished his apprenticeship upon application and approval of the Local.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

Celotex Publishes Two New Merchandising Books to Assist Dealer and Home Owner

Two new merchandising books to assist the contractor and the dealer to secure more business in the interior finish, modernization and remodeling market have just been published by The Celotex Corporation.

For the first time, Celotex has published a book—"Beauty That Builds Business"—specifically for the commercial interior and remodeling market. This book points out that the growing trend toward smartly styled commercial interiors have conclusively placed beauty in the formula for business success.

Illustrated in full color from natural color photographs, it shows in detail the striking designs, styling, and patterns obtained with various applications and combinations of Celotex Interior Finishes in recent installations in offices, grocery stores, theaters, taverns, restaurants and other business establishments.

"Beauty, Comfort and Quiet in the Home" is the book for the home owner market. Also illustrated in full color from natural color photographs, it shows Celotex Interior Finishes as used in home decoration and remodeling. This booklet describes a series of rooms, including a living room, dining room, bedrooms and recreation room, designed and decorated by the editors of several leading home magazines. These rooms are reproduced in full color and the text describes how various Celotex Interior Finishes were used to create walls and ceilings with distinctive styling and atmosphere.

To help readers plan and visualize room treatments, the center sections of both booklets present a reproduction in full color of the many available finishes with complete descriptions for convenient and accurate reference. Each book also carries complete dimensional data of all materials as well as information on colors available.

These booklets—"Beauty That Builds Business" and "Beauty, Comfort and Quiet in the Home"—will be sent free upon written request to the Public Relations Department of The Celotex Corporation, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

War Boosts Pay of American Diamond Cutters

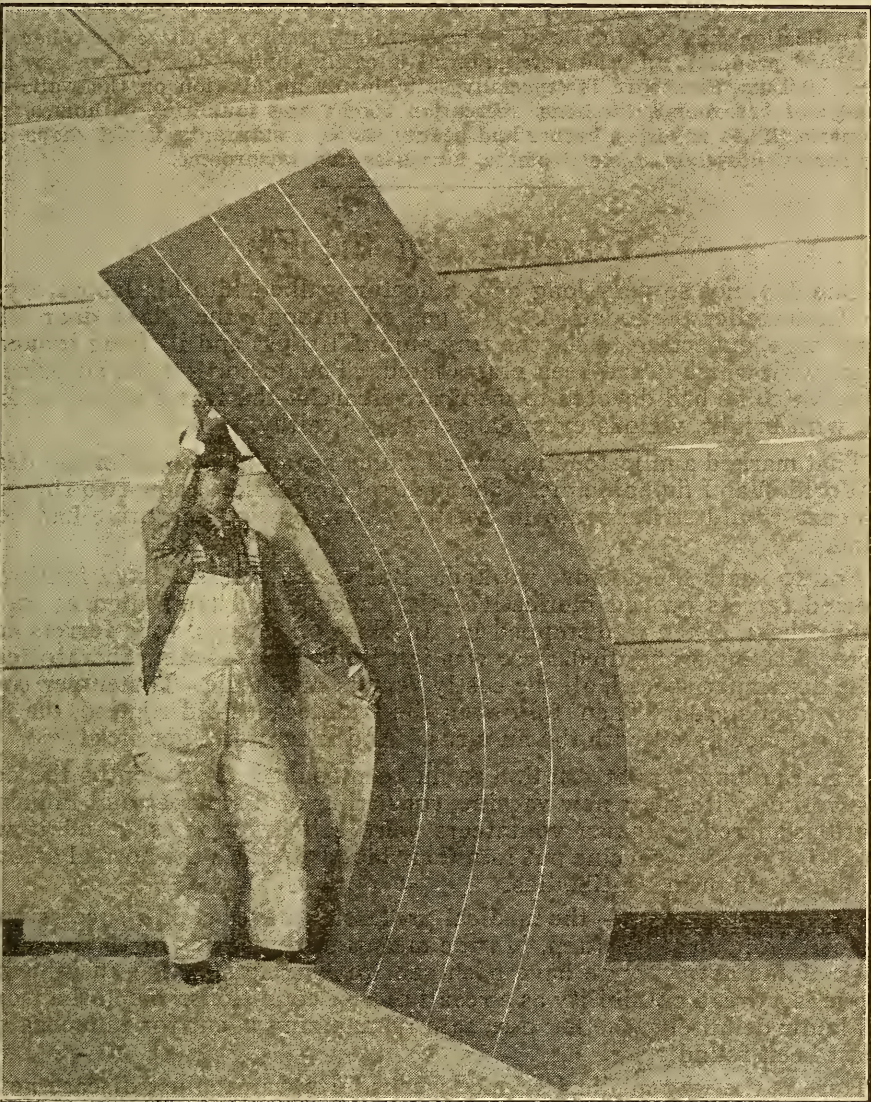
It is still true that what is "one man's meat is another man's poison." The European war has played "hob" with the diamond-cutting business, largely centered in Holland and Belgium, and the United States has obtained almost a monopoly.

The demand for skilled cutters greatly exceeds the supply, and this enabled the Diamond Workers Union to negotiate a contract recently calling for a minimum scale of \$125 for a 35-hour week, with a maximum of \$195. This is an increase of 60 per cent.

Adds DeLuxe Flexboard to Asbestos Wallboard Line

Addition of a new high-gloss finish flexboard, called J-M DeLuxe Flexboard, has been made to the line of Johns-Manville asbestos-cement sheet materials. DeLuxe Flexboard, J-M officials report, sets an entirely new style all its own in sheet materials for wall and ceiling finishing.

The new product is available in eight attractive colors: Blue, green, peach, red,



low, ivory, black and white. There will be three styles of sheets—4'x8', plain; and two styles, 4'x8' with horizontal scoring on 12" centers, to be known as the "reamline" pattern, and 4'x4' with 12"x12" box scoring, called the "block" pattern.

DeLuxe Flexboard has a "backed-on" surface and a base of asbestos and cement which has been especially waterproofed to prevent moisture from penetrating.

through the back and edges of the sheet. The asbestos cement base has the further advantage of providing fire protection, which is particularly important in kitchens where the product is used on both walls and ceilings.

To insure a glossy surface free from blemish on DeLuxe Flexboard, Johns-Manville designed special air-conditioned spray rooms and baking ovens, and used specially developed Vinylite primers to assure the durability of the surface. The mirrorlike, high-gloss finish on DeLuxe Flexboard is remarkably resistant to staining from the various materials commonly used in kitchens and bathrooms.

Application methods for DeLuxe Flexboard are similar to those for other J-M Flexboard products, and the new material is easily applied over old or new surfaces. DeLuxe Flexboard is especially suitable for installation on the walls and ceilings of bathrooms, kitchens, recreation rooms and laundries in homes, and commercially in bakeries, barber and beauty shops, restaurants, florist shops, display rooms, hospitals, doctors' offices, laundries and washrooms.

Ferretting Out the Flu

One day, not so very long ago, a doctor walked into his laboratory in the Rockefeller Foundation. He peered through the glass door of a ferret cage, expecting to see the tiny animal listless and ill from influenza germs with which it had been inoculated. The doctor got the surprise of a life which he had devoted to medical research—the ferret stared back at him with bright, vicious eyes, dangerously healthy.

That marked a milestone in a work which began in 1920, after the deadly World War I flu epidemic. The medical profession knew two things—*influenza* would strike again in twenty years and no preventive had been found.

For 19 years the doctors worked. But vaccines taken from influenza-infected ferrets proved ineffective—the vaccinated ferrets died as easily as the others. Then fate stepped in. In November, 1939, four ferrets contracted distemper and died. Fear was felt in the Rockefeller laboratories—if the distemper spread, all the costly ferrets might die. Distemper shots were administered. Then, following the two-decades-old routine, the ferrets were inoculated with the flu virus. And they didn't get sick!

Had the long sought solution to flu been found? For months the doctors worked with their new vaccine, consisting of distemper and influenza solutions mixed. Human volunteers were called for tests. And it was found that the new vaccine put into their blood 70 times the normal amount of influenza-fighting antibodies.

The tests still go on—the medical profession never claims success until it is certain beyond question. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of doses of the new vaccine have been sent to England, where an influenza plague is a dread possibility as a result of war conditions. Soon the world will know definitely whether a certain immunizing agent for influenza has at last been found.

Here is the way medical science works. Its war against disease never ends. One by one, the plagues which have killed so many millions are shorn of their menace.

During the last quarter of 1939, \$1,756,608.12 was collected in the United States for relief of war sufferers in other lands, but only \$964,614.84 was sent abroad; the remainder represented money left on hand and amounts spent by the organizations for administration.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Bevin Does It Without Compulsion

The text for this editorial is taken from the New York "Times"—eminently respectable and conservative, and never accused of a pro-labor bias.

The "Times" gave prominence to a most eulogistic sketch of Ernest Bevin, Britain's minister of labor. It described Mr. Bevin as "head of the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union, the strong man of Britain's organized labor," adding, "he had no patience with the old diplomacy, old leadership, or the old program. He had led England's most disruptive strikes of the last two decades."

This is the man to whom Winston Churchill, "born to privilege, descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough," turned in the hour of Britain's greatest peril.

Since May of 1940, according to the "Times," Mr. Bevin has had "absolute power over Britain's vast domain of industry and labor—every plant, every employer, every worker."

And this two-fisted labor chieftain who, in peace time, directed some of the toughest strikes in Britain's history, has done his job so well that the "Times," with unwonted enthusiasm, exclaims:

"Two stalwart men stand at the helm of Britain in its greatest hour—Churchill and Bevin. In these two men, two traditions meet in common strength, which is the strength of England in a crisis: the welding of widely variant inheritances into national unity.

"Time was when Churchill and Bevin were vigorous political opponents. Now they are vigorous in their identity of purpose and, in fact, countless Britons now feel that if fate decreed the unthinkable and a successor to Mr. Churchill had to be found, Ernest Bevin is the man."

Under the inspiration of Bevin's leadership, the workers of Britain have performed such miracles of production that, according to the "Times," "an army of 4,000,000 men is now fully equipped, the R. A. F. is a mighty power in Europe or Asia, and all England bristles with defenses. It is said now that no other man in Great Britain could have seen this job through."

Now, mark this! The "Times" tells us Bevin did all this "without use of compulsion."

"People obviously want to work," he said, "and therefore it won't be necessary for me to make them work." However, his marching orders to management and men were: "You must all work like hell." That's exactly what they have done—without compulsion.

Of course, in the British Parliament as in the American Congress, during the last year there have been short-sighted gentlemen who have shouted that labor must be "forced" to do this or that. Replying to these "snipers" on the floor of the House of Commons, Bevin said:

"Let bitterness and discontent get into the hearts of my army (the army of workers) and then, by God, we've lost the war!"

That last sentence is the text which, it is hoped, this editorial will illuminate for those who are insisting that the cause of national defense and aid for Britain demand that American workers shall be placed in shackles and that American trade unions shall be disrupted and discredited.

American workers are just as determined as British workers to produce the instruments needed to destroy Hitlerism. British workers are doing it without compulsion. American workers can and will do it—and even more—but they will do it as free men and not as industrial slaves.

Will of Sir Frederick Banting

The will of the late Sir Frederick Banting, who perished in an airplane crash in February, recently was made public in Toronto. Sir Frederick was one of the men who discovered Insulin. He could have made millions out of it—in fact, the manufacturers have reaped millions—but instead he and his associates gave the formula to the University of Toronto and accepted \$1 in full payment.

His will shows an estate valued at \$73,300, practically all of it life insurance. His work gained him international fame, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of men and women. Yet, at the end, his possessions did not equal the yearly salary of many corporation executives.

Nation's Shipbuilding Program to Create 500,000 Jobs

The nation's huge shipbuilding program will create a half million new jobs by June, 1942, the Department of Labor estimates. Half this number will be employed directly in the shipyards, and the others will be added in factories, mines and railroads, producing and transporting materials for ship construction, the department predicted.

Kick-Back Contractor in California Fined

Found guilty of requiring his employes to "kick back" part of their wages in violation of the California Labor Code, Samuel Goldberg, a building contractor, was fined \$100 by Judge Peter J. Mullins, H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, announced.

Evidence produced revealed that Goldberg hired the men at union wages but told some of them that he was losing money on the job and would be unable to continue their employment unless they agreed to work for less. It was testified that some of the workers were induced to "kick back" as much as \$10 a week.

Dividends paid by industrial and banking corporations during March were the largest for that month since 1937, a New York "Times" compilation reveals. Fifty-three corporations paid extra dividends, 24 increased payments, 25 made their first payment and 84 were able to pay back dividends.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN B. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

When compiling the new directory of officers, Local Union No. 185 of St. Louis, Mo. was not listed. If clearance cards are accepted by any Local from members of Local 185, notification can be sent to;

W. E. Miller, Financial Secretary, 3606 Cozens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Recording Secretary is Chas. Murray, 6741-A Crest Ave.

We would ask that you clip this notice and paste in the directory of officers recently sent you.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Owing to the publicity given to the defense work, Manitowoc, Wis., is being flooded with job seekers of all types. The Local decided not to put any of these job seekers to work. We will call all the help we cannot supply locally through the State Council of Carpenters or their respective Locals.

Fraternally

Ben Hibbard, Recording Secretary, Local 849.

* * * * *

Phoenix is flooded with carpenters due to rumors of large jobs. We have several hundred idle men at the present time. Please stay away for your own benefit as well as the benefit of those already here.

Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary, Local 1089.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1941

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

December 23, 1940.

Bellaire, Ohio, L. U. 17.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

New Haven, Conn., L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective February 10, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Denison, Tex., L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective February 9, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Me., L. U. 517.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 12, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 27, 1940.

Phoenix, Ariz., L. U. 1089.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Placerville, Cal., L. U. 1992.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 8, 1941. Official sanction granted.

December 30, 1940.

Centralia, Wash., L. U. 2127.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective February 10, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Cuyahoga County D. C., Cleveland, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$1.62½ per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 6, 1941.

Fort Madison, Ia., L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Salem, Ore., L. U. 1065.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Paris, Ill., L. U. 2040.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Astoria, Ore., L. U. 2419 (Pile Drivers).—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per hour, effective January 25, 1941.

January 13, 1941.

Mansfield, Ohio, L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective January 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Seaside, Ore., L. U. 1502.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective February 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 14, 1941.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hampton, N. H., L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 15, 1941.

Bergen County D. C., New Jersey.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, and the 7-hour day, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 16, 1941.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 20, 1941.

Perth Amboy, N. Y., L. U. 65.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.65 per hour, effective April 13, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Ithaca, N. Y., L. U. 603.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Middletown, Conn., L. U. 1512.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 15, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 23, 1941.

Ottumwa, Ia., L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 27, 1941.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. 143.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, and the 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can., L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 28, 1941.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour, effective March 18, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 29, 1941.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 534.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Vandalia, Ill., L. U. 2122.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.25 per hour on commercial work, effective February 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

January 30, 1941.

Lincoln, Nebr., L. U. 1055.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Akron, Ohio, L. U. 1241 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 77½ cents to 90 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 31, 1941.

St. Albans, W. Va., L. U. 128.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 1788 (Cabinet Workers).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 85 cents per hour, effective April 23, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Elko, Nev., L. U. 1819.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

February 4, 1941.

Miami D. C., Miami, Fla.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

DeKalb, Ill., L. U. 965.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Auburn, Cal., L. U. 1486.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 24, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Wallingford, Conn., L. U. 1626.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Gilbertsville, Ky., L. U. 2049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 80 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

February 6, 1941.

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mankato, Minn., L. U. 1646.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to 90 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 7, 1941.

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

February 11, 1941.

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

LaCrosse, Wis., L. U. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour, effective February 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1285 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 85 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 12, 1941.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 14, 1941.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 17, 1941.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795 (Box Makers).—Movement for an increase in wages from 55 cents and 60 cents to 60 cents and 65 cents per hour, effective May 2, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 19, 1941.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Mesa, Ariz., L. U. 1216.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Beckley, W. Va., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 20, 1941.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 21, 1941.

Sacramento, Cal., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$9.50 to \$10.00 per day, effective May 5, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 24, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. 1357 (Box Makers).—Movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, and one-week vacation with pay, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wildwood, N. J., L. U. 1743.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.37½ per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective March 10, 1941.

Rapid City, S. D., L. U. 2027.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Albany, Ore., L. U. 2133.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective March 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Cornwall, Ontario, Can., L. U. 2307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65 cents to 85 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 25, 1941.

Steubenville, Ohio, L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wausau, Wis., L. U. 460.—Movement for the 40-hour week on commercial work, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 26, 1941.

Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per hour, and the 35-hour week, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 27, 1941.

Fall River, Mass., L. U. 1305.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.17½ per hour, effective April 2, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 28, 1941.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Ilwaco, Wash., L. U. 1342.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 4, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 1, 1941.

Phillipsburg, N. J., L. U. 399.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 4, 1941.

Wayne, Oakland Counties and Vicinity D. C., Detroit, Mich.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Kingston, Ontario, Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to 90 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Vineland, N. J., L. U. 620.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Freeport, Ill., L. U. 719.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Brainerd, Minn., L. U. 951.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Mich., L. U. 1033.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1365 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 5, 1941.

Canton, Ill., L. U. 293.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 5, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 6, 1941.

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Cumberland, Md., L. U. 1024.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 7, 1941.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 4, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 10, 1941.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.18 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective March 6, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Alexandria, La., L. U. 403.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Lorain, Ohio, L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Cairo, Ill., L. U. 812.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, Mont., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 19, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Mason City, Ia., L. U. 1313.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 12, 1941.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. 630 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 63 cents to 68 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 14, 1941.

Anaconda, Mont., L. U. 88.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Rochester, Minn., L. U. 1382.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 21, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 17, 1941.

Metropolitan D. C. (Millmen), Philadelphia, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95 cents to \$1.05 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 18, 1941.

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for the 40-hour week for outside carpenters, effective May 1, 1941, and 85 cents per hour for millmen, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

March 19, 1941.

Nassau County D. C., New York—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.43 to \$1.60 per hour, effective May 5, 1941. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Indiana.

March 26, 1941.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date with all members present.

The General President reported that on Monday, February 3, 1941, Brother S. P. Meadows, Indianapolis, Ind., was installed as General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to fill the unexpired term of deceased General Treasurer Thomas Neale.

The General President also reported that on the same date, Brother John R. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill., was installed as Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to fill the unexpired term of S. P. Meadows, Second General Vice-President, made vacant by his appointment to the position of General Treasurer.

The General President announced that the installation of General Officers for the four-year term, 1941 to 1945, will be held on April 5, 1941, and that arrangements have been made accordingly.

The General President submitted the report of the tabulating committee on votes cast on changes to the general constitution and laws of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. as adopted by our 24th general convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1940. The report was received and ordered published in pamphlet form for distribution to our Local Unions.

"Indianapolis, Indiana.
February 20, 1941.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the committee appointed by you to tabulate the returns of the votes taken on the proposed changes to the general constitution, met on February 10, 1941, and organized by electing Brother J. O. Mack, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., as Chairman, and Brother Edward M. Olsen, Local No. 1456, New York, N. Y., as Secretary, after which we proceeded to tabulate the returns of votes as sent in by the various Local Unions throughout the Brotherhood, and after tabulating the votes we find the following result:

Out of 1383 returns sent in the following Locals' votes were not counted due to the fact that said returns were not properly filled out—597, 603, 741, 744, 839, 1022, 1086, 1101, 1287, 1329, 1441, 1788, 1816, 1930, 2072, 2261.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted because returns were not returned in accordance with instructions submitted by the General Secretary as provided for in the general constitution—156, 340, 580, 648, 926, 988, 1193, 1208, 1313, 1332, 1563, 2001, 2077, 2111, 2524.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted because the returns had been defaced—12, 791, 2883.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted due to the fact that said Local Unions cast more votes than tax was paid on to the General Office—133, 1238.

Nineteen Local Unions sent in returns with no dates, Local Union number, city, state or signature of officials.

Proposition—	For	Against
No. 1 -----	64,926	31,081
No. 2 -----	44,373	51,880
No. 3 -----	55,502	37,392
No. 4 -----	76,514	14,935
No. 5 -----	43,764	49,565
No. 6 -----	67,423	24,993
No. 7 -----	62,941	29,323
No. 8 -----	30,765	59,002
No. 9 -----	26,122	67,627
No. 10 -----	41,180	49,216
No. 11 -----	64,358	24,493
No. 12 -----	32,820	62,834

The following propositions having received the necessary two-thirds vote are therefore carried—

(1) (4) (6) (7) (11)

The following propositions not having received the necessary vote are therefore not carried—

(2) (3) (5) (8) (9) (10) (12)

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE F. COUGHLIN, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
DANIEL J. BUTLER, L. U. 578, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD M. OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
J. O. MACK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. SWEAT, L. U. 1723, Columbus, Ga."

The General President referred to the General Executive Board the codification of the changes to the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as carried by referendum vote effective as of April 1, 1941.

The General President reported in detail the status of the suits wherein our General Officers, local officers, business agents and members have been indicted for alleged conspiracy of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The General President submitted a letter from President Green of the A. F. of L. proposing that a conference be held between the representatives of the Machinists and the Carpenters in an endeavor to adjust the differences between the two organizations. The General Executive Board agreed that a conference be held while the Board is now in session and that President Green be so notified.

March 27, 1941.

Local Union No. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn. Accounting was received for an appropriation previously made and placed on file.

Local Union No. 2548, Toledo, Ore. Accounting was received for an appropriation previously made and placed on file.

Virginia State Council of Carpenters request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes was denied.

The audit of books and accounts of the General Office was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 28, 1941.

Attleboro, Mass., L. U. 327.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective May 5, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 95 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 7, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Athol, Mass., L. U. 1059.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 28, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, Ohio, L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 31, 1941.

Golconda, Ill., L. U. 605.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 5, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hudson, N. Y., L. U. 1075.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 17, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. 1273.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 1, 1941.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour, and the 44-hour week, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Findley, Ohio, L. U. 822.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

On the question of national defense the General Executive Board unanimously adopted the following:

DECLARATION

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, true to its tradition of patriotism and loyalty to our American form of government, stands for full co-operation with the program of National Defense so far taken by the Congress of the United States, and we accept for members of the United Brotherhood our full share of the burden and such sacrifices as may become necessary to the end that there may be retained by the citizens those rights under our democratic way of life.

To this end, the Brotherhood reaffirms its determination and will continue its effort to exclude and expel members who are found to be secret foes of our present form of government.

The Brotherhood declares its full support of the National program for financial aid to Great Britain, consistent with the thought and purpose that the defense of America must come first, and further declares itself willing to aid all nations who are holding democracy's battle-line against tyranny, or various forms of isms such as Communism, Nazism or Facism.

The Brotherhood extends a message of ardent admiration and fraternal sympathy to the trade-unions throughout the British Empire whose millions of members are, in the factory and in the field, defending their tradition of liberty and proving their determination to die as free men rather than to live as slaves.

The Brotherhood further declares its purpose to work with the government in all the latter's measures to promote the co-operation of labor and management in furtherance of the National Defense.

It declares its intention to do its part toward establishing by mutual business relations and agreements such understandings between labor and management as will prevent interruptions of defense work. Where differences arise in such work, the Brotherhood will be ready to settle such differences speedily by prompt agreement, if possible, or, failing that, by mutually acceptable methods and mediums of mediation to be carried on by labor and management.

Furthermore, the Brotherhood will do its utmost to supply promptly, skilled and competent labor for all defense work, wherever such labor may be needed, and to keep all defense work adequately manned until finished.

The Brotherhood fully recognizes that where a defense project has been undertaken upon proper terms as to wage rates, the project should be carried through, and that the right to work as a union man upon such projects should not be burdened with exorbitant or unusual fees and dues or be impaired by the introduction of men not of the household of our Organization.

The Brotherhood reaffirms its conviction that the foremost essential of National Defense is the preservation of liberty in our own land, and that we cannot aid in preserving security for freedom abroad if we begin by weakening security for freedom in America. The rights of organized labor, as recognized in our Constitution, statutes, judicial decisions and traditions are the very foundation stones of that freedom and the most essential parts of its security. We maintain, therefore, that these self-evident truths should at all times be respected, acknowledged and supported by government, management and the public, lest the fight for liberty be lost abroad because first lost at home.

* * * * *

Appeal of L. H. Proske, St. Louis, Mo., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. H. Proske vs. the St. Louis District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Theo. Gorth, Covington, Ky., from the decision of the General President in the case of Theo. Gorth vs. the Ohio Valley District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on ground set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 2, 1941.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., L. U. 1555.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65 cents to 75 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 3, 1941.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263.—Movement for 80 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1940. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 345.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 30, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 1878 (Furniture Workers).—Movement for minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective May 31, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 4, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 5, 1941.

General President Hutcheson announced that while the term of General Officers expired on March 31, 1941, and the four-year term began on April 1, 1941, the installation was arranged for April 5th in order that those desiring to attend the ceremonies, might do so over the week-end. He then called upon Brother Charles Hanson, President of the New York District Council, to act as installing officer.

The General Secretary was called upon to read the many congratulatory telegrams received from various Local Unions, District Councils and friends.

Brother Hanson called upon the General Secretary to call the roll of General Officers to be installed.

The following General Officers responded and were officially obligated and installed:

General President	- - - - -	William L. Hutcheson
First General Vice-President	- - -	Maurice A. Hutcheson
Second General Vice-President	- - -	John R. Stevenson
General Secretary	- - - - -	Frank Duffy
General Treasurer	- - - - -	S. P. Meadows

Members of the General Executive Board:

First District—T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.

Second District—William J. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District—Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, Ohio

Fourth District—Roland Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District—R. E. Roberts, Dallas Tex.

Sixth District—A. W. Muir, San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District—Arthur Martel, Montreal, Que., Can.

Congratulations were extended to the newly installed General Officers by their many friends from all sections of the country.

Many floral pieces were received from Local Unions, District Councils and State Councils.

General President Hutcheson, at the conclusion of the installation, graciously thanked all present for their participation in the ceremonies.

April 7, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Cooperstown, N. Y., L. U. 1026.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85 cents to \$1.00 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective May 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Norwich, N. Y., L. U. 310.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Williston, N. D., L. U. 464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 7, 1941. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement must be for the shorter work week.

Brantford, Ontario, Can., L. U. 498.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70 cents to 80 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 8, 1941.

Bridgeport, Conn., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Fostoria, Ohio, L. U. 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 12, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Plymouth, Ind., L. U. 1816.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75 cents to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 28, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of the Clatsop County District Council, Astoria, Ore., from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of Frank Prohaska vs. the Clatsop County D. C., Oregon. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John W. Hilty, Pittsburgh, Pa., from the action of the General President in the case of John W. Hilty vs. the Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council. The action of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Hudson County, N. J., District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Leo Thien, L. U. 2315, vs. the Hudson County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of E. H. Barnes, San Jose, Cal., from the decision of the General President in the case of E. H. Barnes vs. the Santa Clara County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

In passing on disability claims the General Executive Board agrees that total blindness, the loss of an arm or leg, or both, the total disability of a limb, or the loss of four fingers on one hand, constitute a serious disability and should be given prompt consideration by the General Treasurer. Disability claims based on other minor accidental injuries, should be held in abeyance, pending final determination.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 9, 1941.

The application of Clarence A. Norcross, a member of L. U. 137, Norwich, Conn., for pension was carefully considered. Inasmuch as the affidavit attached thereto shows that the maintenance and expenses of said Clarence Norcross has been paid from the funds of said Clarence Norcross, the application was denied as paragraph C, section 54, of our general laws specifies that:

"A member to be admitted to the Home or to be entitled to the pension must show that he is unable to provide for himself a livelihood."

Appeal of Andrew Walsh et. al., from decision of the General President in the case of Andrew Walsh et. al. vs. L. U. 608, New York, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Thomas Mullany et. al., from decision of the General President in the case of Thomas Mullany et. al. vs. L. U. 608, New York, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Julius Perzentka from the decision of the General President in the case of Julius Perbentka vs. the Chicago, Ill., District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The General President was directed to consolidate Local Union 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Local Union 478, Nyack, N. Y.; Local Union 1162, Suffern, N. Y., and Local Union 2372, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Audit of books and accounts completed

April 10, 1941.

North Shore, Mass., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of Local Union No. 222, Westfield, Mass., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of the wife of Brother Charles D. Terry. The action of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Henry W. Terry, Westfield, Mass., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits account the death of Charles D. Terry, L. U. 222, Westfield, Mass. The action of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for funeral donation on death of Orlo D. Fisk. In view of the additional information furnished, the Board directs a further investigation be made and therefore the case is referred to the General President for that purpose.

Appeal of L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim account the death of James Forbes. In view of the detailed explanation as now furnished the Board referred the matter to the General President for further investigation.

The committee of the General Executive Board appointed by the General President to meet representatives of the Machinists International Union in the controversy over millwrighting work, reported they met on April 2nd and 3rd and carefully went over the points in dispute, but were unable to come to any agreement or understanding.

The General Executive Board received the report but before taking further action the Board wants a definition from the Machinists—what they mean by "Machinery."

April 11, 1941.

Battle Creek, Mich., L. U. 871.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The following report was received from our General Counsel relative to the insurance policies referred to him for examination:

"March 31, 1941.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, Board of Trustees,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Duffy:

We have examined the following insurance policies with respect to the Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., and find the same to be correct:

1. Fire insurance policy written for five years from October 12, 1936, to October 12, 1941, covering the building at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., in the amount of \$54,000. A rider has been attached to this policy covering the building for the same amount for windstorm, cyclone, tornado and hail, explosion, riot, aircraft, smoke and vehicle damage.

2. Fire insurance policy written for five years from December 23, 1936, to December 23, 1941, covering the building at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind., in the amount of \$46,000. A rider has been attached to this policy covering the building for the same amount for windstorm, cyclone, tornado and hail, explosion, riot, aircraft, smoke and vehicle damage.

3. (a) One policy for the period of five years from September 24, 1940, to September 24, 1945, in the amount of \$12,500 on the furniture and fixtures at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

(b) One policy for the period of five years from September 24, 1940, to September 24, 1945, in the amount of \$12,500 on the furniture and fixtures at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Total insurance in the amount of \$25,000.

4. Owners', Landlords', Tenants' Public Liability policy for a period of three years from October 12, 1938, to October 12, 1941, insuring against bodily injury or death to one person in the amount of \$5,000 and to two or more \$10,000.

We have examined the elevator policy which covers both the freight elevator in the Printing Plant and the passenger elevator at 222 East Michigan Street and which is for a period of three years from September 24, 1940, to September 24, 1943. The coverage on each elevator being in the amount of \$10,000 for injury or death to one person and \$20,000 for injury or death to two or more persons.

We have also examined the policies with respect to the Printing Plant at 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Ind., and have found the same to be correct. These policies are as follows:

1. Public Liability policy for one year from October 12, 1940, to October 12, 1941, insuring against injury or death in the amount of \$5,000 to one person and \$10,000 to two or more.

2. Renewal of Fire Insurance policy on contents of the Printing Plant for a period of five years from October 7, 1940, to October 7, 1945, in the amount of \$20,000.

3. Policy on building at 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Ind., covering loss by fire in the amount of \$5,000, and having a rider attached covering the building for the same amount for windstorm, cyclone, tornado and hail, explosion, riot, aircraft, smoke and vehicle damage.

We have also examined the Workmen's Compensation policies in connection with the members of the General Executive Board and the General Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and have found the same to be in proper form. These policies are as follows:

1. Workmen's Compensation:

(a) Policy for one year from March 13, 1941, to March 13, 1942, covering employes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America resident in Texas and working anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(b) Policy for one year from October 12, 1940, to October 12, 1941, covering employes resident in the following states and working anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Florida, California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Washington.

(c) Policy for one year from May 5, 1941, to May 5, 1942, covering employes of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America resident of Canada and working anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(d) Policy covering employes resident in Ohio and working anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America pursuant to the State Fund Insurance Law of Ohio, Certificate of Risk No. 130674.

We have also examined the Messenger and Interior Robbery policy and find the same to be in proper form. This policy is as follows:

(a) Messenger and Interior Robbery policy for a period of three years from March 15, 1939, to March 15, 1942, insuring against messenger robbery and interior holdup in the amount of \$2,500 and against theft of property within the premises while a custodian is on duty in the amount of \$2,500. Both money and securities are covered by this policy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. O. CARSON, General Counsel."

Bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of \$50,000 was received and referred to the legal department.

Renewal of bond of Chief Bookkeeper Clifton A. Meloy, in the sum of \$2,000 was received and referred to the legal department.

Contract for auditing the books and accounts of the General Office was ordered renewed with Robert N. Dedaker, Certified Public Accountant, for four years beginning April 1, 1941, and ending March 31, 1945.

The report of our Certified Public Accountant up to and including January 31, 1941, showed that the books and accounts of the General Office balanced and were correct when Brother S. P. Meadows became General Treasurer on February 1, 1941.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the General Executive Board:

"Indianapolis, Indiana.
April 7, 1941.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the securities held by General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following—

50 Canadian Bonds (\$1,000.00 each)-----	\$50,000.00
50 Canadian Bonds (\$1,000.00 each)-----	50,000.00
6 U. S. Treasury Bonds (\$10,000.00 each)-----	60,000.00
4 U. S. Treasury Bonds (\$10,000.00 each)-----	40,000.00

(Signed) A. W. MUIR,
R. E. ROBERTS,
ROLAND ADAMS."

The General Executive Board compiled the constitution and laws as adopted by the 24th General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, from December 9 to December 16, 1940, and approved by referendum vote under date of December 25, 1940.

There being no further business to be considered or acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

884 Blytheville, Ark.	2926 Memphis, Tenn.
2919 Blaine, Wash.	815 Hampton, Va.
1481 Memphis, Tenn.	2927 Martell, Calif.
2920 Pine Bluff, Ark.	1454 Fresno, Calif.
886 Springhill, La.	1460 Chattanooga, Tenn.
2921 Redding, Calif.	2928 Bend, Ore.
1451 Philadelphia, Pa.	1352 Philadelphia, Pa.
890 Sioux Falls, S. D.	929 San Jose, Calif.
2922 Klamath Falls, Ore.	2931 Prineville, Ore.
2923 Coeur D'Alene, Ida.	1385 Creosote, Wash.
1006 Munising, Mich.	2930 Helena, Ark.
1011 Mellen, Wisc.	931 Pineville, Ky.
892 Philadelphia, Pa.	933 Hermiston, Ore.
893 Grand Haven, Mich.	934 Avery, Ohio
894 Cadillac, Mich.	2932 Tuscaloosa, Ala.
896 Longmont, Colo.	2933 Hamilton, Mont.
902 Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	1393 Bend, Ore.
903 Valdosta, Ga.	1395 Albany, Ore.
906 Glendale, Ariz.	2934 Union, Ore.
917 Richmond, Va.	2935 Creston, Wash.
922 Waterloo, Ia.	2936 Gurdon, Ark.
2090 Jacksonville, Fla.	2937 Coeur D'Alene, Ida.
1425 West Point, Calif.	

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother August Bass, Local 47, St. Louis

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret Local 47, St. Louis, Mo., announces the death of August F. Brass, who passed on February 17.

Brother Brass had been ailing for some time, but was not seriously ill until three days before he died, suffering a heart attack as he arrived at the meeting of Local 47. He was rushed to the hospital where he died three days later.

Brother Brass held membership in Local 47 almost 41 years and was on pension role. He was a Trustee of Local 47 for the past twenty years. He was always alert in looking out for the best interest of the Local, especially in matters concerning his office as Trustee.

His funeral was attended by officers and members of the Local, some of whom were pallbearers. His passing is deeply mourned by the officers and members of Local 47.



V. N. Frey, Recording Secretary.

Brother J. C. Anderson, Sr., Local 61, Kansas City, Kan.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we report the death of one of the most esteemed members of Local Union 61, Kansas City, Kan., Brother James C. Anderson, Sr., who was born in Dundee, Scotland in 1883, and passed away February 3, 1941 at the age of 58 years.

He came to the United States in 1907, and had been a member of Local 61 for thirty-four years. He leaves his wife, six children, nine grandchildren, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was loved by every one who knew him. His life was a contradiction of all the stories about the Scotch being stingy, for he was kindhearted and generous to a fault.

Fraternally,

May Allen, Scribe.

Brother Henry E. Perley, Local 235, Riverside, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We wish to inform you of the death of another of our faithful members, Brother Henry E. Perley one of the boy who really helped establish organized labor in Riverside, Cal.; one who was instrumental in maintaining the fine record Local 235 has of being in continuous good standing for fifty-six years.

Brother Perley was born May 25, 1854. He joined Local 235, May 19, 1902.

He was always an ardent worker for our Union, always ready to put up his share to keep the Local to the front, and in the days when the going was hard he never faltered.

Brother Perley was Secretary of our Local for quite some time and filled many other offices during his time.

The officers and members of Local 235 regret his passing. To the bereaved family we extend our sympathy.

C. W. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer.

Brothers John Flett and Samuel McCurdy, Hamilton, Ont.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 18, of Hamilton, Ontario, regrets to report the passing of two of its oldest members, Brother John Flett, with fifty-seven years' membership in the Brotherhood and Brother Samuel McCurdy, a member for forty-one years.

Brother Flett was well known in labor circles in this district having been Canadian General Representative of the American Federation of Labor for more than forty years. He joined the Brotherhood in 1884 and his card was never in arrears.

One week previous to Brother Flett's death, Brother McCurdy died.

Brother McCurdy was a friend to all, kind, generous and courteous.

He was a popular man in the Local and well liked. He will be missed by us all.

Fraternally,

Albert E. Edgington, Recording Secretary.

Brother A. G. Alchorn, Local 517, Portland, Maine

It is with profound regret that we report the death of our late Treasurer, Brother A. G. Alchorn, who passed away recently. The members of Local 517, Portland, Maine, lost an honest and faithful member, who was our Treasurer for 34 years. A resolution was passed as a tribute to his memory. At the meeting of March 24, 1941, it was voted to have the Local's 517 charter draped for 30 days and a copy of the resolution was ordered spread upon the minutes.

Fraternally,

Joseph Vanier, Jr., Recording Secretary.

BROTHER E. WILCOX, LOCAL 308, CEDAR RAPIDS

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with regret that I call to the attention of readers of our journal the passing of George E. Wilcox, a charter member of Local 308 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He joined the Brotherhood June 10, 1901. He was a true union man and had served Local 308 as Business Agent and in other duties. In the passing of Brother Wilcox Local 308 has lost its oldest member, a loyal friend, who for forty years upheld the principle, policies and ideals of the union and whose friendship was a pleasure.

Fraternally

C. B. Zimmerman, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER GEORGE E. RUSSELL, LOCAL 1191, CHELSEA, MASS.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother George E. Russell one of the oldest members of Local 1191, Chelsea, Mass., died after a short illness. He was a friend to all who knew him and will be greatly missed. One of his sons is a member of this Local. The charter was draped in his memory as the members stood in silent tribute to his memory.

Fraternally

Albert F. Welch, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER ED MUSGRAVES, LOCAL 198, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 198 mourns the death of one of our good members, Brother Ed Musgraves who passed away on March 11. He would soon have celebrated his sixtieth birthday. He was a faithful member and a splendid gentleman.

Fraternally

C. N. Griffin, Recording Secretary.

Brother Joseph Pruitt, Local 2116, Oakland, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We regret to inform you of the death of Brother Joseph Pruitt who met with an automobile accident March 23, 1941. The pall bearers were all Brothers in our Local, Charles Dressell, George Hayward, William Murphy, Harlan Hansen, August Martinelli, and Raymond Terkelson.

Through the efforts of Brothers Lauritz Lauritzson and Fenton Harvey we collected several hundred dollars for the widow and two children.

Fraternally,

J. A. Tomberg, Business Agent.

BROTHER AUGUST LAUTENSCHLAGER, LOCAL 119, NEWARK, N. J.

August Lautenschlager passed away March 5. He died at St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y. After retiring a few years ago he went to live at Amsterdam and North Troy with his son and daughter and had been ill for several weeks before his removal to the hospital. Brother Lautenschlager was initiated into Local 120, Newark and came to Local Union 119 by consolidation in 1930. He was initiated December 2, 1901.

Fraternally,

Edward Danks, Financial Secretary, L. U. 119.

BROTHER LLOYD T. PERRY, LOCAL 810, WAKEFIELD, R. I.

Editor, The Carpenter:

A resolution of respect and condolence was taken by our Local 810, Wakefield, R. I., expressing sorrow for the loss of Lloyd T. Perry, one of our active members, who died March 1. Our sympathy is extended to his family, relatives and friends.

Fraternally,

B. L. Holdredge, Secretary.

BROTHER IRA TAYLOR, LOCAL 110, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Brother Ira Taylor, of Local 110, St. Joseph, Missouri, had been a member of that Local since 1903. He was sixty-five years old and had been a loyal member of the Brotherhood through the years he belonged.

Loan Sharks Lend Most Money In Boom Times

When do "loan sharks" lend the most money—in times of prosperity or during depressions? That question is answered by a Department of Commerce report.

It shows that in 1929, the peak year of prosperity, "personal finance or small loan companies" loaned a total of \$462,800,000.

Their loans decreased until in 1933, at the bottom of the depression, they totaled only \$304,000,000.

Since 1933, the loans increased every year with one exception—the "recession" year, 1938—in which the total fell slightly.

In 1940, the national defense program partially restored prosperity for the country and for the loan sharks, and they loaned the record-breaking total of \$869,100,000.

That is nearly three times as much money as they loaned at the bottom of the depression.

Jobs in industry rose by 265,000 in February, bringing the number of workers employed to the highest level on record for that month, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

In Appreciation

Muscatine, Iowa. March 21, 1941.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The officers and members of Local 717 of Muscatine, Iowa, wish to extend our worthy thanks and appreciation to your office for organizing Local 717. We will be forever indebted to your office for helping us secure better working conditions and an increase of pay.

We are firmly convinced that only through organized labor can the workers secure the just fruits of their labor and we urge all unorganized millmen and woodworkers to join the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America so that we may all unite as one in order that we may secure the benefits that can only be derived through collective bargaining.

We wish to further thank you for the valuable assistance rendered by General Representative Walter Dunn and Special Organized Peter L. Iloffman. It has been through the intelligent assistance rendered by the above mentioned Brothers that has made our organization a success.

Fraternally yours,

Local 717, Muscatine, Iowa, U. B. of C. and J. of A.,

By J. E. Ballew, President

C. H. Johnson, Recording Secretary.

Thirty-First Year Marked By San Bruno, Cal., Local

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 848 of San Bruno, Calif., celebrated its thirty-first birthday Friday evening, March 14, with a dinner-dance at the Venetian Villa in San Francisco, Calif.

The party was a very enjoyable affair for all and especially so for our highly esteemed President Brother Patrick Collins who celebrated his birthday the same evening.

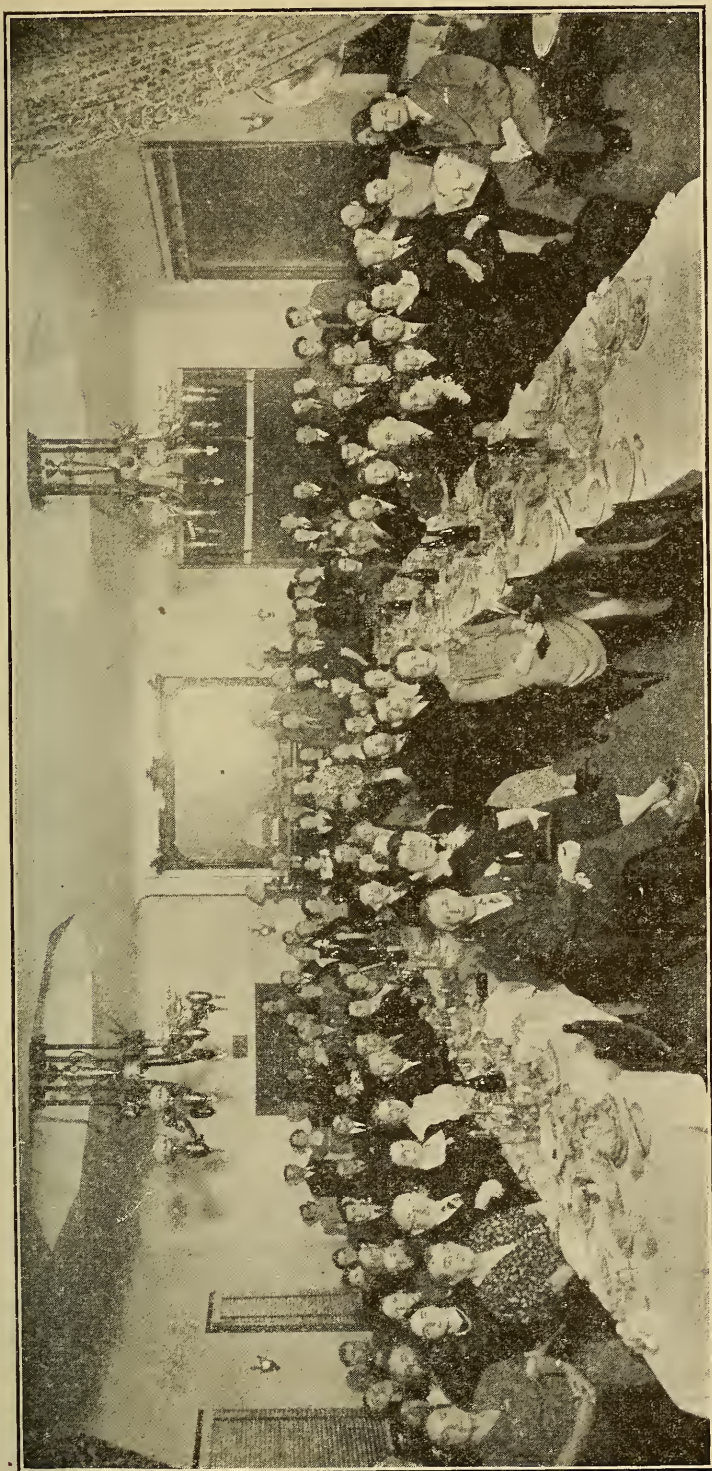
In addition to the almost complete membership and their ladies we were happy to have some twenty-five more invited guests among whom were Brother Joe Cambiano, General Office Representative, and wife, and Brother U. S. Simonds of Local 162 and his wife.

The most honored guests of the evening were Brother Mathias Drescher and Mrs. Drescher. Brother "Mat" is our only active charter member and a real old timer having joined in Philadelphia in 1903.

The membership wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Committee, Brothers McDonnell and Magnuson.

Fraternally yours,

James Dunlap, Recording Secretary.



Brothers of Local Union 848, San Bruno, Cal., mark the occasion of the Local's Thirty-first anniversary.

Buffalo District Council Proves Good House Can Be Built Economically and Quickly

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Buffalo, N. Y., District Council went on record recently to prove to open shop contractors that a good house could be put up reasonably and quickly.

On Saturday, March 1, 1941, this Council did erect a house in one day. The attached newspaper accounts have to do with the erection of this house.

We think this is a very good ad for the members of our organization. We want to assure you that the house is just as good as it looks.

Fraternally yours,

Harold C. Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer.

John B. Tierney, Business Representative.

Herman J. Bodewes, Business Representative.

* * * * *

From the March 1 Buffalo Evening News

Rome wasn't built in a day but a band of local carpenters today proved that "home" can be. A one-and-one-half-story frame house this afternoon occupied a lot that this morning had been virtually a flat tract in Cadman Drive, near Wehrle Drive, Williams-ville.

Wielding hammers and saws in a rapid-tempoed symphony, the 50 carpenters erected the complete house in only 8½ hours. Working in two-hour relays of eight to ten men each, the house went up in a movie fashion before the eyes of many interested spectators.

"I turned around to talk to somebody and when I turned back there was the garage," one spectator commented.

Services Contributed

Promptly at 8 o'clock this morning the men started to work. By 4:30 this afternoon the house was fully erected. The carpenters contributed their services through the Carpenters' District Council, consisting of 12 A. F. L. unions which was out to demonstrate "first-class, inexpensive and speedy work."

That was the explanation by Harold C. Hanover, secretary and treasurer of the council, who insisted, however, that the celerity was due not to the speed of the workmen, which was only normal, he said, but to the relay system and the number of men on the job.

"We only had about 80-hours for the whole job." Charles Reich, superintend-

ent for the O. E. Siegfried Company, said. "Even then, there is some loss of time because of the changing shifts and because of the cold."

Kept Warm by Work

The icy wind did not appear to bother the carpenters, however. One of them explained that he kept warm by hammering and sawing without thinking of the cold.

"It certainly is cold, but I've been working so fast I didn't notice it," Maurice C. Babcock, a laborer, commented.

"This is a pretty fast job, but it's all in a day's work," Irving L. Hummel, assistant carpenter foreman, said laconically as he took a bite of lunch. Foreman Walter J. Beam scurried about busily, making sure that the shifts changed properly and that the new men understood their individual tasks. It required fine co-ordination.

Joists Quickly Put In

When they arrived at the site this morning, there was only the block foundation and a 2 by 6 inch wood plate installed. Quickly the joists were put in and the subflooring laid and face-nailed.

Then, like a Disney cartoon, came the outer walls, with their network of up-rights and crossbeams rising within a few minutes. All the rafters were up at 11:30.

At this point considerable time was saved through the use of a new type of paneling—insulated board with shingles attached in panels of 2 by 8, al-

ready tongued and grooved. Thus the insulation and shingling were installed as one operation.

Pre-fabricated window frames, already fitted and weatherstripped, were put in as soon as the sidings made places for them.

Had Finished Appearance

The sash and glass, too, were installed, an operation which provided the anomalous appearance of a house with the sides and roof open but with glass windows already in.

The construction was not confined to the simple nailing of boards. Ribbon corner bracing was erected to support

the squares. The roof got both sheeting and shingles. The garage, adjoining the house, even was equipped with an overhead door.

With the construction completed, the exterior gave a finished Cape Cod-style appearance. Inside the house was ready for lath and plaster. It was laid out with living room, bathroom, kitchen, dining alcove and two bedrooms, and provision was made for an extra bedroom on the second floor. Across the base the house is 42 feet by 30 feet.

The construction required 6800 board feet of lumber and six kegs of nails. When finally completed it will sell for \$4300.

Bakersfield, Cal., Local 743, Observes 40th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

On March 8, Local 743 of Bakersfield, Cal., celebrated its fortieth anniversary by tendering a banquet to its members and their wives and to local contractors and their wives. The affair was well attended by over 300.

Our president, Brother T. J. Conarty, acted as toastmaster.

The entertainment committee, consisting of Brothers F. E. West, Clyde Allen and J. R. Copeland did a marvelous job and provided ample entertainment for the evening.

Peter Gunn, a member of the Brotherhood for more than 45 years, dressed in Scotch costume, played several selections on the bagpipe. Cliff Mace, business representative of Ventura County; William E. Castle, business representative of the Hollywood Studio Carpenters and J. W. Skelton of the Hollywood Studio carpenters, were introduced and delivered short addresses. Several of the contractors and older members of the Local were called upon and gave short talks.

A. W. Muir, General Executive Board Member, conveyed the greetings of the General Office and closed the festivities with an address.

Fraternally yours,

George Hoendervoogt, Recording Secretary.

Duluth Cabinet Makers and Millmen's Local Celebrate Twenty-Five Years of Progress

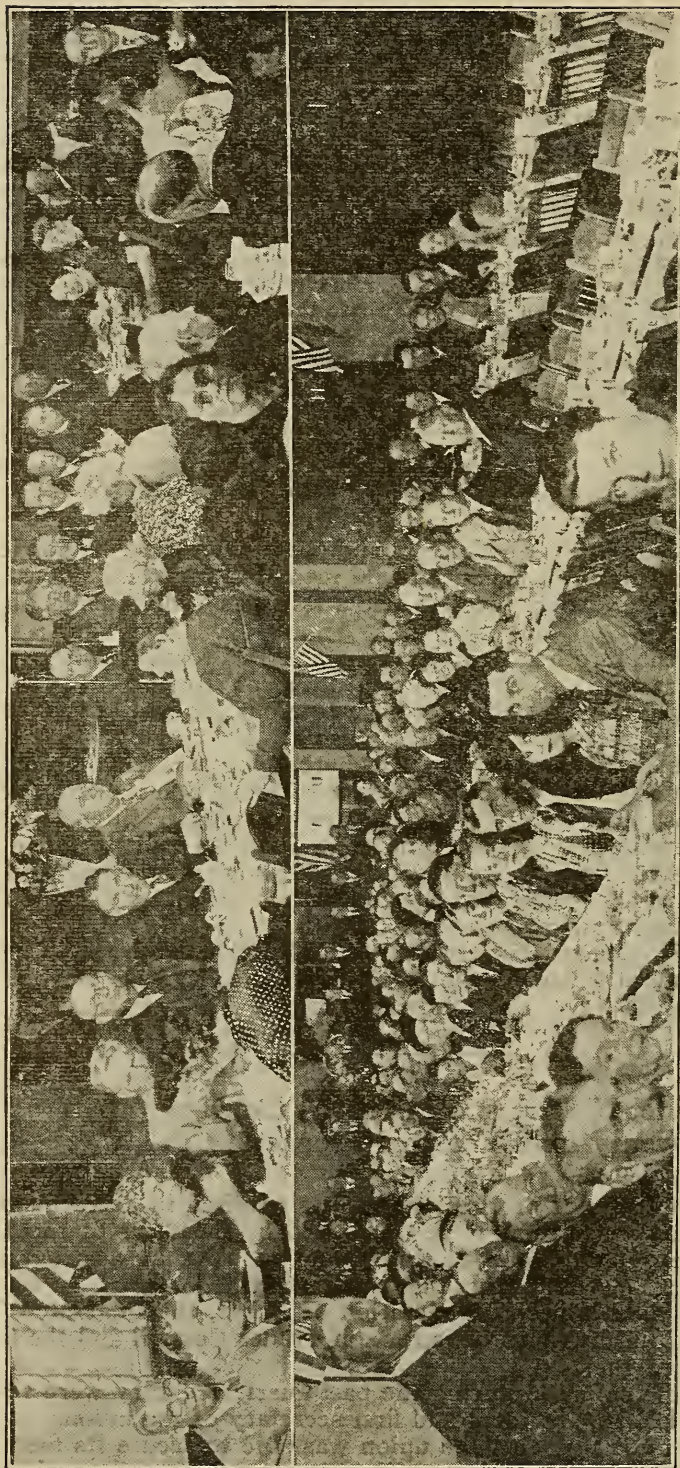
Editor, The Carpenter:

Twenty-five years of progress which has resulted in decided improvement in working conditions were celebrated by members of the Duluth, Minn., Cabinet Makers and Millmen's union 1284 at a program and buffet luncheon March 8 in the Labor Temple.

Officers of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the Federated Trades Assembly, the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Carpenters' union were guests.

Activities of the union during the past quarter century were reviewed by Harris Tallakson, president and first secretary of the union.

It was not until 1937 that the union was able to secure its first signed working agreement with Duluth millwork companies and speakers com-



Bakersfield, Cal., Local 743 members observe the Fortieth anniversary of their Local's organization with a banquet and get-together.

mended officers and members for the patience and perseverance against great obstacles in maintaining the union through the years.

Program speakers included District Judge Mark Nolan, R. A. Olson, president, and George W. Lawson, secretary, of the state federation, and Mayor C. Rudolf Berghult.

Introduced were charter members of the union—John A. Johnson, Gust Stromberg, Martin Bjorsvicke, Elmer Swanberg, John Granholm, Swan Nelson, Boyd Dahl and Carl Swanson. Fred Soderlund, first president, was unable to attend, as were Johnson, Dahl and Swanberg.

Henry Stevens, business agent of the Carpenters' union 25 years ago, who assisted in organizing the cabinet makers, also was introduced.

Elmer Schaffer, business representative of the Carpenters' union, presided as master of ceremonies.

Union members who have joined in recent years should learn something of the history, traditions and program of the labor movement, Judge Nolan said in his talk.

"This knowledge would deepen their conviction in the principles of unionism and strengthen their purpose," he said.

He urged labor to so conduct itself that it will maintain public confidence and to educate the public in the program and principles of the labor movement.

Secretary Lawson told of the value of trade unionism and its necessity under industrial conditions. "Wage earners are organized to obtain benefits collectively, because as individuals they are helpless to meet economic problems," he said.

Organized labor has a definite responsibility—to itself and its country, the secretary said, a responsibility which it cannot shirk in meeting the problems and issues which face it. "It's future will be decided by the way we face and solve the problems," he added.

President Olson urged the cooperation of union members and their wives in assisting in the organization of new unions and increasing the membership of others.

"Insist on being served by clerks wearing the union button," he said. "By assisting other groups in demanding the union label, shop card and button, you are making certain a greater return of the personal investment you have in trade unionism."

Mayor Berghult paid tribute to the union on its 25 years of progress, declaring it is only through organization that the standards of the community can be raised.

Violin solos were played by Swan Erickson, accompanied by George Norlind, both members of the union.

Guests included: R. E. Rooney, president of the Federated Trades assembly; August Pavola, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Henning Borg and K. A. Seymour, president and secretary of the St. Louis County Federal Savings and Loan association; Abe Jappe of the Carpenters' union, who assisted the organization 25 years ago; Etta Lund, secretary of the Union Service Co.

Stanley Celusta was chairman of the arrangements committee.

Fraternally,

L. L. Talafous, Secretary.

Local 295, Collinsville, Ill., Observes Golden Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 295 of Collinsville, Ill., met in the Moose hall, Friday evening, March 7, in celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the installation of the Local Union.

Special distinction was bestowed upon the oldtimers who pioneered the trail of unionism here.

Calvin D. Johnson, of Belleville, former state representative and a former member of the carpenters organization, eulogized the founders of the labor movement. He traced the history of the labor movement, and called the attention to historical spots in Southwestern Illinois. He recalled that in the early days while working with his father, carpenters worked from dawn to dusk.

Unable to be present, were the two contractors John M. Saver and Joseph Vujetch. The only two charter members of this Local known to be living. They both kept their membership in good standing for a number of years after starting into the contracting business.

Brother William Korinek, who holds the longest continued membership in the Local, was present and gave a talk. Brother Korinek was initiated March 3, 1892, a few days less than a year after the Local was organized.

It was a happy group that assembled for the celebration, a group consisting of representatives of the General Office, the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, the Tri-County District Council, the Business Agents of most of the Locals in the three counties and the membership of Local 295 and their families. Brother Larry Braton represented the General Office. In a brief talk he congratulated the Local and extended best wishes from the General Offices.

Brother Harold Cheesman of Alton, Secretary of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, extended greetings from the State group, and called attention to the fact that Local 295 was only ten years younger than the national organization.

Guy W. Richmond, Secretary of the Tri-County District Council gave a very interesting talk on the harmony in which organized labor is working its forward movement today.

Albert Schroepel, chairman of the entertainment committee, was prevented by illness from attending but a letter from him commenting on some of the past records of the Local was read by Arthur Gaertner, Local President.

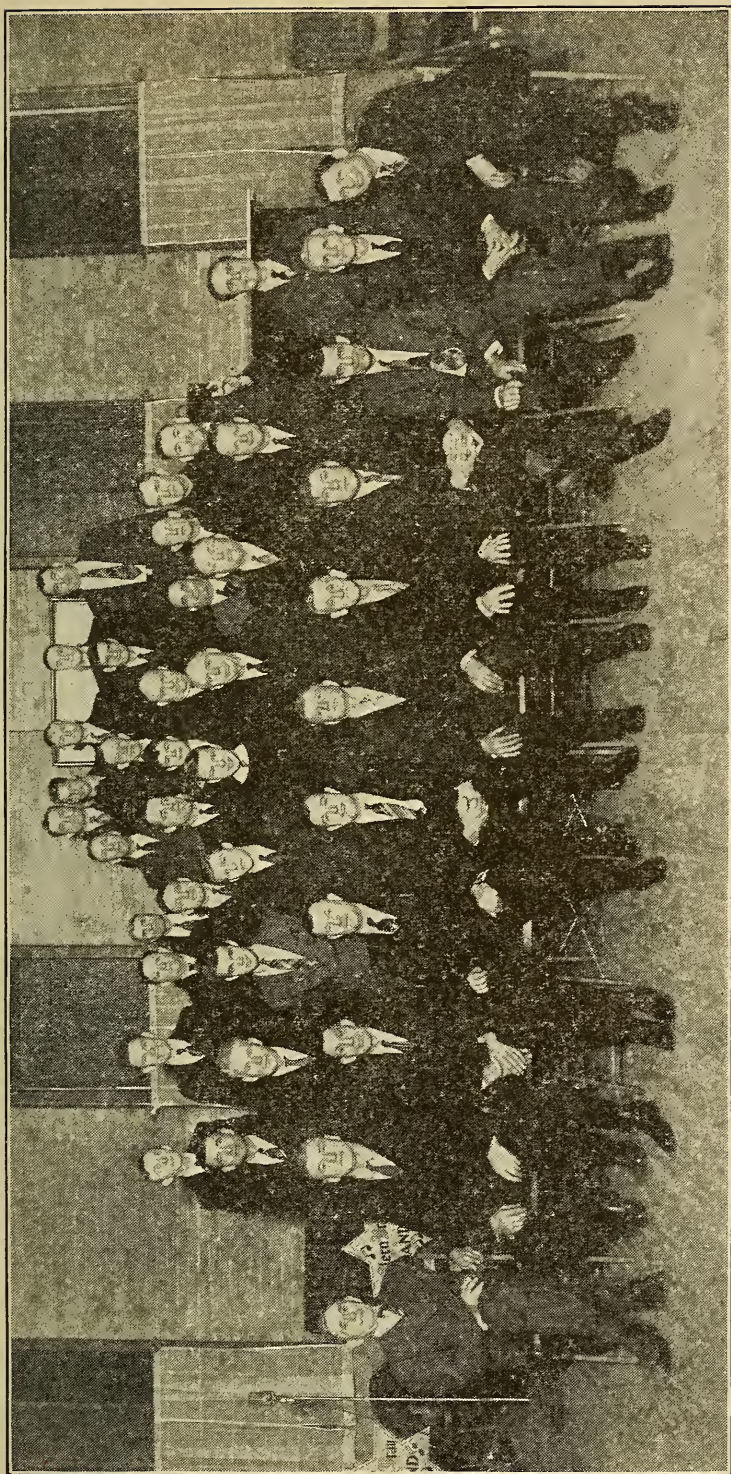
The Business Agents present included J. A. McAdoo, Collinsville; Harold Cheesman, Alton; Elmer Barnett, Granite City; George Fehmel, Highland; Charles Crum, Wood River; Henry Hoenkamp, Waden; Richard Kamp, Nashville; George Schwalb, Edwardsville.

Lunch and refreshments were served, following the speaking and there was dancing. Brother Carl Johnson, master of ceremonies and his daughter, Darlene, entertained with specialty dance numbers.

The members of the arrangements committee were: A. H. Schroepel, Victor Krietemeyer, J. A. McAdoo.

Faternally,

J. A. McAdoo, Secretary.



Carpenters of Local Union 295, Collinsville, Ill., are shown as they celebrated the Fiftieth anniversary of the Local March 7.

Local 429, Montclair, N. J., Celebrates 46th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

One of the most enjoyable events in the history of Local 429 was the celebration of its Forty-Sixth Anniversary held at the Robin Hood Inn, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday night, March 20. Two hundred members and guests attended. George Dodd, president of the Local and chairman of the committee on arrangements presided. He recounted some of the early history of the Local and stated that due to a fire in our headquarters back in 1902 that all of our original records including our charter was destroyed and therefore could not give the names of all our charter members. Several charter members attended the dinner including Brother George W. Campbell, 89 years of age and James L. Paul, 80 years, who was complimented for having served as Local treasurer since its inception with honor and distinction.

President Dodd was also praised as President and leader for twenty-one years. Other charter members present were Herbert J. Felty and Ludwig Peterson.

Brother Dodd pointed out that during all these long years of the depression that our Local had never defaulted in any of its financial obligations and was the only Local in the District that had kept faith with its members by continuing to pay sick benefits in spite of the depressing times. He also complimented all of the officers for their wonderful cooperation in making his administration a success.

Speakers included O. William Blair, General Organizer and representative. He said that from his observations and contact with our Local that we were one of the best in the east and complimented us on our fine management and hoped for continued success.

Vincent J. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, spoke on the achievements that the Federation had accomplished especially the recent enactment of the anti-injunction law recently passed by our State Legislature and thanked the Carpenters for their wonderful support in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Labor.

President Raleigh Rajoppi, of the State Council of Carpenters, spoke on the advancement of our organization throughout the state and predicted that in the very near future we would be back to where we were previous to 1929.

William F. Nies, Counsel for the Labor and Law Department in connection with claims for accidents and injuries to our members while employed, stated that through the medium of his department many substantial claims had been paid by insurance companies and urged all members who might be injured to keep in close contact with him so that their rights might be fully protected.

Other speakers were John Ryan, President of the District Council and Secretary-Treasurer John Walsack of the Council who spoke on the general condition of our District and the fine spirit shown by our Local in cooperating with them.

All members of the District Council were our guests as well as the Executive Members of the State Council.

Michael Cantwell, Secretary of the State Council, spoke on his duties.

Brother William Clarkson of Philadelphia was a special guest of honor as also was William Kempe, Secretary of Local 1209.

After the speech-making the floor was cleared and a fine floor show put on by professional talent.

Letters and telegrams were read by the presiding officer from the following who expressed regrets at not being able to attend: Governor Charles Edison, Arthur A. Quinn, Louis P. Marcianti, President of the State Federation of Labor; John Burgess, State Treasurer of the State Council; George Coughlin, Business Agent of Elizabeth and James J. McMahon, Democratic Chairman of Essex County.

Committee on arrangements included George D. Dodd, chairman; James L. Paul, George Stritter, George Wagner, Charles S. Bryant, Howard S. Van Orden, Carl J. A. Peterson and Frank Green.

Fraternally,

Carl J. A. Peterson, Recording Secretary.

Family Group Life Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family, and everybody from the baby to grand parents are included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to \$3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. The Company also has on deposit with the Illinois Department of Insurance, \$100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the back outside cover of this issue.

American Flag of Inlaid Wood Made by Brother Hangs in Headquarters of Washington, D. C., Local

In Local Union 1694, of Washington, D. C., hangs an American flag of inlaid wood, true in colors and dimensions and polished to shine like glass.

It is the work of Brother John J. Moosberger, 3008 M Street, S.E., applying the craftsmanship of his native Switzerland.

Brother Moosberger had been asked by his union to build a cabinet to house the union flag the organization had bought to identify itself when it paraded to the "Mile o' Dimes."

He started out with a walnut panel across the front of the cabinet but decided to adorn it with an American flag.

To be sure his measurements were right, Brother Moosberger wrote to the War Department and the United States Flag Association.

Inlaying the through-stained wood meant eight week's work in his spare time. The worst job, he says, was cutting 48 pieces of wood into star shapes and cutting 48 places for the stars out of the blue wood. Starting one Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, he had the stars half done by evening.

Then there was the polishing, coat after coat of shine—seven hours of polishing. Soerning varnish, he stuck to pure shellac and elbow grease.

The result of a Swiss craftsman's efforts to show that union members are good Americans is on view in the Local's headquarters at 808 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.



Women and Social Security

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of four articles to clarify the status of women under the Social Security Act. The first article, in the March issue of *The Carpenter*, dealt with the working men's widow who has children under 18 years of age. The second article in the April issue explained the status of a working man's wife or widow who does not have children under eighteen years of age. The article below deals with the status of a wage-earning married woman.

The Wage-Earning Married Woman

A woman working on a job that is covered by the Social Security Act earns insurance benefits of her own. She may also be insured on other counts as well. If married to a man who is insured, she would have insurance rights as his wife and *at age 65* a monthly benefit equal to half of his. In case of her husband's death she has insurance rights as his widow and *at age 65* a monthly benefit equal to three-fourths of his. In no case could she receive double benefits—that is, benefits as a retired worker herself and benefits as wife or widow—but she will receive which ever benefit is larger.

Old-age insurance benefits are payable to wage earners, men or women, *after they are 65 years old and no longer at work*. The amount of the benefit depends on the average monthly pay of the worker.

What a wage-earning wife will receive depends therefore on whether her average wage will bring her more than a wife's or a widow's benefit would come to.

AS WIFE OR WIDOW AT AGE 65

Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Julia Simpson, who is employed in a telephone exchange. Her husband works for the street car company. They have no children. When he retires, *at age 65*, his old-age insurance benefit will be, let us say \$35 a month. When she comes to retirement age, (age 65) she will be entitled on her own account to old-age insurance benefits of \$28 a month.

As a wife, she would be entitled to \$17.50 a month or one-half the amount of her husband's benefit. As a widow the amount would be three-fourths or \$26.25. But she has earned more than that on her own account, so she gets her \$28 a month.

AS WIDOWED MOTHER

A widowed mother may have to choose between a job and her insurance benefits as the widow of a man who was insured. This was the case with Mrs. Edith Wells, stenographer for a lumber firm, who gave up her job when she married, and is now left a widow with three children. Suppose her husband's benefit would have been \$30 a month. That would bring monthly payments amounting to \$60 a month for her and the three

children. Not more than that because no family can receive more than twice the amount of the breadwinner's insurance benefit.

Suppose, however, Mrs. Wells can get back her old job with the lumber firm, where she can make \$100 a month. She cannot receive her insurance if she makes more than \$15 a month on a covered job, but each of the three children could receive \$15 (or half their father's benefit) which would make a total of \$45 a month for the children. She might think it best to take the \$100 job, and the \$45 for the children, instead of \$60 for the whole family.

In this case again, if she goes back to work she would be earning benefit rights on her own account, and at age 65 would receive either her own insurance benefits or her widow's benefit, whichever was larger.

Children dependent on a widowed mother who works to support the family and is insured under the Social Security Act are entitled to benefits in case of her death. This provision is the same in the case of a working mother as a father, if he was insured.

Take the case of Mrs. Margaret Lindley whose husband died in 1936 before the Government insurance system was started. Therefore he was not insured, and by the end of the year Mrs. Lindley had gone back to work to support her three children. But she died in October 1940, after working for three years and nine months, at \$135 a month.

At this rate of pay she would have earned insurance benefits of \$29.64 a month. As the children were dependent upon her for support, each child is now entitled to a monthly payment of \$14.82, making a total of \$44.46 a month for the three orphan children. This income from their mother's insurance makes it possible for these children to find a home with their uncle without being an expense to him. Each child will receive his benefit until he is 16 years old or 18 years old if still in school.

To receive benefits at age 65, any man or woman must have received at least \$50 in wages in each of a certain number of quarter years—that is in each of one-half as many quarters as have passed since January 1, 1937, when this Government insurance system was started (or since the worker was 21 years old, whichever date came later). But with as much as 40 quarters any worker qualifies for benefits after age 65.

Any woman, whether she has social security account or not, can find out where she stands under the Government insurance system if she inquires at the nearest office of the Social Security Board. There are nearly 500 local offices established for the purpose of handling claims, helping social security account holders in answering questions about the system. If there is no such office in your locality, your post office can give you the address of the nearest one.

Auxiliary No. 152, Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 152 of Minneapolis, Minn., celebrated its anniversary in March by having a turkey dinner. Our auxiliary gave a subscription to a magazine as a Christmas gift to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla. We hold meetings twice a month and in July and August we have our meetings in the form of a picnic. Our attendance has been good and we are getting a few new members.

Fraternally yours,
Nellie Christianson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 128, Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Kindest greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

Each month all our ladies read with much interest "The Yarnin' Basket" and so, we would like to send a bit of "yarn" for the basket.

Saturday, March 8, we celebrated our seventeenth anniversary with a turkey dinner, having as our guests Mr. John Tierney, Mr. Herman Bodewes, business agents of the Buffalo Carpenters' District Council, and their wives, also the husbands of the ladies of Auxiliary 128. Mr. Harold Hanover, Secretary of the District Council, and Mrs. Hanover, were unable to attend. Seventy-six were present. Each year we have a dinner to celebrate our birthday.

We have a good membership and every one a good "union man's" wife.

We still have two of our charter members in our auxiliary, Mrs. John Berne and Mrs. John Miller. We also have several members who have been with us sixteen years.

We meet every fourth Thursday of every month; first we transact all business, then have lunch and play cards. Our husbands usually lunch and play cards with us.

In the past we raised funds by having monthly card parties, inviting friends in and raffling pillow cases. Right now our Auxiliary has a blanket club to raise funds.

Our funds are used for worthy causes and social events. Social gatherings help our ladies to become better acquainted and to become more interested in unionism. Just recently we tried to do our bit by sending many magazines to the Lakeland, Fla., home.

We recently purchased a beautiful silk American flag for our hall and we pledge allegiance to the flag at each meeting.

Fraternally yours,

Emma Dryden, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 250, Omaha, Nebr.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Tuesday evening, March 4, 1941, ladies of Auxiliary No. 250 of Omaha, Nebr., celebrated their ninth anniversary. The activities and happenings of these last nine years are, of course, too numerous to state but a few of them might be of interest to the readers of the "Yarnin' Basket."

We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The first Tuesday at the Labor Temple in the evening and the third Tuesday at member's home in the afternoon. We are members of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor and are represented by two delegates at the Label League.

We have sponsored card and bingo parties to raise the money needed to carry on our activities. Last fall we conducted a rummage sale of old clothes donated by the members. To the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., we sent old books which we had fathered for them last fall. Some time ago we sent them a quilt made by the ladies. We are also proud of the fact that we have taken part in the Labor Day parade and marched in a body with our union brothers. To raise money for flowers and cards for our sick members we hold a penny march at each meeting.

Greetings and best wishes for success to all the Ladies Auxiliaries!

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. L. R. Holmberg, Secretary.

Auxiliary 222, Butte, Montana

Editor, The Carpenter:

Hello, Sister Auxiliaries! After reading about the many activities of other auxiliaries in the "Yarnin' Basket," we thought you might be interested in what our auxiliary does.

First of all we have our meetings once a month, in which we devote much of our time discussing the importance of buying union labelled goods and stressing other matters which make our organization a real auxiliary to our Carpenters Union Local 112.

Once a month we have a card social in the members' homes. Prizes are awarded to high scorers and a lunch is served.

Perhaps the most important part of our auxiliary is our drill team. We feel extremely proud of it, having won a cash prize for our participation in the July 4th celebration, last year, 1940.

Every year our anniversary is celebrated with a large banquet. Our husbands and fellow carpenters are guests. Card parties and keno parties are given to raise needed finances.

We are always willing to give our share for worthy causes such as the Red Cross, Sunshine Camp, T. B. Association, etc.

I hope you've enjoyed our article and anytime that any sister is in our city she is always welcome to attend our meetings as a guest member. So long, for now.

Mabel McEvans, Acting Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 233, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 233 of Stillwater, Okla.! Our auxiliary was organized in 1929. We received our charter January 9, 1930, and now have fifteen members.

We meet every first and third Tuesday at Carpenters' Hall, 913½ Main street. We have a flower fund, each member giving a few cents at each meeting and flowers and cards are sent to members who are ill.

One of our members was elected vice-president of the Oklahoma State Council at the convention held in Tulsa last September. She wrote the history of the State Council of Oklahoma.

To raise money for our State Council pledge, a clothes hamper was purchased and filled with towels, table clothes, aprons, pillow slips, etc. Chances were sold and at the oyster supper held December 15, the hamper was given to the person holding lucky chance.

We have been quilting for members and quite a substantial sum of money has been taken in. A chili supper was held at the Hall March 18 and a very pleasant time was had by all members and their families.

We have what we call "Mystery Friends" and send cards and gifts, especially on birthdays and wedding anniversaries. At the end of six months we have a party and reveal their names.

Each meeting night we give a door prize. The lucky winner brings a prize next meeting night. We would like to extend an invitation to all ladies of other auxiliaries to visit us at any time they are in our city.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Herman Seeliger, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 352, Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

We are the ladies of Auxiliary No. 352 of Eau Claire, Wis. Our auxiliary was organized February 23, 1940, so we are only a year old. Our first officers were President, Mrs. C. Burdick; Vice-President, Mrs. S. Walker; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Ludvigson; Financial Secretary Mrs. A. O. Arnstad; Conductor, Mrs. G. Belter; Warden, Mrs. E. Erickson, and Trustees, Mrs. K. Walker, Mrs. P. Walker and Mrs. P. Bjarnton.

We have twenty-nine charter members. Our auxiliary meets the second and fourth Fridays of the month in the auxiliary room of the local Labor Temple. The first meeting is a business meeting, the second is our social meeting. We have put on game parties to raise funds for our auxiliary. On our first anniversary we gave a party and invited our husbands, who are members of Local 1074, U. B. of C. & J. Everyone seemed to have a good time. We filled three baskets at Christmas for needy families. We send plants and cards to members who are ill.

In June we elected our present officers who are: President, Mrs. E. Erickson; Vice-President, Mrs. S. Walker; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Ludvigson; Financial Secretary, Mrs. A. O. Arnstad; Conductor, Mrs. G. Belter; Warden, Mrs. L. M. Selz, and Trustees, Mrs. K. Walker, Mrs. P. Walker and Mrs. P. Bjarnton.

We extend best wishes to all auxiliaries and an invitation to visit with us when in our city.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. L. J. Ludvigson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Kansas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 122 was organized on the evening of January 10, 1924, at Carpenters' Hall, 3114 Paseo, Kansas City, Kansas. We received our charter February 7, 1924, and at that time we elected our first officers.

We started with seventy charter members, and at the present time we have one hundred sixteen, and have lost nine by death.

We have maintained, from the beginning, a nursery where children are cared for while the mothers attend the meetings. Also, each year our sewing circle makes, and disposes of many quilts, tea towels, and other fancy work. Our ways and means committee gives card parties and other social functions to add to our funds.

We are very proud of our drill team which was organized before we were two years old. They have participated, notably, in every Labor Day parade in Kansas City since 1929. In these parades we have floats and a number of members besides the drill team.

Many times, through the years, we have assisted our brother carpenters in "lining up" non-union jobs, and non-union firms. We are always willing to assist the families of carpenters, who, through sickness or otherwise, are in need of assistance. At Christmas time we join our brother carpenters in sending baskets of food to the needy.

In the past seventeen years, while striving to live up to our obligation and our constitution, we have enjoyed many grand good times together, and countless wonderful friendships have been formed.

Fraternally,

May Allen, Scribe.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 152

Plastering, figuratively speaking, is the line of demarcation between the rough work of a building and the finish. The end of the rough work is invariably getting ready for the plasterer. This begins with checking over the partitions for the purpose of making sure that all backing necessary for nailing the finish and fixtures is in place; that all corners are not only ready for the lather but solid, so as to prevent cracks in the plastering; that all wiring and

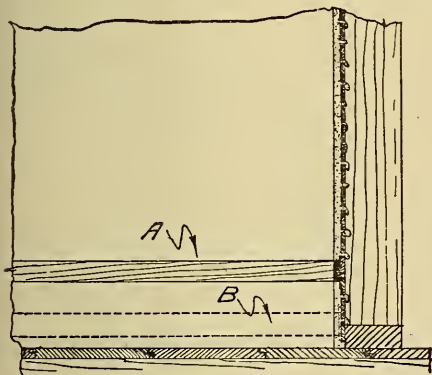


Fig. 1

pipng necessary to complete the plumbing, heating, lighting and so forth are installed and tested.

The studding should not be spaced wider than 16 inches from center to center. This provides, if common lath are used, four bearings for each lath. The studding should be reasonably straight, but if a crooked studding should happen to get into a partition, it should be kerfed and straightened. On the better class of buildings, blocks are nailed between studding as a preventative against spreading of fire by cutting off the drafts from one floor to the next. These blocks are often placed so that they also answer for partition bridging.

While the common practice for ordinary residences is to nail the lath to

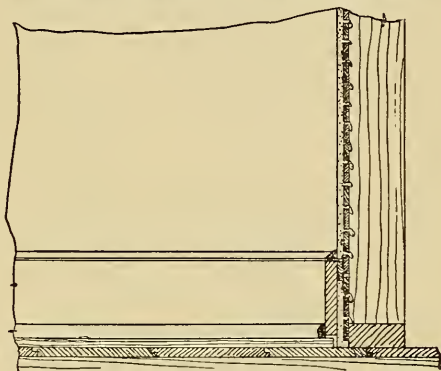


Fig. 2

the bottom edge of the ceiling joists, in the better buildings, the ceilings are

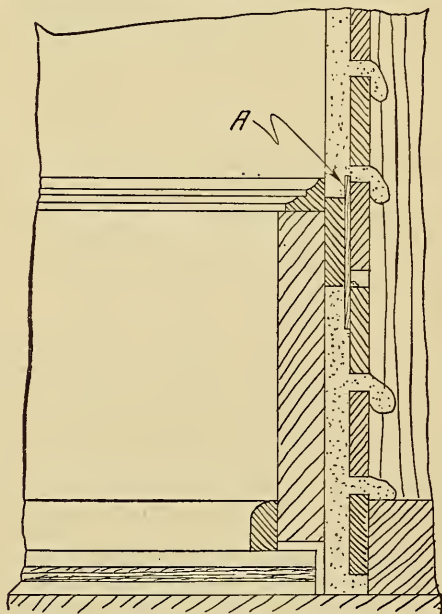


Fig. 3

furred with 1x2's to provide nailing for the lath. These furring strips are spaced so as to give each lath at least

four and sometimes five bearings. In this way the unevenness of the ceiling joists can be remedied by blocking the furring strips in such a manner that they will present a reasonably even line of nailing for the lath. Besides that, the furring strips will prevent plaster cracks resulting from the joists shrinking, uneven settling or other wood

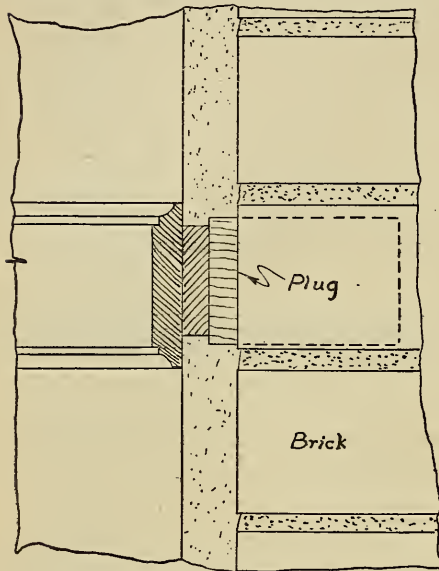


Fig. 4

movements due to seasoning. Furring is almost invariably necessary in cases where metal lath are used both for the sides of walls and on the ceilings, because the bearings for metal lath should not be wider than 12 inches from center to center.

In many of the ordinary residences plaster grounds are omitted, excepting for the openings. In such cases the plasterer should be required to use a straightedge as a guide for the surface of the plastering wherever woodwork is to be fastened, such as base, handrails or built-in fixtures. In order to keep the corners perfectly square, the steel square should be applied as a test of accuracy.

If the things we have pointed out in these preliminary remarks are carefully observed when a building is plastered, it will prevent much grief for the carpenter when he comes along to put on the finish.

The drawing in Figure 1 shows a part of a plastered wall. At A we are pointing out a ground, while to the right we have a section. At B, by dotted lines, we are showing how sometimes two such grounds are used to provide, not only guides for the plasterer, but also nailing for the base. However, we do not think the ground shown by dotted lines is necessary. To us it seems to be more of a detriment than a help in putting on base, but this is merely our opinion. Some carpenters object to the use of grounds for the base, because the grounds cut the plastering in two. They claim that if the nailing blocks, speaking of masonry, are spaced properly, the carpenter can locate them by measurements and therefore the grounds are unnecessary. In that event, as we mentioned a little while ago, the plasterer should use a

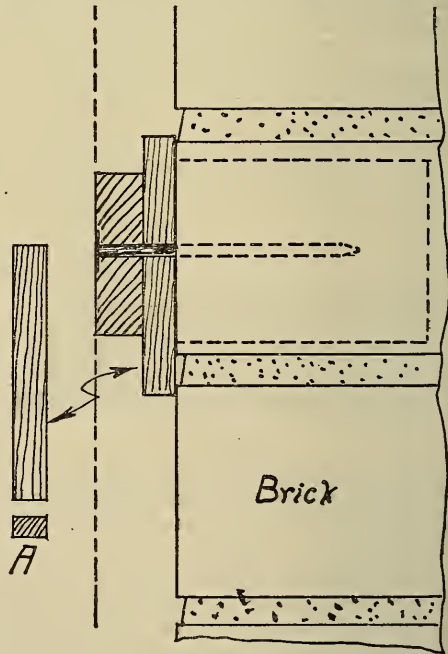


Fig. 5

straightedge to keep the surface of the plastering perfectly straight where the base is to be fastened.

Figure 2 is a reproduction of Fig. 1, excepting that the base is in place, and shows its relative position to the ground. A detail of this is shown by Fig. 3. Here we are pointing out with an indicator, A, how the ground is

blocked out to bring it to its proper position.

Figure 4 shows one method of fastening grounds to a brick wall. In this case we are showing a handrail cover-

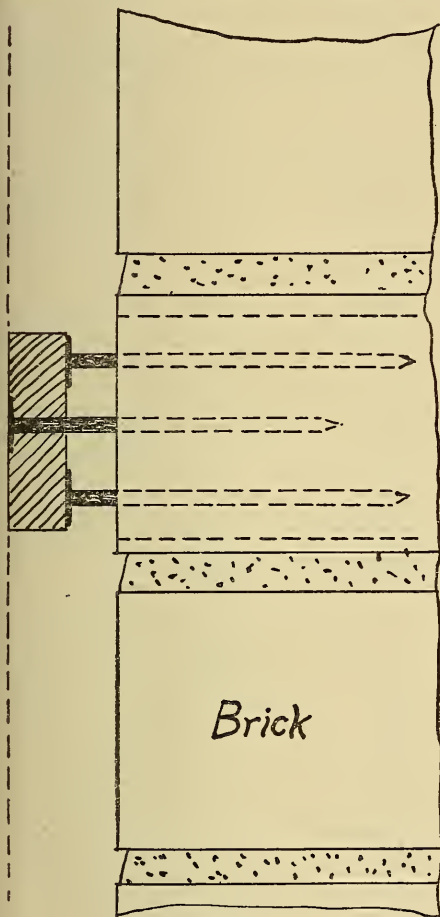


Fig. 6

ing the ground. The plug we are pointing out is cut to a line with other plugs in such a manner that when the ground is nailed to them it will be in the right position. This method is used successfully by many, although, we do not like it.

Figure 5 shows another method of fastening grounds to plugs. Here the plug is cut off in line with the surface of the brick wall, and the ground is blocked out as shown to the finish plaster line, which is indicated by a dotted line. The blocking should be made of

soft straight-grained wood, cut about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and split into blocks somewhat on the order shown at A.

Figure 6 shows another method of holding grounds to the proper position. In this method two nails hold the ground away from the wall, while a third nail fastens it to the wall. In bringing the ground to a line, the nails can either be pulled out a little or driven in farther, which ever the case requires. We have used this method

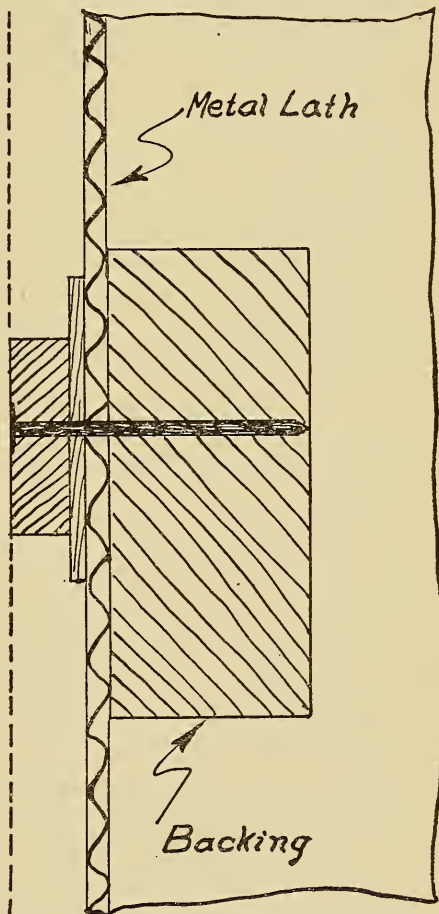


Fig. 7

and like it, especially where the masonry is not exactly straight.

Figure 7 shows backing for grounds back of metal lath, and how the grounds are blocked out and nailed.

Architectural Drawing

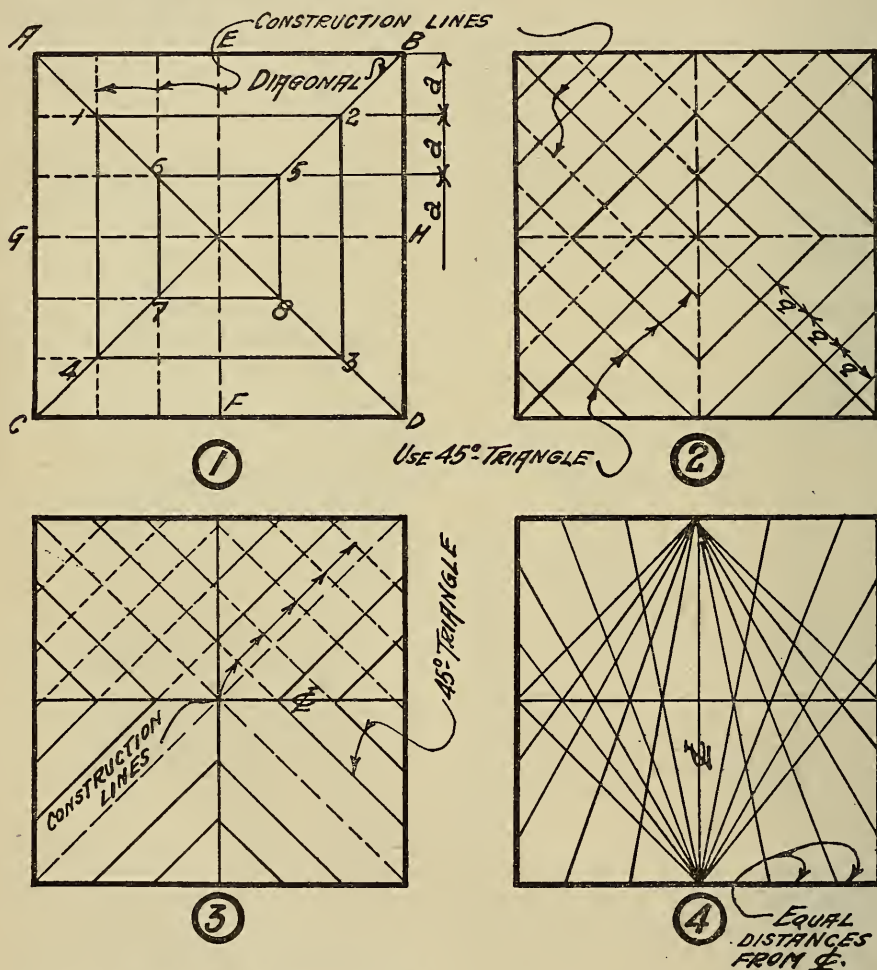
By L. Perth

PART 12

The habitual use and application of drawing instruments is essential in architectural drawing. The draftsman must become thoroughly familiar and train himself in the application of the various drafting appliances if he wishes

Likewise the draftsman must create the habit of operating his instruments without any hindrance. The system of instruction used in these series is designed to achieve this one very essential objective.

It will be noted that the exercises contained in the introductory lessons have very few or no dimensions at all. This is done for the sole purpose that



to obtain success in the subject he is pursuing.

The master craftsman does not stop to think how and where he is going to use a certain tool. With him it is a matter of habit. He unconsciously reaches for this or that instrument and automatically makes it do the work. This may be applied to complicated machinery as well as to hand tools.

the student concentrate his mind entirely upon his instruments and the numerous intricacies connected with them and their operation and application to drawing.

All that is required of the student in this article is the ability to produce "similarity." The size of the entire design or its component parts is not ma-

terial. It should be remembered, however, that in all these preliminary exercises there is a principle involved which later on may be encountered in many phases of practical work either manufacturing or constructional.

The student is urged to study very diligently every individual drawing and ask himself the question how he would proceed in the reproduction of a similar design, what kind of instrument he would use and how they would be applied to a greater advantage both in the accurate execution of the work, the saving of time, neatness and general appearance.

Referring to the accompanying drawing in Fig. 1 a series of squares are represented, the smaller squares being contained within the larger ones. The first thing to do is to analyze the character of the figure, its component parts, their relative position with reference to each other and the general arrangement of the whole.

Proportion is one of the paramount features that should be cultivated in all graphical arts. We all have the faculty which tells us how things should be arranged with regard to other things either at a distance or immediate vicinity, their approximate size, color, outline. It is the cultivation of this faculty which is very indispensable in drawing. Unfortunately there are some individuals who entertain the idea that they do not possess this or that faculty and especially such inherent qualities of the human intellect as imagination, observation, proportion, etc. This is not true. Every normal mind is endowed to a certain degree with these gifts and it is the duty of every one to stimulate and develop them.

The student will note first of all that the figure is composed of a large square with a number of smaller squares within each other. Dimensions are entirely eliminated, which affords you the freedom of selecting the size. The arrangement of the secondary parts shall be taken next, as well as the determining of what instruments are to be used.

The figure is composed of horizontal and vertical lines and two diagonals AD and BC. The horizontal lines are drawn by means of the T-Square and the vertical lines with T-square and triangles.

The diagonals are drawn with a 45 degree triangle since the figure is a square.

There are several ways of drawing a figure which would resemble Fig. 1. However the objective of the student should be to find the best, easiest and quickest way. By trying several methods he eventually will be in a position to determine which one is the best.

For instruction purposes the following suggestions will be useful: Draw center lines EF and GH. With your dividers lay off equal distances in both directions of center lines; these are distances "a". Depending on the overall size of your square "ABDC" it will be composed of 36 smaller squares whose sides will be equal "a". These small squares should be drawn by construction lines indicated on the drawing as dash lines. These construction lines as well as all construction lines which will be used in the subsequent installments should be real light lines, drawn with a 3H pencil. No pressure should be applied in drawing these lines for they are to be erased after the drawing has been completed. This applies to all other auxiliary lines which are not a part of the completed design.

After the small squares have been drawn the outlines of the interior squares should be established. These are 1-2-3-4 and 5-6-7-8. The outline may be shown either by somewhat heavier lines or the corners of these squares should be identified by well pronounced dots. The auxiliary lines being erased the outlines of the interior squares will be emphasized by drawing their sides with a 2H pencil. The lines should be drawn fairly heavy, and if this result is not achieved by one operation it is advisable to go over the lines twice with the same pencil. Care should be exercised that the pencil points are clear cut and sharp so as to produce a line of uniform thickness.

The method described should be applied to the other figures shown on the drawing. The procedure being identically the same. The methods and the ways of the application of the instruments will naturally be somewhat different.

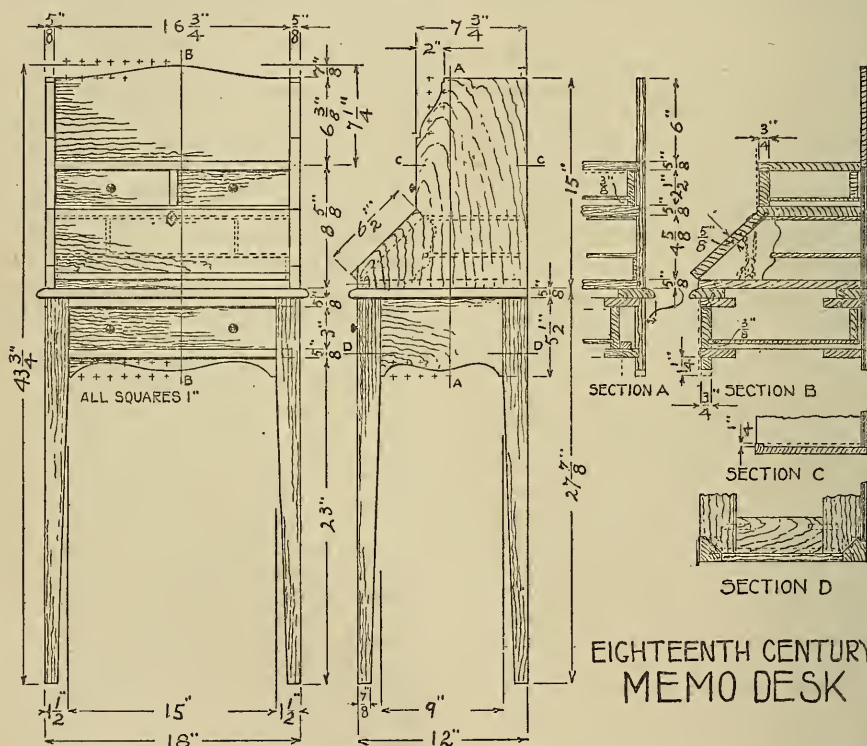
Eighteenth Century Memo Desk

By Charles A. King

A worthy objective for the skill of an ambitious home craftsman, and in fact for the professional craftsman who likes to do really fine work in his spare time just for the fun of doing it. The desk may be made to sell for there is a demand for competently built furniture by discriminating buyers; many such furnish their homes in an eigh-

teenth century atmosphere and such special pieces of unusual design are sure to attract their attention.

Make each leg with a triangular groove or housing as in section D to receive the drawer partition rails and to give permanent stability to the legs. The two end rails should be shaped, grooved for drawer partitions and dow-



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
MEMO DESK

teenth century atmosphere and such special pieces of unusual design are sure to attract their attention.

The desk will be a great convenience in making various memos and holding the latest best sellers or perhaps a telephone. It will occupy but limited floor space and will fit gracefully in narrow spaces between doors and windows or in a corner. Such furniture of designs always in good taste regardless of the frequent changes in styles by makers of commercial furniture in hopes of increasing business, are espec-

ially adapted to the needs of homeworkers who wish to furnish their homes with pieces of their own handicraft which will be cherished by their descendants. The design may be worked out in mahogany, plain or curly birch or maple and finished either in the wood or with stain and antique finish.

and strip the front edges with face wood it will be all right. Cut $17\frac{1}{4}$ " long. The framed partition should be dowelled and carefully fitted to the leg housings; the same is true of board partitions, assemble. Make the top bead $\frac{5}{8}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ", finishing the edge with a thumb molding instead of a round bead, miter the front corners and glue and nail in place.

Make the two ends of the desk section $\frac{5}{8}$ " $\times 2$ " $\times 15$ "; shape them and cut grooves $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep to receive the shelves. Also $\frac{3}{8}$ " rabbets to receive the back. Make all shelves of width to fit and $17\frac{1}{4}$ " long, (verify). Fit them as in sections C and D. Shape the face of the middle shelf to receive the desk lid, also the top front corner of each end as shown. Smooth and sandpaper all exposed surfaces and assemble with glue and brads. Fit and fasten to the table top with dowels, glue and screws driven from under the $\frac{5}{8}$ " top head. Get out the $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood back $17\frac{1}{4}$ " long and fit between the bottom of the table rail and the middle of the upper shelf. Make the backboard $7\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and fit as shown, fasten strongly to the shelves for upon this depends much of the permanent stability of the desk. Make the $\frac{3}{8}$ " partition to fit between the two drawers above the desk opening with the front edge of face wood and fasten with brads through the shelves. Glue and nail drawer runs on the drawer partitions of the table.

Make the drawers as suggested in sections A-B; dovetail them if best results are desired. The drawer sides, backs and bottoms should be $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick; make the drawers to fit closely for a loose drawer is an abomination. The pigeon holes should be of $\frac{1}{4}$ " wood, and rest upon supporting pieces at the ends. Shape the partitions as shown by dotted lines; round the edges of the middle shelves and positions to avoid danger of splinters. To attain best results the partitions should be grooved into the shelves of the pigeon holes. The desk lid should be hung with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " back flap hinges with either desk chain or a sliding or elbow support. A chain is simple and efficient. Fit a lock and escutcheon to the lid and small plain brass knobs on the drawers. Remove all trimmings, inspect, remedy all blemishes and we are ready to finish. If the desk is to be finished in mahog-

any, or mahogany stain, stain it first; apply three or four light coats of white shellac if preferred, orange shellac gives an excellent tone to natural wood but it is difficult to get it on without showing laps. Rub each coat with 6/0 sandpaper, the last coat with pumice stone and oil and finish with dry rotten stone and soft cloth. If gloss is desired apply two coats of wax and polish lightly with soft cloth. If the desk is made of birch or maple, three or four thin coats of either light or orange shellac may be applied and each well rubbed. The writer favors oil with raw burnt umber and turpentine applied with soft cloths and rubber dry, after three days or so give another coat of oil and repeat the rubbing. This may be done several times, each time adding to the beauty of the finish, which will be permanent and may easily be renewed.

The General Estimate

By L. Perth

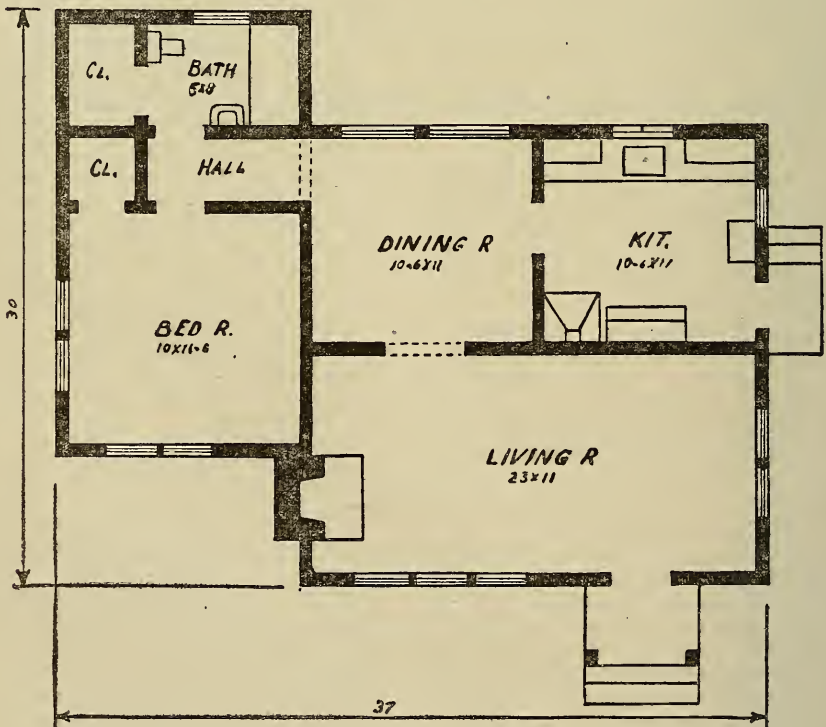
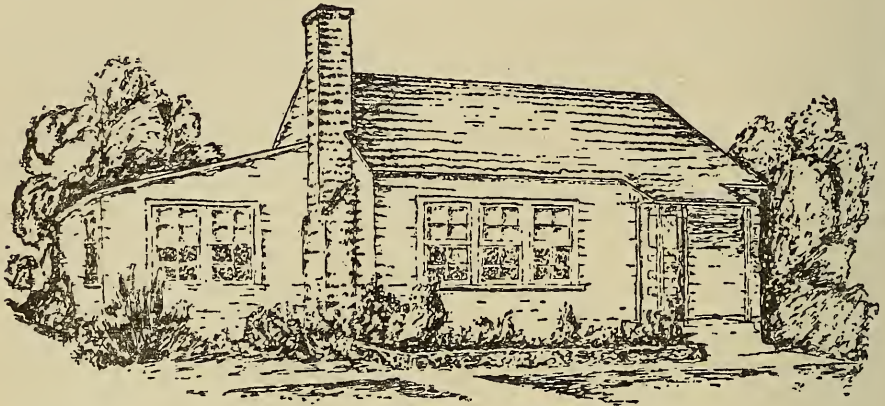
It is an accepted fact that the most successful contractors are those who came up through the ranks of labor. However, to have worked at the trade for many years does not necessarily qualify one to become a contractor. There are thousands of individuals who can boast many years of experience at a certain branch of construction, who know their work to perfection and yet they could not step out and do something independently, simply because they did not have the opportunity to acquire the necessary theoretical technical knowledge.

There is no doubt in our mind that those of our readers who are diligently following and studying the articles devoted to general building construction, blue print reading, estimating and architectural drawing, appearing in the columns of our journal are on their way to venture a new undertaking, to apply for a contractor's license and make a success of it.

It will be well to emphasize the fact that one of the most important requirements for successful contracting is the ability to make reliable estimates. This means that the future contractor must be able to read blue prints fluently, not only to read them but also to interpret them in the proper way. He must be

able to understand the systems upon which the preparation of architectural drawings is based; and if some particular information cannot be found in the

7 and 20 sheets and these usually contain all the general drawings, floor plans, foundation plans, elevations, sections and details. The drawings or



drawings he must possess the knowledge as to where this information may be obtained or supplemented.

In ordinary residential construction a set of plans may consist of between

blueprint usually is accompanied by a set of comprehensively drawn up specifications which together with the Agreement constitute what is known as Contract Documents.

The plans and specifications must be studied together and whatever is not found in the plans will be found in the specifications. It is obvious that it is impossible to show on the plans everything pertaining to materials of construction or equipment without a complete description of same, indicating styles, grades, types, qualities, treatment, methods of application or installation. And this usually is supplied by the specifications.

In making a general estimate it is customary to make a superficial survey of all the available material, become familiar with the drawings, check the plans as to completeness (whether all the drawings necessary to make a reliable estimate are contained in the given set). It may happen that by some mistake an essential drawing is missing from the set and this consequently will hold up the estimate.

The next step is to break down the entire job into individual trades: excavation, masonry, concrete, carpentry, roofing, plastering, stucco, plumbing and heating, painting and decorating, electrical wiring, cabinet work, sheet metal work, landscaping.

Each building trade is then taken up separately and is studied in all its details. Thus carpentry should include carpentry labor, rough and finish. The contractor must make an accurate estimate of the time it will be required to frame the structure, from the foundation up. He must take into consideration the number of men employed on this job, equipment, tools, and nature of the material. From previous experience one must be enabled to establish the cost of labor connected with the rough framing of the structure.

Finish carpentry should be estimated separately. This usually consists of fabricating and setting window and door frames, hanging doors and windows, installation of casing, moulding and trim. As a rule a different crew of men is delegated to do the finish carpentry. These usually are men who have specialized in this type of work.

The methods of dispatching the work are very important. If the contractor is using power equipment, this may reduce the time factor but one fact should not be disregarded and that is that the man operating the machine must be a

highly skilled and dependable mechanic who may command higher wages.

After the cost of labor has been established the next step is to make an estimate of the material required to erect the complete structure. Here an expert knowledge of building methods, materials of construction, their manufacture and use is indispensable. One must make a complete list of lumber which will be required to complete the job. This list must be checked very carefully, so that no item will be omitted. Sizes, quantities, qualities, grades, lengths, must be given close consideration. The elimination of waste is another very essential feature of a reliable estimate. Lumber must be ordered in such lengths as to insure the most economical utilization. Furthermore, some lengths exceeding a stipulated figure should not be specified, since they are more expensive. On the other hand, certain members should be ordered in multiple length and cut on the job to the required dimensions to eliminate the possibility of waste. Thus joists spanning 7 feet would incur a waste of 1 foot for each joist if ordered in 8 foot lengths. But ordering them in 14 feet lengths and cutting in two will insure economical construction. This system should be followed throughout the entire job.

The accompanying drawing representing a four room house of moderate size has been prepared for the express purpose of this article. Only the overall dimensions—37 feet long and 30 feet wide—are shown.

The other dimensions are left to the student. By using his sense of proportion he will be able to establish the other dimensions and then check them with the given overall dimensions. The materials of construction are not indicated—which will enable students living in different localities to use the materials prevailing in that territory. The house may be built of frame, stucco, brick or concrete. The roof may be either shingle, tile or asphalt. The interior equipment is shown symbolically and may be substituted by standard units in general use.

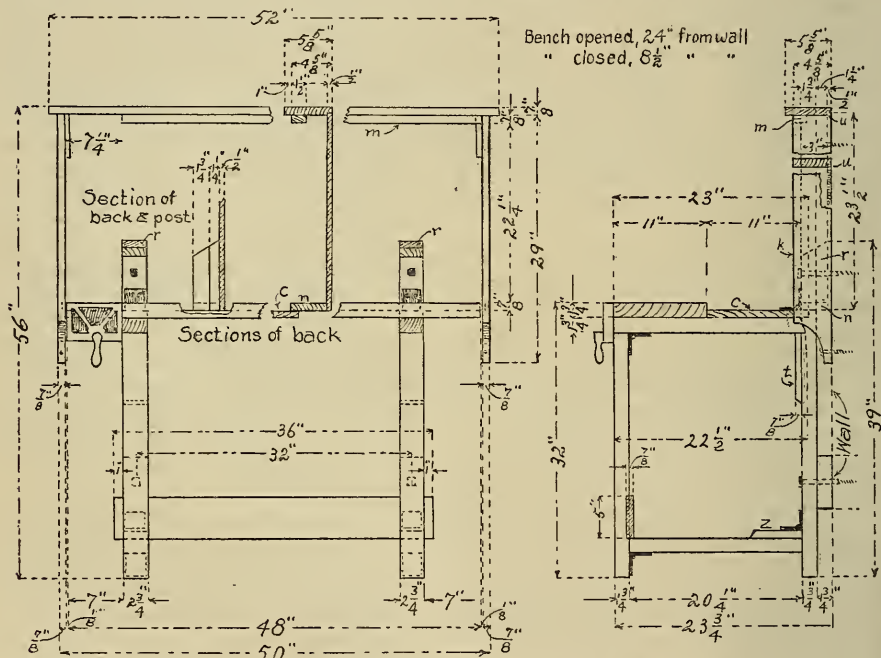
It is advisable that before proceeding with the general estimate a drawing $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the foot be made. This will facilitate the scaling of distances and calculating materials.

Folding Bench and Tool Rack

By Charles A. King

The motive for the designing of this bench was a demand from several quarters for a really efficient workbench suitable for a home worker to use in restricted space, and a bench that could be olded in small compass when not in use. Often dwellers in small houses whose fingers have the itch to use tools

two top rails with back ends tapered $\frac{1}{2}$ " ; $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $22\frac{1}{2}$ " , two bottom rails the same size and 22" long. One front brace $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 5" x 36" housed over the front legs as shown. Fit this rail closely for its purpose to resist end pressure while the bench is in use. Two lower hinge furrings $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" and two furrings t, $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8" should be glued and nailed in place; cut notch at top of furring t to receive tapered end of top rail. Verify all dimensions as the work progresses.



FOLDING BENCH & TOOL RACK

are obliged to forego their pleasure because working upon a light table will soon turn the interest of an enthusiastic home craftsman into a real disappointment.

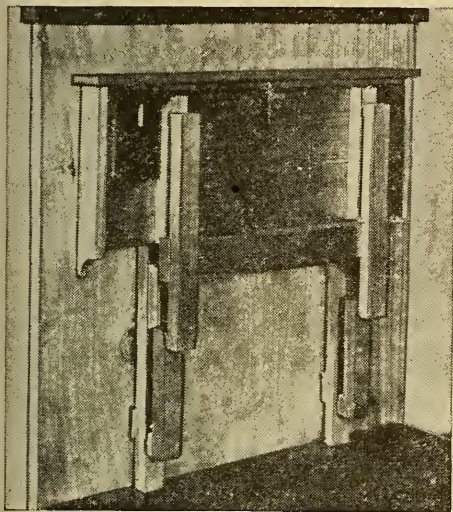
The first essential of a satisfactory work bench is that it must be sufficiently rigid to resist whatever force is necessary to apply to do any work that the bench may reasonably be expected to handle. Obviously a folding bench is likely to be less rigid than would a solid, strongly built bench but this bench will be firm enough for any work most homeworers would be inspired to undertake.

Get out two front legs $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $28\frac{1}{2}$ " , two back legs tapered on the top end the same size and $38\frac{1}{4}$ " long;

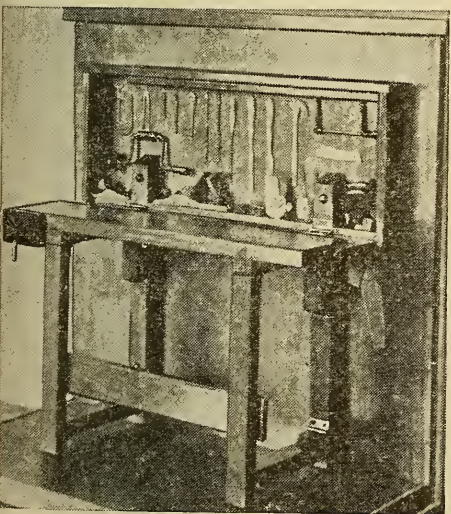
Two tool rack ends $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $4\frac{5}{8}$ " x 29" , one top $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $5\frac{5}{8}$ " x 52" , one bottom $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $4\frac{1}{8}$ " x 49" . House or groove the latter into the ends, rabbet ends and top as at u, $\frac{1}{2}$ " for back $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $23\frac{1}{2}$ " x $58\frac{5}{8}$ " . Assemble rack, and also the bench. To hold the latter use stout $2\frac{1}{2}$ " screws of large wire and place them as shown. Place lag screws through the back legs and into the wall being sure that strip M is the correct height to allow the top to close and that the $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 11" back C of the bench top slips under the rack bottom N. The front of the top, the working bench top $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11" x 48" should be of well seasoned, straight spruce or harder wood, quarter sawn if possible which will reduce the tendency

to warp and swell which will quickly destroy a true working surface. Fasten with screws.

Hang the bench top, fit the vise and the opening of the tool rack so the bench top will fit the space closely but not



bind. Fasten the bench to the wall; usually as the bolts are planned to be 32" between centers they may be turned into studdings in the wall which are commonly placed 16" to centers. This



will insure rigidity to the bench. Fit a bolt to hold the bench front top in place when it is lifted up to close the opening in the tool rack, or if preferred

a padlock may be used which will lock the tools closet safely. Arrange tools and give the bench and the rack one or two coats of varnish.

Bathrooms Should Have Outer Emergency Locks

Editor, The Carpenters:

I am enclosing an idea which I would like to have brought out in *The Carpenter*. The important point covered is overlooked by many carpenters. Frequently one hears of a bathroom accident, where the bathroom door lock was not provided with an emergency key.

Recently, a man I know quite well, went to the bathroom and locked the door. The last thing he could remember, he related later, was standing by the lavatory; the next thing he remembered, was that he was groping in the bathtub wondering where he was. The fall awakened his wife, but she could not get to him, because the door was locked. How he got from the bathtub to the door to unlock it, he could not remember. His wife called a doctor. The doctor gave my friend this advice: "A bathroom door should never be locked, for one never knows when a serious accident might happen there." My friend, by this time recovered, answered, "Doctor, that's good advice, but I've got a better scheme than that—I'm going to fix that bathroom door lock so it can be unlocked from the outside."

This little story should be taken to heart by every carpenter, so that when he installs a bathroom door lock, he will see to it that it can be unlocked from the outside. This advice, also, would be worth the hardware manufacturer's while to study, and make his bathroom hardware accordingly.

Fraternally,

H. H. Siegele.

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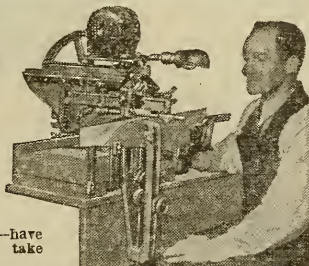


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The CARPENTER

JUNE

1941

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*I build the camps to house my country's soldiers, sailors and
defense workers.*

I bear my country's arms when duty calls.

*I love my country the more because my craft housed the First
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ters' Hall, Philadelphia.*

*I glory in my craft which the Carpenter of Bethlehem ex-
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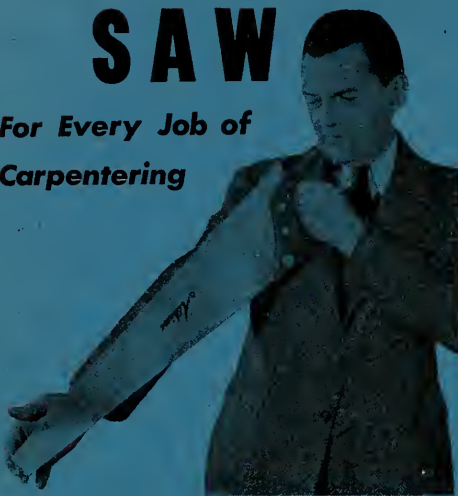
I work with my hands, my head, my heart and my soul.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203



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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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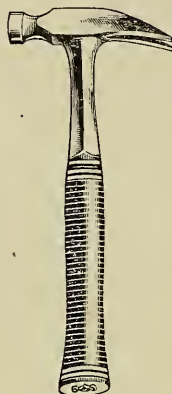
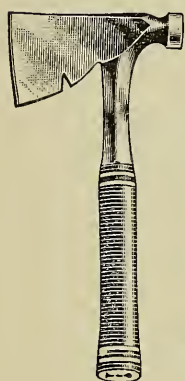
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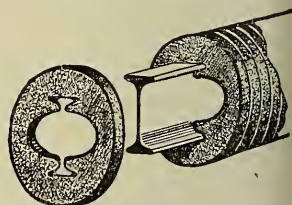
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2-ONE PIECE HEAD-HANDLE of fine tool steel.

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Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.			

Office Of The Constructing Quartermaster

FORT RILEY, KANSAS

May 7, 1941

Mr. William L. Hutcheson
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
222 East Michigan Ave.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The cantonment construction project at Fort Riley, Kansas, is nearing completion and it is believed proper that I should advise you at this time as to the services rendered on that job by your local Unions and their representatives.

The jurisdiction for your organization was established jointly between the Carpenters' District Council of Kansas City, Mo., Local Union 1445, Topeka, Kans.; Local Union 918, Manhattan, Kans.; and Local Union 750, Junction City, Kans.; with a joint office at Ogden, Kans., which is located directly adjacent to the East side of the Fort Riley military reservation.

The tremendous expansion of carpenter labor requirements which developed on short notice as materials arrived created a big problem for the Union offices to handle and there was considerable confusion in the early stages of that work. However, under the able guidance of Mr. John E. Pennell, Carpenters' District Council, Kansas City, Mo., the situation was soon well in hand. I do not believe any office could be established to handle this problem under the existing "hurry up" conditions without some difficulties developing.

The writer personally negotiated all Union contracts in effect on this project and found all the Union representatives to be eager and willing to meet all situations and problems with one outstanding aim which was to secure a solution which would protect Union labor in its established policies, and at the same time be fair to the employing agency. All our points of

difference were adjusted on that basis and I believe we are all mutually satisfied.

Some publicity has developed at some projects regarding the use of untrained and unqualified men as carpenters. We did have some of this develop in December or January as we were reaching our peak load. However, the fault was partially ours as we were pressing the Union offices to furnish more men at a fast rate and with little advance notice. This prevented the Union officials from securing a full examination of each applicant as to his qualifications and in some cases the individual was permitted to go to work subject to a later examination by the Union and also to release by the contractors if the individual was found unqualified. By cooperation of all concerned this situation was quickly remedied and I believe that all unqualified men were released after a short trial. I personally visited the Union offices, checked their examination procedure, and assured myself that the Union officers were making every reasonable effort to secure qualified men for us. I think the results on the job are a definite indication of the large measure of success of their endeavors.

I have endeavored in this letter to be both frank and fair in my comments and in that connection I wish to commend to you the work of Mr. John E. Pennell in his official capacity as Special Representative of the Carpenters District Council, Kansas City, Mo. His leadership was self evident in all my contacts with the local group of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I hope for an opportunity to work with him again, although, under existing prescribed procedure, I will no longer take such an active part in labor matters as I did on this project.

Yours very truly,

JOE S. UNDERWOOD

Lieut. Col., Q.M. Corps

Constructing Quartermaster

Copies:

File

Reading File

Mr. J. O. Mack, Carpenters District Council,
3114 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.

Labor Lauded by War Department

(Editor's Note: Because certain newspapers hostile to Organized Labor have repeatedly and loudly lamented "appalling losses" of man days in defense construction, the following bulletin, issued May 8, 1941, is of special interest.)

The War Department announced today that time losses and delays caused by labor difficulties upon the Army's temporary emergency construction program now approaching completion have been negligible, although one-half million persons were employed on these projects at the peak of operations.

The program has been under the direction of the Construction Division, Office of The Quartermaster General.

A survey made by the Labor Relations Section of the Construction Division shows that as of April 5, 1941, only 14,875 man-days out of a total of 40,607,000 man-days had been lost as a result of work stoppages due to labor troubles, on the \$1,-200,000,000 building program. These figures are for 253 of the 271 projects authorized as of that time. The other 18 had not then been started.

This means, according to the survey, that the number of days lost during that period amounted to only three one-hundredths of one per cent.

Despite the size of the program and the number of employes, only minor labor difficulties were encountered in carrying out the work. The sole delays of consequence in retarding progress, it is reported by the Labor Relations Section, were occasioned by labor disturbances in outside industries engaged in the production of supplies.

The Labor Relations Section of the Construction Division is under the direction of Mr. James P. Mitchell, who acts as adviser to the Chief of Construction, on all labor problems that affect directly or indirectly the activities of that portion of the emergency construction program in charge of the Quartermaster General. Assisting him are ten Zone Labor Relations Officers, one of whom is attached to the office of each of the nine Zone Constructing Quartermasters, as adviser on labor relations, except in Zone IV, where two are employed, owing to the large volume of work in that zone.

“Let’s Look at the Record”

In these hectic times, when certain types of newspapers rant and rave and scream hysterically in support of such proposed legislation as the Vinson Bill, it is interesting to turn back the pages of time and see how President Wilson, during the first World War, set up the War Labor Board for the duration of the crisis “for the purpose of devising a method of labor adjustment which would be acceptable to employers and employees.”

The President affirmed the appointment by the Secretary of Labor of the following Board members:

On behalf of the general public: The Honorable William Howard Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh.

On behalf of the employers: Mr. L. A. Osborne, Mr. L. F. Loree, Mr. W. H. Van Dervoort, Mr. C. E. Michael and Mr. B. L. Worden.

On behalf of the employees: Mr. William L. Hutcheson, Mr. Frank J. Hayes, Mr. William H. Johnston, Mr. Victor A. Olander and Mr. T. A. Rickert.

It is significant that the Board was directed by Presidential order to “refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or Federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.”

In the files of General President William L. Hutcheson, we find this letter from President Wilson, which speaks for itself:

The White House
Washington
April 3
1918

My Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I have been so much and so deeply gratified, in common I believe with the great body of our fellow citizens, by the outcome of the conferences of the War Labor Conference Board, that I cannot deny myself the privilege and pleasure of writing you at least to say how highly serviceable I believe the result attained will be to the country and how fine an example it is of the spirit of cooperation and concession which is drawing our people together in this time of supreme crisis.

Cordially and sincerely yours

(signed) WOODROW WILSON

Has the Non-Unionist a Moral Right to Work How, When, and Where He Pleases?

Editor's note: This article, published 15 years ago by the American Federation of Labor, is reprinted now because of its timeliness and because it is a sound, reasonable and complete answer to "open shop" advocates. It is the direct argument of Mr. Foster, speaking on the negative of the proposition: "Resolved, that the non-unionist has the moral right to work how, when, and where he pleases."

By FRANK K. FOSTER

HAS a non-unionist the moral right to work "how, when, and where he pleases?"

The right to individual freedom of action in the greatest number of ways is perhaps the most precious product of civilization. In the degree that this freedom is assured and individual initiative permitted, social progress is stimulated. In brief, the entire advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been through the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, theological, and economic.

In maintaining the negative proposition in the question under discussion, it must not be assumed, therefore, that trade unionists seek to curtail the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when, and where they please. Whatsoever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble, trade unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of non-unionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says: "Thou shalt not steal—they neighbor's job."

Indeed, the contention of the trade unionist himself is, that he has the legal right to sell *his* labor how, when, and where he pleases, for this carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved of by him. Thus, if it should be assumed that the individual workman has, legally, no choice in the disposition of his labor, an involuntary servitude would be established, which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with so-called unfair men—a point upon which a great deal of public criticism has been expended.

But the question under discussion is not a legal but a moral one—a question not of legal rights but of moral duties. A man may do many harmful and unjust actions and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage of evicts a widow and orphans from their little home is within the law. The merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him, is within the law. The trust which freezes out the smaller dealer is within the law. The magnate who controls the oil market and raises the prices of the poor man's light, is within the law. Hundreds of instances are familiar to us all which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms. Hence it is apparent that an individual wage-earner may be acting legally, and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

To say that the non-unionist has the moral right to work how, when, or where he pleases is, of course, the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strikebreaker, an active agent working against his fellow-craftsmen, a traitor to his class and kind.

The Standard Dictionary gives the primary definition of "moral" as "pertaining to the practice, conduct, and spirit of men towards God, themselves, and their fellow-men, with reference to right and wrong."

In simple phrase, then, those acts which are right are moral; those acts which are wrong are immoral. A man can have no moral right to commit a wrong act.

To establish a fixed standard of right and wrong must be confessed a somewhat difficult problem, for standards change with times and peoples.

The followers of some barbaric god, whose religious faith has taught him that it is a meritorious act to slay infidel Christian, may not conveniently be judged by our American tests.

The zealous bigot, of whatsoever creed, who waged religious war in past centuries—who used the stake and rack as an instrument of conversion—is without the pale of our modern circumference of morality.

It is probably true that we condemn non-conformists in the degree that we hold our own faith essential. This explains why religious wars have been more virulent and ferocious than any others. So long as men held that a slight difference of opinion as to a theological point periled one's eternal salvation, it was natural that they should insist on conformity.

The industrial questions looms in front to-day. Men, having arrived at a tacit agreement as to theology, are now wrestling with the issues of industrial relationship. The strike-breaker is the legitimate inheritor of the odium which was formerly heaped upon the heretic.

Every man, says the Declaration of Independence, has the right to freedom in the pursuit of happiness. But this statement demands qualification. The best definition of happiness is perhaps this: that it consists in the exercise of one's faculties. But if a man have abnormally developed faculties of greed and avarice, we must set a limit over which he may not exercise them. If his faculties be of the animal order they must be restrained. It is perfectly conceivable that there may be men who are happiest when they are helping to lower the standard of living of their fellows—for a great many non-unionists do this—but they are scarcely fit subjects for moral commendation.

It is true that the highest court of appeal in all moral issues must be a man's own conscience. A long line of brave souls have gone fearlessly to ignominious deaths for conscience's sake, and the judgment of posterity enshrines their memory, even though it sometimes deems their zeal excessive and unnecessary.

If there be those so abnormally constituted as to feel they serve conscience best by serving their fellow-men least, then the trade unionist can only absolve them from responsibility and leave them free to put on the halo constructed for them by that most eminent personage who has designed the scab as the best type of modern hero.

But it will hardly be asserted, even by the opposition, that men are seriously lacerated in conscience by refraining from taking the jobs of men on strike. The motive which leads them to do this may come from need, desire for promotion, from motives of revenge, but scarcely from conscientiousness. The very personnel of professional strike-breakers is such as to render ludicrous and even grotesque the assertion that they are at all afflicted by conscientious scruples. If they have consciences at all

the article is so minute as to be invisible to the average eye, and can only be brought out by the lenses of the theological microscope.

It is not necessary for the purpose of this argument to assume that all strikes are morally justified—some at least are. John Stuart Mill said that "a strike is wrong when it is foolish," and there are and will be foolish and untimely strikes. But our opponents claim that the non-unionist is performing a moral act as a strike-breaker, in any and all strikes.

This necessarily carries with it the implication that all strikes are evil; that men have not the right to do collectively that which they may do individually.

If there be a sound principle in democracy, in government by a majority, if a majority of a craft decide that it is for their interest to refuse to work under certain conditions, why does not the presumption hold good that the majority is right there as elsewhere?

It should be noted at this point that the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in a case decided about a year ago, held that workmen had a legal right, singly or collectively, to refuse to work with non-unionists or other workmen. The ground of the decision was that inasmuch as the law holds that workmen or workmen's families can not recover damages for accident or death due to the negligence or to any act of a "co-employee," it therefore follows that the workmen have for this reason, if not other, the right to protect themselves from the companionship in work of those who they may regard as inimical to their interests.

The time is rapidly arriving, in the older trade unions has already arrived, when the fact that a workman is a non-unionist is *prima facie* evidence that he is also an incompetent. Non-union labor is usually overworked and underpaid labor. The very instinct of self-preservation, therefore, justifies the union workman in condemning the strike-breaker.

The strike-breaker occupies in the industrial world a position precisely analogous to that of the renegade and traitor. He represents a type of man universally condemned in any other sphere of human activity. He sells himself for less than the 30 pieces of silver, but too often lacks the grace which caused Iscariot to go and hang himself. He commits the unpardonable sin of betraying his fellows. He purloins that to which he has no claim and is the one stumbling block in the path of the onward advance of the wage-earner. The attempt to make him respectable reflects upon those engaged in it.

For all practical purposes in civilized lands we may hold that the test of the Golden Rule furnishes a sufficiently accurate measurement of the morality of any present day code of action. If the code does not meet the test, it is not moral, no matter if it be legal.

How does the act of the strike-breaker square with the sublime injunction, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?" By what tortuous logic can it be asserted that the man who, from selfish personal interest, seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellow-men, is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

There are sometimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strikebreaker acts. He may be driven by want—but this seldom happens, for, at least when labor is organized, those who are in real need are provided with the necessities of life from the union funds. He may, sometimes, be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike-breaker, pure and simple, the non-union man who embraces

the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow-craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness.

He sets up his desire for individual advancement as of more power and influence in determining his course of action than the welfare of his kind. He permits himself to be used as a club to strike down the aspirations of labor. He contributes the one great impediment to the success of the principle of collective bargaining, upon which the trade union movement is based. He probably inspired the saying of a philosopher, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs." He is an industrial thief, a social renegade, a moral leper, and as such merits, and fortunately often receives, the penalty of being set aside in practical isolation from honorable men.

The attempt to clothe the strike-breaker with the attributes of heroism and morality would be immensely ludicrous were it not so serious in its possible results. With our leading university turned into a foundry for the casting of brass medals to decorate his courage and our clerical friends issuing certificates as to his sanctity, what wonder if the strike-bearer inflates his chest and pats his own shoulder.

To carry out this line of reasoning, we may expect that the future copy books of our children will be made to read somewhat as follows:

"Honesty is the worst policy."

"Virtue is not its own reward."

"Scabbism is the noblest of the virtues."

It will be remembered in Bellamy's "Equality," the people of the future commonwealth had erected statues in public places in honor of the trade union leaders who, on the industrial battlefield, had led the hosts of labor to higher levels of civilization.

Our opponents apparently would reverse this proposition and in their pantheon of fame would canonize and commemorate the selfish and degenerate.

Their future Order of the Cincinnati will be composed not of the descendants of those illustrious statesmen and patriots who built our Government in union and concord, but of the descendants of the spawn and refuse of the gutters, who prowl like carrion birds on the battlefields of labor to fatten on the dead and dying.

They would erect statues not to those who, like Florence Nightingale and Father Damien, but to the ghouls and vultures who prey upon the fallen. In their calendar of sainthood they would enshrine, not the names of those who obey the mandate of the great Galilean, but those who follow the dictate of Iago, "Put money in thy purse," irrespective of every principle of duty and loyalty to their fellows.

It was the great Hebrew lawgiver, Moses, himself the leader of the biggest strike on record, who decreed the law against scabbism, "Thou shalt not covet"—that which belong to thy neighbor, and if any of his people had gone back to work in Pharaoh's brickyards, who can doubt his judgment as to the morality of the act?

But, as Shakespeare says, "No vice so simple but assumes some mask of virtue on its outward parts," and our modern apologists for and defenders of the strike-breaker would weave this mask on their rhetorical looms.

It will be said that a man's right to his opinion must not be curtailed in a free country, and that consequently the non-union man must be safe-

guarded in his non-union belief. Granted. But opinion is one thing, action is another.

It is conceivable that besides the moral pervert there are the mentally incapable, and that there are those among wage-earners whose intellects are so feeble that they are unable to read the lesson of the efficiency of organization, writ large on the page of industrial history. Towards these intellectually defective people, tolerance is proper.

But the theory of our democratic institutions, which is that men should have liberty of opinion, nevertheless puts constraint upon the transforming of these opinions into deeds when these deeds are esteemed inimical to the public good.

The analogy holds in the labor world. The trade union says, "You may believe what you like, but when the general interest of labor are at stake we deny your moral right to act with the opponents of labor."

The restraint which is used and advocated against the strike-breaker must be within bounds. It must be social rather than physical, moral rather than mandatory.

In the larger sphere of the state, the non-conformist is obliged to submit to the judgment of the majority. He may be of the opinion that the state has no right to enforce specific regulations as to the public health; he may object to being taxed for the support of schools; he may protest against paying for the maintenance of armies and navies—but his protest must be confined to words. If he refuses to comply with the demand of the board of health or of the tax collector, he is made to pay the penalty.

It may be said that the function of the state is larger than that of the trade union. In a sense this is true, but so also is the jurisdiction and power of the state larger. But the principle is the same.

"The right to work is inalienable!" champions of the non-unionists exclaim, and the chorus is taken up by smug Philistinism all along the line. Dilettante social reformers, college professors, zealous editors, manufacturers' associations, and strike-breakers everywhere echo the sweet refrain, "The right to work is inalienable!"

But in actual practice society sternly qualifies and limits this same right. It fixes conditions under which many kinds of work may be performed, regulates location, safeguards, and the very nature of the work. It denies even the legal right of a man to do work which constitutes a nuisance to his neighbors. When public safety demands, it limits the hours of labor. When religious custom prevails, it punishes secular labor done on the Sabbath. In many ways it declares that the right to labor, instead of being inalienable in the individual, is governed by its relation to the public welfare.

This, then, is the moral ground upon which trade unionism rests its case: If the aims and objects of organized labor are in accord with the best interests of society, if its efforts are commendable in trying to raise and maintain the standard of living, to obtain more wages and shorter hours, better sanitation and safeguards in factories, less overwork for women and children, more mutual helpfulness among the workers—then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as a counteracting agent to these efforts. The whole question thus resolves itself into the issue of the utility of trade unionism as a whole.

The time has long gone by when it was necessary to apologize for the general purpose of trade unionism. There is no mathematical proposition

capable of more positive demonstration than is the proposition that trade unionism is a mighty force working, as a whole, for the benefit of the wage-earner. The workingman who sets himself up in opposition to this demonstration, by the very act testifies to his own mental incapacity or moral perverseness.

No man-made institution is clothed with infallibility. The trade union may and does sometimes err in choice of leadership, as to time for action, as to proper methods. So does the administration of our city, of our state, of our national governments. The right of protest is inherent in the citizen, in the individual trade unionist. But we do not justify the citizen, when the majority has pronounced its verdict, in deserting to the enemy. By universal military law the deserter is doomed to ignominious death. But a deserter is just what the strike-breaker is in times of industrial war.

Sensational journalism gives prominence to sporadic instances of disorder in the labor world, as it does to criminal happenings in the community at large. One case of assault and battery perpetrated by a union striker receives a larger head line than is devoted to a thousand gracious acts of fraternity and charity, of mutual helpfulness and uplifting, for which unionism is far more responsible. Trade unions neither teach nor uphold violence. Men fail to live up to ideals in the churches, in the state, in the commercial world, in fraternal orders, but public judgment in these cases does not condemn the institution for the misdeeds of the individuals. Why, then, should trade unions bear the *onus* of overt acts committed in direct violation of their teachings?

Doctor Bartol was once asked if Christianity were a failure. "I don't know," he is said to have replied, "it has never been tried." By the same token trade unions may fairly ask for suspension of condemnatory judgment in cases of industrial disorder until the relative influence of trade unionism for good or ill is properly estimated. "We are never aware," said that eminent scientist, Sir William Hamilton, "of the existence of our organism, except as it is somehow affected." Possibly this may account for the present public interest in the organization of labor. The social organism has been somehow and somewhat affected by recent memorable happenings in the labor world. Of this awakened interest trade unionism is fully aware and duly appreciative. It cordially welcomes the scrutiny of thoughtful students and the criticism of honest and fair-minded men. It has even tolerance for those dilettante and superior people who examine its structure in much the same spirit as they look through a microscope at the antennae of a rare bug or at some new species of molluck brought up from the depths of the ocean.

The trade union says, "In union is strength." The *moral* strike-breaker replies, "In disunion is morality."

The trade union says, with Lincoln, "The brotherhood of labor should be the strongest bond between men." The strike-breaker replies, "The dollar of the boss is stronger."

The trade union says, "Unite that we lift one another up." The strike-breaker replies, "Trample each other under foot if you can only scramble up yourself."

The trade union says, "We owe each other a duty." The strike-breaker, says, "Temporary self-interest is stronger than duty."

If there be such a thing as moral responsibility, it should prevent a man from heaping up the burdens upon the shoulders of those who do

the hard work of the world; it should appeal to his sense of chivalry not to interfere with the uplifting of little children; it should debar him from playing the part of the sycophant and mercenary in the greatest struggle of the century in which we live.

Yet the non-unionist who works how, when, and where he pleases, does all these things and more.

If it is to be seriously contended that his acts are moral, then let us laud the sneak thief of the streets, praise the social scavengers who feed on human weaknesses, and canonize the traitor to his country and his God.

When the ruins of one of the oldest castles in Scotland were in process of demolition, it is related that, on a dungeon wall, many feet below the surface of the ground, there was discovered, rendered almost illegible by the hand of time, these words, nae hope," scratched there by some hopeless victim of old-time despotism and cruelty, who, far from the light of day and possibility of release, left only this pathetic memento to tell his story. Supposing a party of rescue on its way to free this hopeless wretch, what but a fiendish nature would have been capable of seeking to divert its course. In the dungeon of cruel circumstance, of ceaseless toil and deep privation, there are many dwellers to-day who, were it not for the power of associated effort, could never hope for release.

And yet the strike-breaker plays the part of an ally to those who confine men in the narrow dungeon of unrequited toil; with his mephitic breath he would extinguish the light which shows the way to freedom.

Clothe him, if your heart so moves, with the mantle of the law, adorn him with Philistine approval, but shame on the hypocrisy that seeks to cover his moral obliquity with the stolen garment of righteousness.

Decline of Strikes Noted

WHATEVER the reason behind the United States Chamber of Commerce's reason for giving support to organized labor in its present fight to block any anti-strike legislation in Congress, state legislatures and assemblies, labor welcomes the C. of C. as an influential ally.

Some observers are inclined to read between the lines in the chamber's stand and declare that the chamber is afraid that if congress passes an anti-strike bill it may also vote compulsory arbitration legislation.

The report of the chamber's committee on manufacturing declares that anti-strike laws would prove ineffective, would deny fundamental rights to citizens and pointed out that the inter-relation of business makes it impossible to draw a line between defense and non-defense industries.

"The Chamber enlists the support of its member organizations in urging all employers to develop plans with their employees designed to promote the amicable and prompt adjustment of labor disputes which may arise and, should these internal plans fail, recommends that existing conciliatory services now available be enlisted and used to facilitate prompt settlement of such disputes," the report said.

"Normal dictates of patriotism on the part of our citizens, employers and employees alike, supplemented by the force of a steadily increasing public opinion against unnecessary interruptions to the defense program, are already exerting a strong influence in favor of voluntary settlement of labor grievances," it added.

Defense Cost Far Above Estimate

A DOUBLE-BARRELED probe of charges of widespread skulduggery in defense contracts is shaping up in Congress.

Without a single dissenting vote, the Senate Military Affairs Committee approved a resolution setting up a special committee of seven Senators to scrutinize every award for armament and construction.

The House Committee on Rules also reported out legislation calling for an investigation similar to that proposed in the Senate.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice has been conducting an undercover investigation of land prices charged the government for cantonments and other projects and has disclosed an astounding situation.

For one thing, it has been learned that the government has been "bled white" by agents employed by the quartermaster general of the army to obtain tracts of land by direct purchase.

The fees were so extortionate that some of the agents have been compelled to accept reductions in lieu of prosecutions.

The War Department had agreed to pay a commission of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on land purchases—an outrageously high figure—but the Department of Justice has cut this to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

An agent at Burlington, Iowa, tried to collect more than \$200,000, but his bill has been reduced to around \$125,000. But that's a fortune in any man's town!

Seven other land deals investigated by the Department of Justice brought to light fees which Department of Justice officials declared were equally extortionate. They were reduced.

Alarmed by the disclosure, the War Department announced that hereafter it will purchase sites in a more sensible way.

When the Senate committee gets into action, one of its first jobs will be to look into these land deals and ascertain how the War Department picked its agents. This may develop some unsavory facts.

The investigation will reveal, it is believed, one of the reasons why the army's construction program is running more than 50 per cent above originally estimated costs.

Another subject for inquiry will be what Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) calls a "very substantial racket" flourishing in Washington.

In a statement to the Senate, Vandenberg said that the nation's capital is infested with a "large group of fixers" who are hornswagging credulous business men into believing they are on the "inside" and can swing defense contracts for a consideration.

The general practice, Vandenberg said, is to demand a retainer of \$75 from each business man who falls for the scheme and a 3 per cent commission on all business secured.

Vandenberg announced he had complained to the Department of Justice and had been advised by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson that G-men are already on the trail of the grafters.

William S. Knudsen, defense director, told Vandenberg that efforts had been made to guard against this swindle, but the investigation is expected to reveal that the "fixers" have found a way to sidestep the regulations.

The House Military Affairs Committee has already taken evidence showing that land sharks and contractors have taken the government "for a ride" that will run up into the tens of millions.

At Camp Shelby, Miss., members of the committee said, green lumber had been used by the contractors and in many instances had buckled quickly. The building, it was asserted, leaks like a sieve and can be put in shape only at "tremendous cost."

The expense of constructing a cantonment at Falmouth, Mass., skyrocketed from \$7,000,000 to \$29,000,000, but so far the committee has been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the increase.

Camp Blanding, Fla., witnesses testified, had been built on swamp lands that were regarded as practically worthless, but for which the government paid "substantial prices."

"Stabilized" Wages Fallacy Punctured

The reactionary scheme proposed in certain quarters to prevent price raising by stopping wage increases is knocked into smithereens by the American Federation of Labor in a recent issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," an A. F. of L. publication.

Instead of freezing wages, the Survey held that the sure way to curb price raising is for representatives of the workers and employers to meet at the conference table and with all the facts before them use the principles of collective bargaining to determine the portion of profits which should be allocated to the workers in higher wages.

"American labor risks a great loss because policy makers refuse to look at the facts," the Survey said. "A move is on foot to 'stabilize wages,' that is, to stop wage increases. The reason given: If wages rise, prices must rise also, and the nation must guard against price increases and inflation.

"Such reasoning confuses the public and hides the true facts. No one wants price increases, but stopping wage increases is not the way to prevent prices from rising. Wages can be raised substantially without raising prices, when workers are constantly increasing their rate of production. This has been proved again and again."

Pointing out that even after excess profits taxes were paid leading corporations reported profits in 1940 ranging from 33 to 191 per cent higher than in 1939, the Survey said that under a democracy the workers are equitably entitled to higher wages and that agreements between organized labor and employers is the medium by which the matter should be adjusted.

"When the union by collective bargaining," the Survey concluded, "determines the fair share of employes in the profit they help to create, then America may be sure of the whole-hearted support of her wage earners because they will know they have justice. But if workers see that wages are 'stabilized' and wage increases stopped while companies go on making high profits, can they help feeling that they are bearing an injustice which destroys the democracy they want to defend?"

"To set standard wages we must rely on collective bargaining between representatives of management and employes, in emergency just as in normal times. This is the policy in England today. Any other way destroys the co-operation we need to get out defense production. For this reason collective bargaining must apply to the division of war profits. Collective bargaining is an inalienable right."

Penalty Stimulates Employment

PHILIP B. FLEMING, administrator of the Federal Wage and Hour Division, has administered a sound blistering to congressmen who are echoing the sentiments of those industrialists crying for the extension of the work week, but complaining against paying overtime.

Mr. Fleming's verbal spanking to these profit-hungry groups at the expense of defense is directed at Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corp., who claims that payment of overtime per week would increase wage costs "eight per cent and result in inflation." The fact that Mr. Sloan's figuring regarding wage cost increases from overtime is misleading will be dealt with later.

With a hint of sarcasm, Mr. Fleming declared that Mr. Sloan's opinion is important because he is former president and present chairman of America's eighth largest corporation.

He pointed out that Sloan's stewardship of the stockholders' interests has been conducted so brilliantly that profits have been fantastic, that General Motors' last annual statement showed a payroll of 386 millions of dollars and profits of 183 millions of dollars. In other words, for every dollar paid out in wages and salaries, almost fifty cents was realized in profits.

"Which is the more inflationary," Mr. Fleming asks, "an eight per cent increase for the workers or profits almost half as large as the payroll?"

Mr. Fleming's comparison of General Motors' payroll and profits is remindful of Labor's constant contention that this nation will never have the mass buying power necessary to insure a normal prosperity and eliminate boom eras with their subsequent sloughs of depression until more money goes to labor in wages from the profit side of the ledger.

Regarding the angry cries of some industrialists against the payment of overtime, Mr. Fleming's own words are very illuminating and reveal that the howls of those against overtime should be listed as unnecessary annoyances. We quote Mr. Fleming:

"People are being given an exaggerated idea of the cost of the overtime. Where it is necessary to work a shift of men 48 hours and pay them time and a half for the last eight hours, the cost of labor increases by almost eight per cent.

"But labor cost is not the whole story. Labor cost is usually less than one-fourth the product cost. That is because the cost of overhead and the cost of raw materials are far greater than the cost of the labor. Should labor cost be one-fourth product cost (and it is usually lower) the increased cost of the product is less than two per cent."

Other excerpts, which follow, from Mr. Fleming's answer to those professional hecklers of Organized Labor are worthy of consideration:

"Now I am a soldier, not a labor man. National defense is the function and the responsibility of the military. If I found that the overtime penalty was interfering with defense production, I would report my observation to the President just as fast as a sentry reports the presence of the enemy to his superior officer.

"I have found no such thing. Defense industries have not been asking to be relieved of the overtime penalty. I have had no complaints from the airplane industry, for instance. The protests to the Wage and Hour

Division concerning the 40-hour week have been coming largely from wholesalers and canning factories, very few from manufacturers.

"Instead I find that the National Defense Commission regards the overtime penalty as an important implement in stimulating employers to train new workers, to organize second or third and even fourth shifts of production workers.

"The overtime penalty tends to end the 'business as usual' method of meeting increased production demands. Far too usually that method has been to work longer hours rather than to hire more men.

"As for the talk of a labor shortage, I dare any employer listening to me tonight to sign his name to a want ad offering a job. He would find a queue stretching around the block when he arrived at his office the next morning.

"The rate of hiring in the machine tool industry reached its peak in the summer and has fallen off sharply since, according to the charts maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The same is true of the rate of hiring in the airplane industry.

"To add properly organized shifts of men is an economy, not an extravagance. The increased volume of production resulting is likely to be at a lower cost per unit. As the men work on the same machines under the same roof, there is no increase to overhead."

Defense Housing for Navy

SHORTAGE of adequate defense housing and unnecessary delays have finally attracted the attention of our senators and representatives.

A condition that organized labor has been aware of since the outset of the defense program, now, after considerable delay, threatens to provoke to some question-asking by the governing bodies.

And when and if Congress finally gets around to asking "how come" about defense delays, it might delve a little deeper in the subject and attempt to work out some kind of a curb on exorbitant rents in defense areas.

Many defense projects have been slowed up considerably by inadequate housing for the labor necessary to construct that work. Makeshift living quarters, trailers, tents, etc., are not uncommon.

The defense housing program, at the present time, instead of showing some indication of pickup, seems to be slowing down. Of 18,812 dwelling units approved, 11,305 are under contract and in the same stages of construction or comparable to present military equipment, "on order."

The above projects are under the administration of the Federal Works Agency. The navy is working on 1,500 additional units, which about sums up the total defense housing to date.

From the earliest stages of the program, the tentative national estimate for defense housing was set at 200,000 units. A total of 240 millions of dollars has been appropriated for direct federal subsidy of such projects.

The word "calculate" takes its origin from an old Roman custom. The Romans used pebbles, called "calculi" in Latin, to help them count, and it is from that that we have our word today.

If The R.A.F. Bomb Germany's Forests—

Eric F. Slatter, In Everybody's Weekly, London

“**B**RITAIN may bomb German forests. . . .” you probably saw the headlines in the newspapers the other day—and wondered what the idea was.

What is the use of bombing trees? you may have asked. Surely an air force could be much more profitably employed?

But study the possible effects of such bombing raids—as Goering, Chief Forester of the Reich has done—and you will change your opinion.

For the plain fact is that Germany's 32,000,000 acres of forest are absolutely vital to her prosecution of the war. If vast areas were destroyed she would soon lack certain essential products.

Not only that, but devastation of the woodlands would very likely affect the fertility of adjoining land, as well as having a bad effect on the health of the population.

You may say “Germany can easily retaliate by bombing our own forests and then we should suffer the same way.”

But we wouldn't. In the first place we haven't got much forest land—Britain has lost ninety per cent of its original woods—and we get practically all our timber from overseas. Secondly, because we are an island surrounded by the sea, we don't depend to so great an extent on forests to increase land fertility or to protect our health.

So long as the British Navy controls the sea we shall not have to worry about a shortage of wood for essential purposes.

Blockade Affecting Nazi Supply of Wood

Germany, on the other hand, cannot get the tropical hard wood because of our blockade, and transport difficulties are affecting her Scandinavian supply.

At the moment she is solving the problem by making tremendous inroads on her own fairly extensive forests.

Normally dependent on fifty per cent of imported wood, she is trying to make the home supply meet her needs.

There are few more terrifying spectacles than a wall of flame, sixty feet high, rushing forward with the speed of a train on a front of anything from twenty to fifty miles, swallowing up everything in its path. . . .

My own worst experience of a forest fire was in Australia, when one-third of the entire province of Victoria was threatened with devastation. The flames roared over the bush and forest areas faster than the Flying Scotsman can travel.

The sight was enough to strike terror into the stoutest heart. I, and hundreds of others, labored night and day for over a fortnight to check the big blaze by creating innumerable fires, the object being to create a barren belt at which the forest fire would stop.

The damage caused by vast forest fires does not stop at the destruction of timber.

Already the Germans are beginning to fear that destruction of the forests will not only affect the climate and fertility of the land but also will result in large areas of agricultural soil being blow clean away. They have only to look at what happened in America in order to forecast their own dismal future.

You must have heard of the notorious "Dust Bowl," that vast barren region which spreads over portions of eleven states, where there is not a blade of grass nor an ear of corn.

In this deathly place, covered by a cloud of dust, the wind whistles round abandoned homesteads and empty barns. I talked the other day with a woman from Oklahoma, who described how Nature, after being robbed of its trees had taken her revenge. She told me how on a summer's day, the sky would suddenly darken and the wind begin to gather force.

A dense black cloud would cross the face of the sun and then, as the wind dropped, it would begin to rain—dust. Yes—blinding, gritty, suffocating dust would blot out the green fields, pollute the streams, and nearly choke the life out of human beings. It would invade the houses like a carpet on the meal tables, and blight everything.

That has happened day after day, month after month, until hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to quit their homes and trek elsewhere to find a living. A group of these people, and their sufferings, are pictured in *The Grapes of Wrath*, a film which recently reached the country.

All this has happened because trees have been thoughtlessly cut down, leaving the wind to play unchecked on the open land, with the result that the top layer of fertile soil is blown away. Then the under layers of sand are carried by the wind and deposited on other fertile land, to render it useless. So the Dust Bowl has spread.

Farmers find that forests increase the amount of humidity in the soil, often to more than twenty-five per cent. This happens because the trees draw up water from lower strata of earth and put it into circulation. Winds passing over the forests pick up the moisture and drop it in the form of rain elsewhere.

Important To Hitler's Health Movement

There is yet another reason why the Germans want to preserve their forests. They play a big part in Hitler's campaign for a fit nation. Camping and walking in forest country was one of the principal features of the "Strength Through Joy" movement.

You might not suspect it, but forests possess important health-giving properties. Abundant forests are a protection from many kinds of fevers and diseases. The leaves act as a filter to retain dust and bacteria which are in the air passing over the trees. The sun soon kills these germs when they are on the leaves.

Because it contains less bacterial growth than open ground forest soil acts as an important check on the spread of cholera and typhoid.

For example, some years ago it was noticed that the Alsacian town of Haguenau, surrounded by 50,000 acres of forest, was always free from cholera when the dread disease attacked other towns in the province. Investigations showed that this was entirely due to the protection of the surrounding woods.

In recent years, scientists have discovered that forests give off large quantities of ozone. We people in Britain don't need to get our ozone from trees, because the sea is so close, but people living in the center of a big land mass like Europe have to rely to a great extent on mountains and forests for this tonic air.

Germany's forests are vital to her industry, agriculture and health. If you read that the R.A.F. have started to pepper them with incendiary bombs don't think that we are wasting our time. We will have struck a shrewd and damaging blow.

Tolerance

By JOHN W. STUDEBAKER
U. S. Commissioner of Education

TOLERANCE and intolerance are terms used to mark the extremities of a scale of human attitudes. Men differ in their degree of tolerance for different things. Tolerance is not an abstract virtue.

It is everywhere and always related to some object of which we are tolerant (or intolerant) in varying degrees and for different reasons. Most of us find our attitudes and conduct falling at some point between the extremes of the scale of tolerance-intolerance, depending upon the matter in question. We may be tolerant of bizarre neckties and intolerant of jitterbugs; or we may be tolerant of sartorial exhibitionism and intolerant of social snobbery; or we may be tolerant of some sinners and hate sin in general. The exact degree of our tolerance is dependent upon a complex of factors in which reason and principle cannot easily be distinguished from prejudice and selfishness. A cynic may define convictions as other men's prejudices.

How then shall we define what we mean by "a racial, class, and religious tolerance that is truly American"? What do we mean by a truly American tolerance? Just this! Recognition of the inherent right of every individual to protection in the exercise of his constitutional liberties: Freedom of speech, freedom to learn, freedom to work, freedom to vote, freedom to worship, freedom to participate in our American life. A truly American tolerance is characterized negatively by the absence of coercive, vindictive, emotionalized, name-calling tactics; positively, by the willingness of each of us to rest the case for or against any man or measure upon an appeal to reason and justice in the spirit of good will. The essential function of democratic education lies just here. For democratic education is the organized and persistent effort to widen the areas of rationality in human conduct, to open up new vistas to the mind, to release the creative intelligence of men in an atmosphere of good will. Education is the arch-foe of unreasonable prejudice and of stupid intolerance.

Especially is education opposed to three types of prejudice and intolerance: (1) That based on racial myths or notions of inferior nationality; (2) that based on social or class discrimination; (3) that based on religious differences.

Millions Are Born Of Immigrant Parents

Americans are a various people. In our midst are millions of citizens who were born of immigrant parents. The English, the Irish, the Slav, the African, the Italian are here by the millions; Scandinavians, Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, and other nationalities are bred into our very bones. The public school welcomes all of these diverse elements, accepts the contributions of their cultures, makes them heir to the accumulated wisdom of the race, and merges all their differences in one common loyalty to the Republic and to humanity.

The American Constitution set the face of our Nation against the artificial perpetuation of class differences. One of its provisions wisely prohibited the granting of titles of nobility. No one will be so bold as to argue that America has been without some social stratification or that class consciousness is entirely absent from our midst. But class differences are not frozen into legal forms nor do they have strong economic claims on perpetuity. A free movement of individuals from class to class has been the promise and salvation of American social life. The schools are the

most important institution we have devised for achieving social mobility. Through the provision of educational opportunity in the schools talent has been enabled to find its level, a natural aristocracy of ability has been continuously recruited; while by mingling in the classrooms and on the playgrounds of thousands of schools, America's citizens-to-be have gained that understanding of each other's worth which is the spiritual heaven of democracy.

All Have Right To Own Religious Belief

In America the Protestant, the Jew, the Catholic erect their sanctuaries side by side with full freedom for every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. The pestilence of religious strife has in general been so conspicuously absent from our Nation as to be newsworthy when sporadic incidents of its persistence occur. There are but few who assert that this mutual forbearance by religious groups in America is chiefly due to the lack of strong religious convictions; that we are tolerant as a people because we are uncertain of our faiths. This assertion we deny. Rather we hold with Phillips Brooks that it betokens the dawning of "a time when love of truth shall have come up to our love of liberty, and men shall be cordially tolerant and earnest believers both at once." Democracy, with its faith in the unique value of human personality, with its freedoms, its patience and tolerance, with its altruism and social justice, is in a true sense but the attempt to institutionalize the moral values which all religions teach.

I give you a paradox: A democratic school system may confess to only one intolerance. We will not tolerate that which would destroy our tolerance. Hymns of hate we will not sing. The schools must teach intolerance only of injustice and lies, of hate, of greed, and of brute force. The schools must help to defend those liberating principles upon which our life and happiness depend. Schools must teach intolerance that is truly American Now!

Key Points Against Invasion

BRITAIN'S castles are coming back. Those strongholds of ancient days are still part of Britain's defense against invasion, strong points of resistance to the enemy.

Most of them are built on commanding hills, or at the junctions of valleys. Their stout walls, reinforced with sandbags, can still withstand the charge of tanks and light artillery, their deep dungeons make perfect air raid shelters.

High up on the cliffs of Dover lies the Castle. There has been a fort there since the days of ancient Britain, and though this spot is the nearest for Continental invaders, none has ever successfully stormed the shore below.

In the time of Henry II the French besieged it, but the castle, with a garrison of only 150 men, drove the invaders back into the sea. Only once has it ever been taken, and that was during the wars of Cromwell.

A dozen men of Cromwell's army got in by stealth and raised such a hullabaloo with their shouts that the Governor thought an army must be inside, and he marched out.

Discovering his mistake, he tried to get back, but it was too late.

Ancient Englishmen never dreamed of thousand-pound bombs, or of high-explosive shells. Yet they built so strongly that today, with little reinforcement, Dover Castle is a key point in Britain's defense plans.

Its exact strength cannot be told. But this you may know: its walls are twenty feet thick. Its air raid shelters, snug in the very heart of the cliff, cannot be shaken by any bomb yet known. Its deep underground galleries and rooms can take and keep two thousand men in comfort and security.

But suppose the Germans tried to land farther along the coast. There are other strong points, some of them castles well-preserved, some of them in ruins. Yet even the ruins provide the basis of a modern defense.

Even Ruins Provide Modern Defense Basis

In the heart of Sussex lies Bodiam Castle. Here in 1380 Sir John Dalyngrudge carried his eloping bride, and here the two withstood the siege of pursuers. They strengthened the walls, flung great ramparts around. They dug a deep, wide moat, water-filled; they raised great watchtowers.

For many years little more than a picturesque ruin, the castle is now a natural stronghold, and the moat that was made to keep a bride six hundred years ago is a perfect trap for tanks.

You will ask: But have not the Germans their old castles, too, which they can make part of their defense system? Yes, they have. But there is this difference. Their castles are almost all fairy palaces, high up and secluded. On the lowlying country edging the North Sea there are hardly any.

Those German castles are wonderfully picturesque. Look at the fairy-like Swan Castle, built by Ludwig II of Bavaria less than a hundred years ago.

He built it under the influence of Wagner the musician, to represent a scene from one of Wagner's operas.

In his bedroom he had an imitation moon. Swans decorated the walls, the cups and saucers, the curtains, the cushions.

Ludwig II was mad. He would have tons of salt spread over the grounds in July, so that he could pretend it was winter. He had fiendish plays specially written, and performed in the private theatre at the castle. They always included some new torture scene, and Ludwig insisted that the tortures should be the real thing.

At last his subjects grew desperate. Even the guards in his Swan Castle refused to tolerate him any longer. A group of officials drove up, were admitted, and carried the King away in a closed carriage. He was confined as a lunatic and shortly afterwards drowned himself and his keeper in a pond.

This castle, built madly by a mad king, is now a Nazi shrine to their favorite musician, Wagner.

You will find that most of those picturesque Rhine castles were built by kings and barons not for defense, but as toy palaces to which they could escape.

In England is a Royal castle, not hidden among the mountains, but standing proudly on Windsor Hill, close to London. It commands the western approaches, and guards the valley of the Thames.

From Saxon times the castle has stood. It is said that King Arthur lived there with the Knights of the Round Table. In the time of Edward

III it was defended against besiegers while the King was away, by a woman—the Countess of Salisbury.

When the King returned, he fell in love with the Countess, but she gently rejected him.

James I of Scotland spent nineteen years in confinement there. And here he fell in love with Lady Jane Beaufort, watching her from his cell as she walked in the gardens.

They married and lived in happiness long years after his release.

Countess Held Castle with Twenty Men

Carisbrooke Castle also had a famous woman defender—the Countess of Portland. At the time of the British Civil War she had only twenty men to garrison the fortress, but determined never to surrender.

And when the Parliamentary forces appeared the Countess herself held a lighted match at the breach of the cannon, daring them to advance.

They retired.

There is Raglan Castle, near Monmouth, now in ruins, but once reckoned one of the finest buildings in England. It withstood the battering of Cromwell long after the rest of England had been subdued, defended by its eighty-five-year-old owner, the Earl of Worcester.

When he capitulated (the castle was never taken by storm), the Earl was taken to London and imprisoned. Before he died, a year later, he was told that he would be buried in Windsor Castle.

The old man rubbed his hands with glee. "Why, then," he said, "God bless us all, I shall have a better castle when I am dead than they took from me whilst I was alive."

Cromwell ordered the castle of Raglan to be destroyed. But it took his soldiers months and months to reduce the place even to its present state.

Up in Scotland there are castles old and new at almost every vantage point: Edinburgh, built upon the rock of an old volcano; Stirling, built on granite; and Glamis, birthplace of our Queen Elizabeth and ancestral home of Macbeth.

There is a ghost in Glamis Castle. Earl Patie, a great drinker and gambler, is said once to have been so crazy to play cards, on a Sunday that, finding no human being, he went to a secret room in the fifteen-feet-thick walls and played with the devil himself. He stamped and swore at his losses, and vowed to go on playing until he had won.

Whereupon all trace of the Earl disappeared—except that on winter nights groans and curses can be heard as if the gambling Earl were still swearing at his losses.

But, if ever the Nazis get as far as Glamis, they will find themselves up against a fortress, garrisoned, not by ghosts, but by real live men of invincible courage and famous through history as fighters.

And, like as not, the ghost of old Patie, will forsake his eternal game of cards for once, to join the defense of his ancient home.

America Faces the Acid Test

A JOURNALIST, looking back upon the year just closed and the one just under way, finds an infinity of matters about which to write. A great war, which is in essence a titanic struggle between two irreconcilable philosophies of life, has steadily spread. A whole continent has felt the boot of a new conqueror with a plan for world

dominion as vast as that of Napoleon. The world's economy has undergone violent change, and stability has been replaced by chaos.

Here is our own country we have recently gone through the most tradition-shattering election in our history. The great issues of that election were three-fold. First, whether to elect a president for a third term. Second, how to keep America at peace, while aiding England with all steps short of war. Third, how to best build a military and naval establishment unprecedented in our history.

The second and third issues are the most vital this country faces today. They are not partisan issues.

It is obvious to anyone not blinded by false and baseless optimism that the great plans of last summer for building an impregnable defense at once are not being realized. It is easy to appropriate gigantic sums of money. It is easy to make blueprints of tanks and airplanes and fighting ships. It is easy to have a great defense establishment "on order." But dollars and blueprints do not worry potential invaders. The forces which have again brought the world to Armageddon have respect only for preparedness. The weak are given no quarter. Moral principles, Christian teachings, are scoffed at. That is not pretty. But it is true.

This America we know cannot be sure of existence unless it solves the problem of how to swiftly build our defenses—and to build them in keeping with the democratic tradition which they are designed to protect and to save. All the productiveness of this nation is needed now—of capital, of industry, of government, of labor. The industrialist who seeks outrageous profits; the official who plays politics in time of danger; the labor leader who foments unjustified strikes in vital defense industries—cannot be tolerated. We must never forget that we can be destroyed from within no less than from without.

The American people cannot accept failure from any man—whether the man who fails holds a great title or is a lowly worker in a factory. There is no excuse for failure. No nation in the world is potentially so productive as ours. None has a tithe of our riches—riches of manpower no less than riches of wealth and of natural resources. In this crisis, we shall really learn the calibre of our people and our public men.

It is said of France that, in preparing to resist aggression, her government, her industries and her workers did "too little—and did it too late." We too are doing too little. But let us hope that we correct our errors before it is too late. When the head of our Navy observed that "dollars cannot buy yesterday," he stated a grim truth that every American must realize.

In this great national effort there can be no failure. The thought cannot be tolerated that Democracy here has fallen on such evil days that it cannot compete with the dictators. In England we have a magnificent example of what free men, fighting to retain that freedom, can accomplish against heartbreaking odds.

It was Winston Churchill who said on taking office that he could offer his people nothing save sacrifice and sweat and toil. Here we must absorb an ample measure of that spirit. No one else can make our sacrifices for us. The responsibility for the perpetuation of our way of life falls squarely and irrevocably on the shoulders of us all. No one can avoid it.

To stay at peace—to become strong. Those are our national objectives. We have the great industries—we have the men—we have almost limitless resources. To attain those vital goals demands the full and friendly co-operation of government, of labor, of industry, of agriculture, of all. We must not be tried and found wanting.

America has an Internal Fight Against
Unemployment, Privation and Insecurity

Our Own Refugee Problem

BY BORIS SHISHKIN

Economist, American Federation of Labor



MIGRATORY workers and their families are refugees from insecurity. They must be given priority of consideration in the planning of national defense and in making provision for readjustment at the end of the emergency.

Defense in terms of military strength is paramount. But it is futile for the American people to throw an impregnable defense around their borders and at the same time face defeat in the internal fight against unemployment, privation and insecurity.

An essential part of our defense problem, therefore, is to

plan and build in such a way that the sources of employment could never run dry as they have done in the past, that a constant supply of productive activity is made available to each area and community, thus making possible deep-rooted, stable growth of a strong and healthy nation.

The men, women and children who are forced to take to the road in their search for jobs and homes and in their struggle to survive represent an enormous waste of our human resources and a drain upon the health and vitality of the nation.

In the past few years we have done much in the field of soil and forest conservation, but we have not done enough to assure conservation of human lives from the blight of unemployment, of economic shifts and instability.

Today hundreds wander like tumbleweeds across the expanse of our country. These families can and should be given the opportunity to grow roots in communities which they could call their own, to establish homes, and thus to be assured healthy and normal growth as human beings, as families, as citizens and as productive workers.

These millions of people, forced to search for new homes and new jobs, are so near the ragged edge—with total annual earnings ranging between \$300 and \$700 per family—that the slightest setback or misfortune is certain to push them into utter destitution.

To the plain public duty of remedying these conditions and of removing their causes is now added another imperative and pressing requirement. Defense organization and defense production will strain to the limit the resources of the American people. The defense needs place upon our Congress and our government an exacting duty to make, in a

democratic way, an urgent and adequate provision of remedies and facilities to end the idle ebb and flow of unemployed job-seekers and to direct it into channels of normal productive activity.

A further problem, one which in time will prove to be the most important of all, is also extremely vital in connection with migratory labor and defense. It is *the problem of the aftermath*.

Perhaps much sooner, perhaps much later—in a year, in three years, or in five years—the emergency will be over and the nation will stand face to face with the return to normalcy.

While much migration of industrial labor is now taking place due to expansion, redistribution and reallocation of defense production, the time is not so far removed when defense activity will be discontinued.

At that time labor foresees a crucial test of our ability as a democratic people to assure unbroken continuity in our ways and methods of production and our standards of work and living.

When that time comes new currents of labor migration are bound to be set off. There will be return flows of migration, new stranded groups of workers, new ghost towns, new distressed areas—unless immediate provision against these things in every phase of the defense program is made.

No matter how urgent the problem, whether it is one of defense housing or defense production capacity, the action needed is never too urgent to prevent its being tested in terms of our post-emergency requirements.

But, in addition, study and planning must be begun now of the needs and conditions of the days we are approaching with deadly certainty.

To what productive peacetime use can be put the costly equipment and machinery now being installed to make warcraft, shells, tanks and guns?

To what peacetime use can be put the skills of thousands of workers who are now being trained for defense production?

Are the billions now being spent for defense production to be used for factories and equipment which can be given full utilization in normal peacetime production, or is this vast new productive establishment condemned to become an abandoned skeleton and a silent monument to our intense but improvident effort?

Are the men and women workers now being given intensive training and now being urged to achieve the utmost in their technical ability to be



Loaded up and headed for the next scene of a few days' work, if they're lucky, at little better than starvation wages.

given an opportunity to make a full contribution to the peacetime production of the nation, or are they to be thrown back upon the scrap heap of unemployed for whom private industry has no further use?

As a people we can give constructive and positive answers to these questions only if, without a moment's delay, we go to work on the complex problems underlying them. Only when we are fully equipped with facts and understanding of every implication of the problem shall we be able to forestall a post-emergency crisis through equitable and democratic methods without having to resort to compulsion and regimentation.

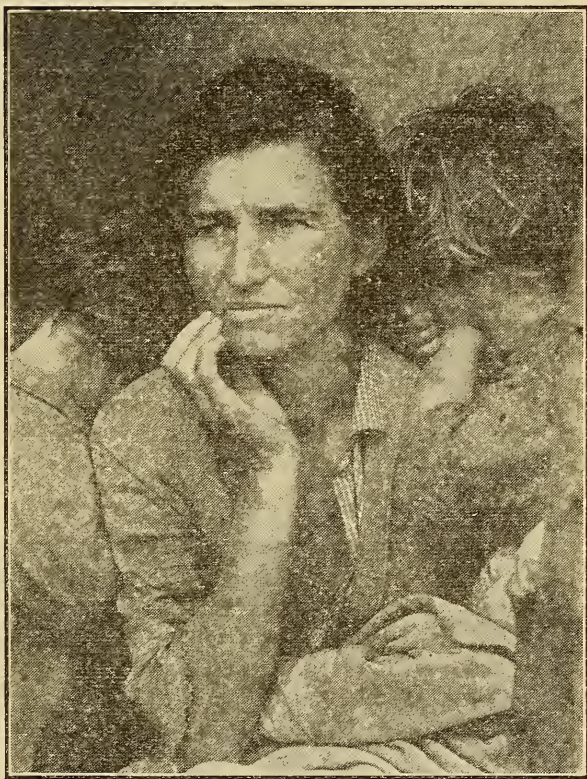
Much of the interstate labor migration today may be termed blind migration. Workers and their families travel hundreds and thousands of miles, placing their faith of finding employment on vague rumors or deliberately false reports greatly exaggerating the employment needs which often do not exist at all. It is of primary importance, therefore, to assure visibility of employment opportunities.

In industry, trade and agriculture advance job inventories should be made to provide advance information on prospective employment opportunities. Such a service, developed nationally by public employment offices in defense industries and in all seasonal and fluctuating employments, would greatly reduce the flow of blind migration which is so costly and wasteful to our community and to our economy.

This program should be undertaken as promptly as possible and with full working cooperation and consultation of organized labor and of industry.

Federal licensing of all private employment agents and agencies operating across state lines, for the purpose of preventing fraudulent misrepresentation of job opportunities, usurious fees and all other illicit and speculative traffic in human labor, as well as regulation of interstate job advertising, would put an end to many vicious practices by labor contractors, employment agents and unscrupulous employers—practices which perpetuate migration and suffering of the unemployed workers.

No preventive remedies can be effective unless the economic pressure forcing migration is removed. Reducing inequities in income by increas-



...Economic tragedy in the "Land of Plenty"

ing the purchasing power of the low income workers is fundamental if the goal is to be achieved. Extension of coverage of the minimum wage and maximum hour standards of the Wage and Hour Law and extension of safeguards of collective bargaining rights to workers now excluded from protection against substandard labor conditions and unfair labor practices are strongly urged by labor as bringing into operation long-range stabilizing forces.

Most migrants are in flight from economic insecurity. Extension of the coverage of the social security legislation to wage-earners now excluded has been urged upon Congress by the American Federation of Labor as a method of bringing an important measure of economic stability and security from unemployment. This should be done under the plan embodied in the Wagner-McCormack amendments supported by the Federation. Extension of workmen's compensation coverage to temporary and casual workers and to employments now excluded is also very necessary.

Undoubtedly the most outstanding means of stabilizing residence in a community for low income workers and in reducing pressure to migrate is the provision of housing, rural as well as urban, under the programs of the United States Housing Authority and the Farm Security Administration.

Continuation and expansion of the program of the local housing authorities which have been organized in some 500 communities under the United States Housing Act can do more than any single undertaking in providing good homes and making possible normal family life to millions of workers' families.

With the aid and guidance of the Department of Agriculture, the rural housing program of the USHA provides good housing at minimum rents on the farms, making eventual home ownership possible. This program has been enthusiastically received by farm owners and tenant farmers alike in such states as Georgia and South Carolina where it has already been inaugurated.



Meal time, and this father and his family give thanks that they have food and pray for steady work that will give them shelter and some semblance of security.



Their car broken down, this family stalled in Texas is broke and without food, a frequent occurrence in the meager existence of a migrant family.

This practical program reaching, and giving assistance to, our lowest income farmers and providing for decent but simple housing for their families must be assured continuation through authorization of additional funds under the United States Housing Act.

To meet the most immediate needs of workers who have already become migrants, the American Federation of Labor has successfully urged adequate appropriations of the continuation of the migratory labor camp program of the Farm Security Administration. This program, which is so necessary to meet the requirements of migrant workers and which has done so much to alleviate the suffering of migratory farm families, should be further expanded.

The American Federation of Labor has also offered strong opposition to the proposed curtailment of the farm tenant purchase program. This program, authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Act, during the first two years of its operation made available \$35,000,000 for tenant purchase of farm land, including \$6,500,000 spent for construction of rural housing under the plan.

Many thousands of farmers, sharecroppers and their families have been forced off the land during the past decade and turned into migrants, drifting from one part of the country into another and from city to city in search of jobs and in hope of economic security.

The Bankhead-Jones program, by making available loans for farm purchase by tenants, has proved most effective in checking this trend. By anchoring farm families on the land it becomes possible for them to own and cultivate and to have simple but adequate homes in good repair.

In addition to housing, provision should be made for health and medical care of the families of migratory workers.

There are many phases of public assistance which, if extended and properly and uniformly administered, would provide not only relief to migratory labor, but also remedy of the conditions which perpetuate it.

The American Federation of Labor suggest that to this end Congress should set up a federal program of grants-in-aid to states and of uniform state standards of assistance which would make it possible to deal with the problem nationally.

Most communities left to cope with the problem singlehanded and relying upon their resources alone can find no real solution. As the result a wall of resistance laws is being erected in cities, counties and states to ward off the indigent migrants to conserve relief expenditures and to fence off the established residences of the community by the thick barbed wire of residence requirements and other measures of a "protective" nature.

An individual community or state, dealing with the problem unaided and realizing its inability to find even a partial remedy, tends to take defensive rather than remedial measures and to ward off rather than to aid.

Measures such as these and modification of existing settlement laws would give us a framework for dealing with the problem in a planned, orderly and effective fashion.

We shall still have left before us, however, the broader problem of long-term unemployment, the problem which is temporarily mitigated by defense activity, but which will undoubtedly assume critical proportions when the national emergency is over.

The recent New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor gave extended consideration to the problem of migratory labor and authorized the Executive Council to make a thorough study of "the problem presented by the migratory and transient workers."

The convention also voted unanimously that such measures be prepared as will safeguard and protect the social and civic rights and welfare of the migratory workers with the view that a permanent and workable solution to this broad problem, reestablishing the migratory workers in an economically sound community life, be found.

The problem of the migratory worker has become a challenge to the entire community. It is of vital concern to organized labor.

Birth Rate Dropping; Pension Fund Strain Seen

The "median" age of Americans rose from 26.4 years in 1930 to 28.9 in 1940, a surprisingly large increase of 2.5 years in the past decade, the Census Bureau reports.

"Median" means that half our citizens are under that age, and have are over it.

The report also shows that, while the total population increased 7.2 per cent, the number of people aged over 65 rose 35 per cent, or five times as fast.

These figures are explained by America's declining birth rate, on one hand, and on the other by the fact that our people live longer than they used to.

This trend increases the need for old age pensions, but also increases the burden of the pension system on the younger sections of the population.

We acquiesce in the loss of freedom every time we are silent in the face of injustice.—Professor Harold Laski.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY. Editor

"The Sound and the Fury"

The Hess flight to Scotland not only provided the daily press with something new, bizarre and sensational, but it also gave the long-suffering newspaper-reading public a "break", in the way of relief from distorted, unfair and even untruthful stories about strikes, labor troubles and kindred topics which have been headlined daily since the turn of the year.

Scarcely an edition went to press without a headline about this or that Union threatening to strike or actually going on strike. Editorially and in their news columns, the publishers went overboard in their attempt to convey to the reading public the details of what they termed a "deplorable situation."

And in going overboard, they naturally had lost all sense of balance. At the very peak of the sound and the fury, one very prominent New York newspaper printed a round-up, or box score of strikes throughout the country, much as it would report a baseball game. It set forth the name of the company, its location, the union involved and the number of strikers. And when it was all added up, it amounted to just this:

14 strikes, in 48 states, involving 32,000 men.

Imagine! Here was a newspaper playing up strike news and all it could assemble in the way of supporting facts was that in the entire United States, with its 140,000,000 people, there were 32,000 out on strike.

Contrast this with the cold, statistical report released by the Labor Relations Department of the Quartermaster General's Division of Construction, which pointed out, as may be verified from its report elsewhere in this issue, that up to April, 1941, the number of man-days lost in defense work since the emergency began (midsummer, 1940) amounted only to three-one hundredths of one per cent of the total man-days involved.

But did the newspapers play up this most encouraging bit of news? Did they give it the same space and the same position on page one that they did to their "scarehead" stories all through the preceding months? They did not! Some of them didn't even print the story at all. Others stuck it away, near the classifieds or some back page, while a few actually did run the story in a fairly respectable spot.

We are not trying to tell the publishers how they should run their newspapers and by the same token, newspapers should not try to tell Unions how they should run their business. We concede their right to exercise editorial judgment in news presentation, but we have the right and we do insist on protesting when our own Brotherhood or some other

reputable Union is subjected to "selective" editorial treatment to its own detriment. Such methods are unfair, un-American.

And just think back and see how well you remember. The story of a strike, at the time of its outbreak or during its course, was hysterically headlined, as stated above. The story of the settlement, especially where the Union achieved the ends for which it struck, was generally carried in one paragraph, if at all, or buried in a general labor story "roundup."

To some editors, it would seem that it's always open season for sensations. They never give a thought, in all likelihood, to the fact that there are on file thousands upon thousands of copies of agreements between management and labor, renewed year after year and typifying the genuine desire on both sides for peaceful, amicable and decent relations. To the kind of editors we have in mind, that wouldn't constitute "news." True, it would be good and welcome tidings to thousands of people who get disturbed when they read misleading headlines and stories, but still those editors would not dream of printing it. Anymore than they would think of printing some act of kindness, or the fact that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So have lived in blissful, domestic tranquility for a score of years. But just let Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So disregard one little convention, or clash with the law, and immediately, you may be sure, they would find themselves in the news of the day.

Oh, well! Maybe we should just be thankful that Mr. Hess did run out on his boy friend in Berlin. At least that gave the headline hunters something new to get frantic about. And we can only wonder what they'll pick on next.

Defense Program Ignores Age Discrimination

The defense program is dealing a welcome blow at employment discrimination against workers because of age. Age limits are going, both in Government and private work and older workers are coming to their own.

"Employers are seeking bona fide skilled workmen regardless of age; an extreme example reported by one State employment agency is the hiring of an 89-year old man by an engineering concern," says the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board.

The bureau further says that experience and ability to do the job now outweigh all other considerations. This is as it should be.

Opportunities for employment made by the defense program will not solve the problem of discrimination against older workers but it will be productive of good, by showing the folly of such discrimination. What is needed, as shown by studies made during recent years, is a comprehensive national and State program of educational, government and trade union action to deal with the problem, which has become of increasing seriousness in the depression decade.

VICE-PRESIDENT W. G. MARSHALL of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company reveals that suggestions by employees had made it possible for the company to improve operations of approximately 24,000 jobs and save more than \$800,000 in costs. He said that during 30 years the company had profited by 81,000 suggestions emanating from the employees.

* * * * *

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it.—Lincoln.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

ATTENTION READERS!

The front cover of this issue is being reprinted on fine paper, suitable for framing. Because we believe that every local will want a copy to adorn its walls and that every carpenter will want one for his home, and that every Auxiliary member can be proud to make it a birthday or Christmas present for a relative or friend, we will gladly mail you a copy **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. All you have to do is ask for it. Simply mail a postcard stating your request for a copy of "*Here's Why I'm Glad To Be A Member Of The Brotherhood Of Carpenters*" and it will be sent to you with our compliments. Address the postcard to: General Secretary's Office, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Are You Going to Alaska?

We are indebted to Brother Talmadge L. Smith, Recording Secretary and Business Agent of Local 2162, for the following information which all applicants for work on defense projects in Alaska must possess upon arrival there:

"Various contractors have laid down certain requirements to enable applicants for jobs to establish their claims of citizenship.

"PROOF OF BIRTH MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY:

- 1: Authentic birth certificate.
- 2: Copy of church record, certified by priest or minister, which need not be notarized.
- 3: Certificate of physician attending at birth, which need not be notarized.
- 4: A Department of Commerce License as master or marine engineer.
- 5: A passport issued by the Department of State.
- 6: Copy of a record in a family bible certified as a true copy by a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.
- 7: Affidavit by parent, properly notarized.
- 8: Affidavit by older and close relation, properly notarized."

For further information, those interested are referred to Brother Smith, whose address is: P. O. Box No. 4, Kodiak, Alaska.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

937	Dubuque, Ia.	2948	Jasper, Ala.
938	Lexington, Mo.	2954	Los Angeles, Calif.
2938	Drain, Ore.	954	Mt. Vernon, Wash.
2939	Fort Williams, Ont.	2955	High Point, N. C.
2951	Richmond, Va.	968	Birmingham, Mich.
941	Selma, Ala.	2628	Centralia, Wash.
2940	Shevlin, Ore.	2950	Sandy, Ore.
2941	Republic, Wash.	2956	Goshen, Ind.
2942	Albany, Ore.	2957	Cottage Grove, Ore.
2943	Mizpah, Minn.	949	Lykens, Pa.
2944	Greys Flat, Calif.	963	Parkersburg, W. Va.
2945	San Rafael, Calif.	970	San Diego, Calif.
2952	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	980	Chicago, Ill.
2953	Marion, Va.	982	Detroit, Mich.
964	Rockland County and Vicinity, N. Y.	983	Detroit, Mich.
2946	Marenisco, Mich.	2958	Pe Ell, Wash.
959	Boynton, Fla.	956	New York, N. Y.
966	Ruth, Nev.	984	Greenville, Miss.
967	Hasty, Colo.	2959	Owensboro, Ky.
2947	New York, N. Y.	2288	Los Angeles, Calif.

Bro. Stoddard Does It Again

Bro. Stoddard, 50 years in the Brotherhood, author of "STEEL SQUARE POCKET BOOK," has recently gotten out a second edition of his "DRAWING How to READ Plans" which seems to be fully as well liked as his Book On the SQUARE. Address D. L. Stoddard, R. R. Box 174. Indianapolis, Ind.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Local 101, Baltimore, Eulogizes Departed Brothers

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a recent meeting of Local Union 101, I was instructed to communicate with you relative to the toll Grim Reaper exacted from us in 1940 and 1941 as follows:

Brother Charles Jacobs. Date of birth, October 14, 1878. Initiated in Local Union No. 20 May 26, 1902. Died March 28, 1940. Brother Jacobs was always very active in the affairs of the local union and the Brotherhood, serving as a delegate to the Carpenters District Council, also as President. At the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Local Union 101. Up to the time of his illness he was rarely absent from the meeting of Local Union 101.

Brother Harry N. Adams. Date of birth, August 9, 1877. Initiated July 21, 1904, in Local Union No. 29. Died October 10, 1940. Brother Adams was all his life very active in our Brotherhood serving as Recording Secretary, Treasurer of Local Union 101, also a Delegate to the District Council and Central Body and as Business Agent and Trustee of Local Union 101 at the time of his death. In the passing of Brother Adams we will miss a member who rarely missed a meeting of the Local Union.

Brother James Fogler. Date of birth, January 21, 1858. Initiated in Local Union No. 29 March 10, 1883. Died February 26, 1941. Brother Fogler was President of Local Union No. 29 over thirty years ago, also was very active in the affairs of the Local Union and a Delegate to the Washington Convention of our Brotherhood, and was of the type that many sought his advice on matters that were of interest to the upbuilding of our Brotherhood and all who knew him regret his passing.

Brother Jackson Lefever, former President of Local Union No. 101, up until the consolidation of all Local Unions into Local Union 101. Born September 4, 1856. Initiated in Local Union No. 29 October 4, 1904. Died January 30, 1941. Brother Lefever was always very active in the affairs of the Local Union, serving as Delegate to the District Council and Delegate to the Central Body.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. E. Roberts, Recording Secretary..

Brother Edwin Hallman, Local 141, Chicago

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with much regret that we announce the further death of another of our officers—Brother Edwin Hallman, who passed away Monday, May 6, after a brief but severe illness.

Brother Hallman, at the time of his death, was Financial Secretary, and had previously held the office of Recording Secretary for fifteen years. Possessing those sterling qualities which made him the man he was he commanded the respect and admiration of all he came in contact with, and Local 141 has lost a very valuable member.

His funeral was attended by the president of officers of the District Council, officers, business agents and members of the various locals.

Fraternally yours,

Andrew Davies, Recording Secretary.

Brother Gustav Hauser, Local 42, San Francisco

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 42, San Francisco, mourns the loss of one of its oldest members, Brother Gustav Hauser, who died March 27, 1941, at the age of 83 years.

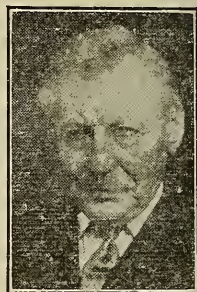
Brother Hauser was born in Germany, February 14, 1858, and was a member of his trade union in the country of his birth. He arrived in San Francisco in 1883 and on March 3, 1885, a small group of German cabinet makers organized the first union of their craft in San Francisco, and obtained charter for Local No. 15 of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America. Brother Hauser was Recording Secretary of this Local.

May 17, 1904, this union affiliated with Millmen's Local Union No. 422, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Local No. 422 and 423 are now known as Millmen's Union Local No. 42.

Brother Hauser has therefore been a member in good standing and without interruption for a period of fifty-six years. He was always interested in the welfare of the Local and its membership, although in his later years he took no active part, but always read "The Carpenter" immediately on its arrival.

Fraternally,

Al Fromm, Recording Secretary.



Brother Edmund Enright, Local 349, Orange, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the death of our Brother Edmund Enright of Local 349, Orange, N. J. Brother Enright was born September 13, 1851, and was a member since 1888. He joined Local 382, New York, in 1888 and transferred to Local 349 in 1899 and has been an active member until his death, he being our Treasurer for twenty years until retirement sixteen years ago.

Fraternally,

Edw. J. Henry, Sr., Recording Secretary.

Brother B. C. Ford, Local 1835, Waterloo, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, regrets to report one of their oldest members, B. C. Ford, has passed to his last resting place. Brother Ford was born November 6, 1852. He joined Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa, March 31, 1899, and has been a member continuously from that time until time of his death, April 6, 1941.

Brother Ford was active and able to work until the last two years. He will be greatly missed by his brother carpenters and his many friends.

Fraternally yours,

B. S. Morgan, Financial Secretary.

Brother E. L. Whitlock, Local 319, Roanoke, Va.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 319, of Roanoke, Va., recently lost by death one of their oldest charter members, Brother E. L. Whitlock. Brother Whitlock died April 11, 1941, due to a heart attack. His illness was of short duration.

He became a member of Local 319 on October 21, 1901, and has never been in arrears during the past thirty-nine years, which is indeed an enviable record. His funeral was held Easter Sunday with a very large attendance. The great

many floral tributes received was ample evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

We express our sincere sympathy to those he left behind and to Local Union No. 319 for the loss they have sustained.

Fraternally,

R. L. Jefferson, Financial Secretary.

Brother Chris Larson, Local 119, Newark, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 119 has lost, through the death of Brother Chris Larson, one of its best members who always attended the meetings regularly once a month. He died April 14 at the City Hospital in Newark. He joined 119 in February, 1918.

Brother Larson was appointed foreman carpenter for the City of Newark shortly after joining 119 and had held that position until his death.

Fraternally yours,

Edward Dauks, Financial Secretary.

Brother Elmer Earnest, Local 430, Wilksburg, Pa.

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a regular meeting of Local Union 430 held on April 14, 1941, a motion was made that the death of Elmer Earnest, of 900 Ross Ave., Wilksburg, Pa., who died on March 31, 1941, be spread on the minutes as he was a member in good standing of thirty years or over.

Fraternally yours,

N. H. Steele, Recording Secretary.

Brother Magnus R. Olson, Local 331, Norfolk, Va.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with regret that we write of the death of Brother Magnus R. Olson, one of Local 331's oldest members, who died April 9, 1941, after an illness of two years.

Brother Olson was born March 30, 1855, in Sweden, and moved to the United States in 1892. He joined Local No. 181, of Chicago, Ill., December 10, 1892, and was admitted to Local No. 331 July 9, 1918, on clearance card.

We was an active member until he left Norfolk to make his home in Manitowoc, Wis., where he was living at the time of his death.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Beckner, Financial Secretary.

Franz Reichmann, Noted Swiss Labor Leader, Dies

Word has just been received from Zurich, Switzerland, by way of Sweden, of the death of Franz Reichmann, who resigned several months ago as President of the Swiss Woodworkers Union.

Mr. Reichmann's death is another heavy blow suffered by the Swiss Organization, which, within 15 months, has lost its President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Known to his intimates as "The Old Captain," Mr. Reichmann worked long and tirelessly for the success of his Union and the craft generally will miss his energy, loyalty and capable leadership.

He was a familiar figure at almost every prominent Labor gathering in Europe during the years of peace between 1919 and 1939.



Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa., Celebrates 30th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Sunday, January 12, 1941, Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary by a banquet at Palumbo's, one of Philadelphia's best known restaurants. Among the many guests who attended this gala affair were William J. Kelly, member of the General Executive Board; M. J. McDermott, General Representative O. W. Blaier; James L. McDewitt, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Joseph McDonough, President of Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Norman



Blumberg, Secretary of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, and many others. Our group of charter members delivered interesting addresses at the conclusion of a delicate meal. The Local's President, James Ginnetti, introduced our capable toastmaster, Sam Turco, who in turn introduced Brothers Joseph Sindoni, Arsenio Caterini, Geremia Ginnetti, Enrico Martella, Domenic Misantone and Achille Di Giovaccino, the charter members, besides many other speakers.

Entertainment was liberally provided, and the "show" was enjoyed by all. The main room of the building had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with many bouquets, and a huge electric sign bore the name and birthday of the Local.

Music for social dancing was provided by an excellent orchestra, adding the finishing touch to a perfect celebration. With high spirits and

good-will prevailing on all sides, every one agreed this was indeed one anniversary that will not be speedily forgotten.

A picture of the committee which worked so hard to make this affair the success it was accompanies this article.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Baldassarre, Recording Secretary.

Local 746, Norwalk, Conn., Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Sunday afternoon, March 16, members and friends of Local No. 746, Norwalk, Ohio, met in the Red Men's Hall and the Hatters Union Hall, Main street, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the local chapter.

With President James L. Beers, Jr., as master of ceremonies, the large crowd attending was called to order at 2:30 p. m.

The Rev. William Toth, pastor of the Hungarian Reformed Church, of South Norwalk, gave the invocation.

Chairman Beers then called upon the following guests to stand to be greeted: The delegations from the neighboring locals, Stamford, Greenwich, New Canaan, Bridgeport and Westport, Conn., and also the delegates of the local trades.

Then followed the address of General Representative John P. Flynn, special representative of General President Hutcheson, who also presented the awards of honor medals to those brothers holding membership cards for forty years or more.

Visiting labor officials introduced and called on to give a few remarks were John J. Egan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; also General Representative William J. Sullivan, of New Haven, who was thanked for the fine co-operation given this local on many occasions.

Contractor William J. Lyons extended personal greetings and urged the members to continue their fine work.

Mayor Frank T. Stack extended greetings as did Congressman Leroy D. Downs. Both pledged themselves as supporters of any movement of the carpenters of Norwalk.

The meeting was adjourned with Dr. Toth pronouncing the benediction.

The guests then retired to the refreshment rooms, where the brothers renewed old-time friendships until the late hours with the members pronouncing the celebration one of the finest and inspirational held in many years.

Among the many delightful features of the celebration was the Souvenir Program, in the color scheme and the format of "The Carpenter." This evoked much favorable comment.

Officers of Local 746 are: President, James L. Beers, Jr.; Vice-President, Jesse Haymes; Recording Secretary, Thomas Yozzik; Financial Secretary, A. G. Hurd; Treasurer, Francis Johnson; Conductor, John Gandrup; Warden, Louis Gorfy, Sr., and Trustees, George E. Brown, John Finch and William Waldron.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Yozzik, Recording Secretary.

Local 561, Pittsburg, Kan., Marks 41st Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 561, Pittsburg, Kan., on April 23rd celebrated its forty-first anniversary with some 150 persons present, including members, members of their families, officers of other building crafts affiliated with the local Building and Construction Trades Council, and other guests.

Among guests receiving invitations were Mayor W. O. Myers and State Senator Robert L. Lemon.

Brother Freido Schneider, as chairman of the entertainment committee, called the group to order, and then requested President J. L. Rickey to take charge. President Rickey then made the opening address, touching on several necessary points of conduct for the members to follow if the Local could expect to better its condition. He then called on Secretary Erwin, of 561, and Ira Hall, Secretary of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, for remarks.

An orchestra played musical numbers between talks and at the conclusion of the addresses, the lunch and refreshments were in order. Square and round dancing lasted until a late hour.

We were successful in getting one charter member to be present and some twelve or fifteen who had held membership for twenty-five years or more were present.

Fraternally,
Harley M. Erwin, Recording Secretary.

Local 360, Galesburg, Ill., Holds Golden Jubilee

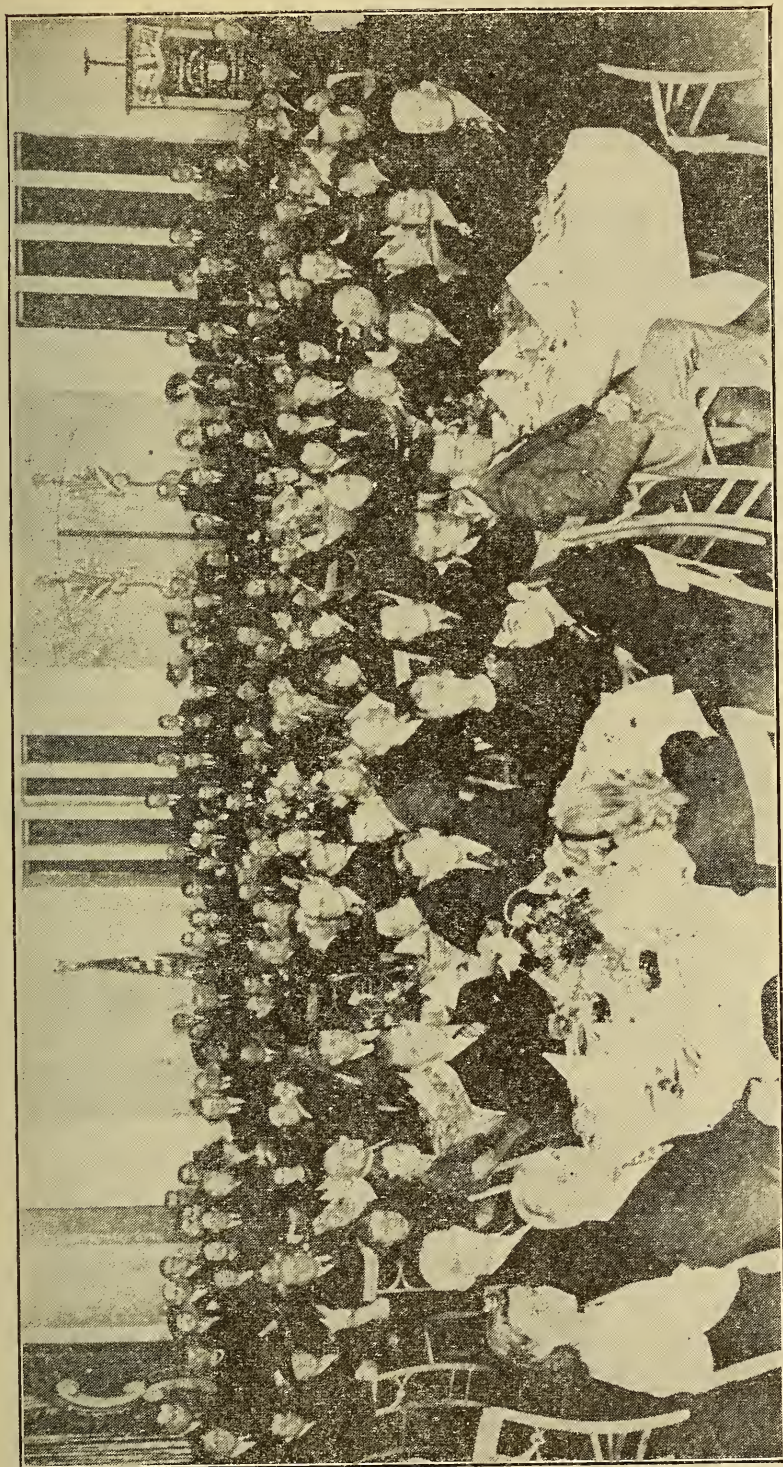
Editor, The Carpenter:

In commemoration of the founding of Local Union 360 of Galesburg, Ill., on December 30, 1890, 180 members and friends of the Local gathered in the Custer Hotel ballroom Thursday evening, February 13, 1941.

Brother J. S. Isaacson was toastmaster and briefly reviewed the history of the organization. He advised that in 1891 a ten-hour day prevailed which was later reduced to the nine-hour day with no reduction in pay. The scale of wages paid carpenters in 1894 was at the rate of 22½ cents per hour, but through the activities of the Local over the many years of its existence the members now receive a wage of \$1.12½ per hour and enjoy the 40-hour week. Brother Isaacson's remarks were supplemented by those of the only charter member present, Brother John Newstrom. He received a round of applause and spoke with energy despite his 78 years. He told of the first meeting of the Union in an upstairs hall, east of the Galesburg National Bank building, and of the subsequent days when union membership was kept a deep dark secret due to the antagonistic attitude of the employers. Brother Newstrom related that when he started at the trade he worked a 10-hour day for which he received the magnificent sum of \$1.25 while the carpenter of today receives practically the same amount for one hours' work.

Other veteran members presented were F. H. Risburg and C. W. Benson, who spoke briefly. Possibly the oldest carpenter present was John A. Nelson, active and agile at the age of 84.

General Representative George Ottens extended his congratulations and in his talk touched upon the present problems of construction workers' organizations in view of the stupendous military reservation con-



Members of Local 360 and Guests at Jubilee Celebration

struction involving thousands of workers and millions of dollars. He pointed to the collaboration of our organization in the national defense program and of the reduction of initiation fees which must not exceed fifty dollars.

The program was a beautiful exemplification of the printers' art containing the menu, program and the names of the 50th Anniversary Committee. It also gave a list of the first officers, the officers of 1916 at which time the Local celebrated its 25th anniversary, the present officers and a list of the present members, showing year of initiation.

Oklahoma State Council Holds 32nd Annual Convention

The thirty-second annual convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held at Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 21 and 22, 1941, was a well-attended and earnest convention. Resolutions dealing with problems created by the defense program and legislation regulating labor were in the majority, the resolution pledging full support to the defense of America and reaffirming our patriotism being the outstanding one. Telegrams were sent to the Oklahoma Delegation in Congress and the Senate protesting the passage of H.R. Resolution No. 4139, known as the Vinson Bill.

R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member; G. Ed. Warren, General Representative; J. C. Seymour, Secretary of Missouri State Council of Carpenters, and Chas. Hathaway, President of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, addressed the Convention and reported on conditions in their territories. Chas. Ballard, Local No. 329 of Oklahoma City—a member for fifty-five years, J. B. Barnes, Local No. 653 of Chickasha—member for thirty-four years, and Jim Hughlett, Local No. 943 of Tulsa—member for thirty-six years, were in attendance and made nice talks.

Monday night at 6:30 p.m. April 21, Local No. 1072, Muskogee entertained the delegates and the State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries with a banquet and floor show. The menu was roast turkey and dressing, mashed potatoes, green peas, salad, ice cream, and coffee. The first part of the floor show was by the talented children of members of Local No. 1072. This group was the class of Miss Betty Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, carpenters of Muskogee, and this portion of the show was very colorful and reflected credit to Miss Sherman and the carpenters of Muskogee. The last part of the show was by a group of college students from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (Aggies) which was very entertaining and these young people we believe have a great future in the entertainment field.

The new officers are as follows: Wm. B. Hollingsworth, President, 217 North O Street, Muskogee; Theo. Frankendorf, Vice-President, 716 North Sixth Street, Enid; F. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer, 528 North Tacoma, Tulsa; John Doonan, 3 year Executive Board Member, 3128 East 5th, Tulsa; W. J. Gunn, 2 year Executive Board Member, 1703 North Collins, Okmulgee, and E. G. Norman, 1 year Executive Board Member, 519 East 11th, Bartlesville.

Fraternally yours,

STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS
F. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer.

Louisiana State Council Gathering



Local 735, Mansfield, Ohio, Has 40th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local No. 735, Mansfield, Ohio, celebrated its fortieth anniversary February 22, 1941, at the Trades Council Hall, 21½ North Park St., Mansfield, Ohio.

Refreshments were served by the committee. We had a very enjoyable evening. Committee for the anniversary included H. G. Wolgamuth, Leroy Knapp and John Koon.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Geddes, Financial Secretary.

Local 1599, Schilling, Calif., Celebrates 6th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Local 1599 gave a dance and served refreshments in honor of their sixth anniversary on April 19.

The party was held in the Moose Hall at Redding and a large crowd attended.

We had such a wonderful time that quite a lot of the women got together and are very anxious to start an auxiliary.

Catch of the Season

We have this on the oath of a sailor who has been in action off Norway.

One of our destroyers operating over there was kept so busy chasing Nazi transport ships, that it ran short of stores. The captain therefore decided to catch some fish. He gave orders for a depth-charge to be sunk, knowing this would bring thousands of dead fish floating to the surface.

The plan was put into effect. As the roar of the explosion died away, up came the wreckage of a U-boat!—*Everybody's* (London).



AUXILIARY NO. 267, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We have been very busy this season getting ready for the Convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries which was held in Everett, Wash., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and the transacting of such business as came before it. Tacoma Auxiliary sent two delegates, Sister Eva Berger and Sister Thelma Stuart.

We were very proud too that Sister Algo Leek, who had been the first president and organizer of the Washington State Council, was asked to be installing officer, and our drill team. Sister Delite Meyers was installing conductress and Sister



Left to Right, Front: Sisters Pearle Baier, Delite Meyers, Grace Robinson, Olga Leek, Jane Knowles.

Middle: Sisters Marie Weigman, Eva Berger, Mollie Beatty, Gretchen Jonas, Matilda Lefebvre, Mary Rice, Thelma Stewart.

Top: Daisy Ansberry, France Currah, Karoline Torklep, Edith Yenne, Anne Fisher, Margaret Treavor, Katherine Hollyoak, Norma Garlick.

Grace Robinson, director and chaplain. One of our members, Sister Pearle Baier, was elected to the office of state treasurer.

We attended a banquet given by the Men's Council, and heard many fine talks on labor and patriotism, and enjoyed a trip through the Everett Pulp Mill, which is the largest of its kind in the world.

Everyone who went to the convention reported having a wonderful time. We have had a prosperous year under the leadership of President Eva Berger and her fine group of officers.

We have lost a few members, but we have more than offset the loss by initiating sixteen new members in the last few months. We have a very fine welfare committee, who have been busy looking after our sick and needy. We set aside 20 per cent of all our income for welfare work and Local 470 also supplies them with additional sums when needed.

We had several successful money making projects this year. The most important of them all was a carnival at which we made \$105, and a bingo turkey raffle and a card party, all of which netted us nice profits.

We have a representative at Central Labor Council in order to keep in touch with all phases of labor conditions. At one of our meetings we had a labor quiz program conducted by one of our members. On May 2 we will have our annual birthday party, followed by a program and dancing.

We also sent a book to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla. We again extend greetings for a prosperous summer to all our Sister Auxiliaries.

Faternally yours,

Pearle W. Baier, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 35, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries!

We have had a very busy season. Have been successful in getting new members and we have just given a very successful card party. This affair was planned for the benefit of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla. We had no idea of what the result would be when the idea originated. But we want all our Sister Auxiliaries to know what a success it was, when we were able to send a check for two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.00) to the General Office to be used for the library at the Home.

To Mrs. O. Wm. Blaier, who was the chairlady, we owe a sincere vote of thanks, and to each member of the Auxiliary a deep gratitude for her part in its success. Special mention and appreciation of the co-operation of the Metropolitan District Council, the Philadelphia Local Unions and the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council for their part in helping us "put it over."

Best wishes for the success of all the Ladies' Auxiliaries! I am,

Faternally yours,

Helen H. Gravener, Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 326, FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Editor, The Carpenter:

Just a few lines from Ladies Auxiliary No. 326 at Fort Frances, Ontario.

We have been organized two and a half years and now have a membership of fifty in good standing. Due to Shevlin-Clarke's sawmill ceasing operations here, a few families have moved away for other jobs. For the ladies moving away we gave a supper after business meetings and presented them with gifts. We draw funds from our Treasurer and give gifts of equal value.

We have donated cash and woolen blankets to the Red Cross and made four lovely quilts. To the Salvation Army we gave \$18. They purchased yarn and our ladies knit it into socks, sweaters and scarves for soldiers.

We have a Birthday signature and the eldest members were honored on their birthday with lovely suppers and were presented with table linen. On April 25 we are having our last social of the season. In May we are holding a shower for a friend whose husband has been ill and unable to work.

Best luck to other Ladies Auxiliaries..

Faternally yours,

W. Barker, Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL OF LADIES' AUXILIARIES CONVENTION

Editor, The Carpenter:

The third annual convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries was held April 3, 4 and 5, in the Labor Temple, at Everett, Wash.

During the first hour Thursday morning, we met jointly with the C. & J. of A., who were also holding their convention at the same place. After being greeted by the President of the Everett Local, we were welcomed by Mayor Spencer of that city. The meeting was then turned over to State President P. S. Writer, who gave a short address. The ladies then retired to their room to begin their regular session.

Sister Rosa Writer called the meeting to order, and greeted all present. Those present at the convention were five state officers, fourteen delegates representing the auxiliaries of Aberdeen, Bellingham, Bremerton, Mount Vernon, Olympia, Tacoma, Vancouver and Yakima, and visitors from various localities of the state.

The business meetings were interesting and beneficial to all, for members of each auxiliary reported on their activities during the past year, thereby passing on to each other ideas for creating interest in the organization and raising funds.

It was announced that an auxiliary had been organized at Camas, Wash., also that Centralia expected to organize in the near future.

Brother Thornberg, General Representative of American Federation of Labor, and Brother Crom, Secretary of State Council of Carpenters of Oregon, gave us very fine talks during our session.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Abrahamson, Vancouver; Vice-President, Esther Blethen, Bremerton; Recording Secretary, Viola Munsil, Yakima; Treasurer, Pearle Baier, Tacoma; Trustees, Ether Abbott, Olympia, Mabel Smith, Bellingham and Genevieve Rundquist, Mt. Vernon.

Thursday, the meetings of both organizations were adjourned at 3:30 p. m. and all who wished to go were conducted on a tour through the Pulp and Paper Mill, the largest of its kind in the world. This trip was both interesting and educational. That evening, at the Labor Temple, a splendid program and entertainment, followed by dancing was enjoyed by all.

Our evening of special events was Friday night, which began with the banquet at the Elks Home, followed by several very fine talks, one being by our Governor, Arthur B. Langlie. After the program, we returned to the Labor Temple, where Tacoma Auxiliary, with a very beautiful and impressive ceremony, installed the new officers. Sister Olga Leek, Past President of the Council, acted as installing officer.

Yakima Auxiliary exemplified the seating of officers for their organization; and last but far from least, came the military drill by the Bremerton Drill Team. Their fine work was an inspiration to all, and very much in keeping with our present day trend, were their uniforms of Red, White and Blue, and their natty military caps.

Saturday morning was a "picking-up" of odds and ends of business, after which a program of skits and songs was enjoyed. The session adjourned at noon.

The State Council of Auxiliaries is most grateful to the Everett Carpenters' Local for the many courtesies and fine entertainment extended them during their convention stay, and this session will long remain in our "Book of Memory."

Faternally yours,

Viola Munsil, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 280, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries!

Ladies Auxiliary No. 280 is now four years old, with an active membership of conscientious workers. Each year we have an anniversary dinner, celebrating the granting of our charter, which was granted February 19, 1937, when we became hostesses to the officers of Local Union No. 792 and to our families. This affair is always a success. During the summer months, we co-operate with the carpenters, local on their big picnic and at Christmas assist in their gala Christmas party.

We try to comfort the sick of our membership by sending flowers as a token of our esteem. We meet the second Friday of each month and have a regular business session. We soon expect to meet in a new hall which our brothers, the carpenters, are about to build, and in which plan we are going to assist. After our meeting, we are served a light lunch by our coffee committee.

During the Illinois State Federation of Labor Convention held in Rockford, we took an active part in the entertaining of the delegates. We shared honors with Carpenters Local No. 792 in sponsoring a banquet for the visiting carpenters delegates and their wives. Our auxiliary won first prize for auxiliaries during the parade which was the largest ever seen in the city of Rockford, and really showed the strength of organized labor in this city of trees, which nestles in a valley along the Rock River, some ninety miles northwest of the city of Chicago.

To raise funds for our activities we sponsor card parties and penny suppers which so far have proved a huge success. Once or twice a year we hold a raffle, proceeds of which go to augment our treasury and makes it possible to keep our dues from becoming too high. These affairs are well attended and our tickets for raffles are eagerly sought after by members of Carpenters Local No. 792.

Faternally yours,

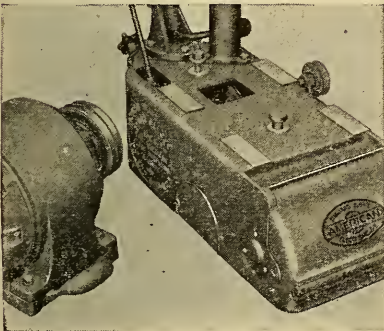
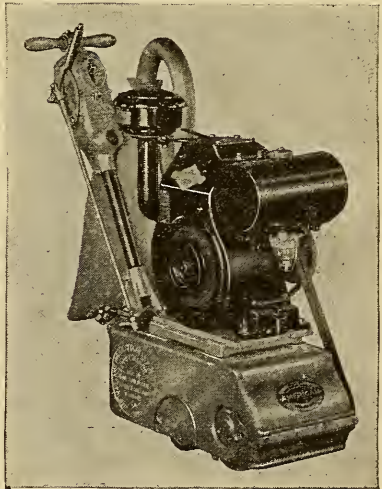
Mrs. H. Fairclough, Secetary..

New Floor Surfacing Machine

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company of Toledo, Ohio, is now offering American Standard High-Speed Floor Sanding Machines with adaptations either to electric motors or to gasoline motors.

The Company started this new idea when there had been demand in some defense housing construction and other building remote from power lines where the use of a gasoline engine became increasingly popular, especially in view of the fact that the gasoline unit did not in any way alter the design of the machine.

The Company, in order to make for easy operation, designed the motor so that all that is necessary to hook it up is to loosen one



bolt and slide the electric motor platform off and put the gasoline motor in its place for ordinary operation. By doing this the operator can sand his floor independently of any power supply.

The two pictures shown in this article illustrate how the new floor sanding machine appears with the gasoline motor attachment.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the American Floor Surfacing Machine Company in Toledo, Ohio.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 153

In the last lesson we were dealing with grounds for base, handrails and so forth. In this lesson we are going to show some methods of putting grounds on openings.

One of the first contractors we worked for had a way of getting around grounds for openings. We can not remember that he ever used grounds. What he did was to set the jambs before the plastering was done and then cover the face of the jambs with building paper, holding the paper on with wood lath. The paper was cut just a trifle narrower than the jamb, so that it would at no time contact the plasterer's tools. This method is in keeping with the method used for outside openings, where the door and window frames are set before the plastering is done and the jambs answer for grounds. We are not recommending this groundless method, but are simply giving it for what it is worth. So far as guiding the plasterer is concerned, it gives good results, but, unless the jambs are well fastened and protected, much damage can be done. There is danger of warping, and if the jambs are not well fastened, the green plastering is liable to push the jambs, especially at the middle. This however, can be prevented by putting spreaders in the openings and leaving them there until the rough plastering has set. Spreaders should also be put in the outside window and door openings so as to hold them in position while the plastering is put on. This precaution is often overlooked, so that when the casing is put on the carpenter will have to remove some of the plastering in order to straighten the jambs. We have had to do this many times, whereas if spreaders had been used much time could have been saved, and the job would have been more nearly wind-proof. For whenever the plastering has to be cut out in order to straighten



Fig. 1

the jambs you are leaving a crack for air to be forced through.

A templet for putting grounds on door openings is shown by Fig. 1. At

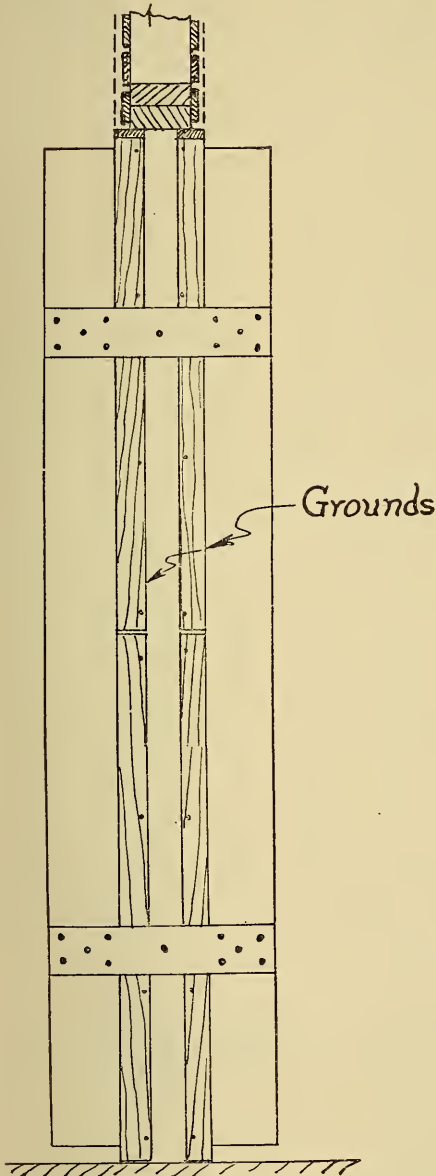


Fig. 2

A we show an edge view; at B a face view, and at C a plan. The nails shown only partly driven are used in fastening the templet to the rough opening. In Fig. 2 the templet is shown in place,

with the grounds, which are made of wood lath, nailed in. When the grounds are on the sides of the opening, the grounds overhead are put on. For narrow openings we pick out straight lath and cut them so as to fit between the grounds for the sides, which give all the gauging that is necessary. If the opening is a wide one, the templet should be fastened overhead and the grounds nailed in as on the sides. For extra long heads, a line should be stretched in order to get points to which the templet can be set, and when the grounds are on for one section, move the templet ahead. Repeat and repeat this until the grounds for the whole head are on.

Another methods of putting on grounds is shown in Fig. 3. Here the grounds for one side are put on with a straightedge, as we are showing at A. This done, use a gauge made on the order shown enlarged at C, and put on the grounds for the other side, starting at the top, or at number 1, nail the ground here, and then move the gauge to number 2 and nail, then to numbers 3, 4, 5 and so on until the job is done.

A method especially suitable for wider jambs is shown at Fig. 4. At A we are showing one side of a rough opening in a wall with 2x6 studding. At B we are showing how a straight-edge has been fastened exactly at the center and plumb, and at C the grounds are on, guided by the straightedge. In using this method, the grounds must be the same width throughout and the straightedge used as a templet, must be made so that when the grounds are added, the combined width will represent the width of the jamb (or just a trifle narrower).

In Fig. 5 we are showing by a sort of diagram, how to prepare for keeping the grounds for a string of openings in line. Stretch a line as we indicating in the upper drawing, and set a nail at either side of each opening. This is shown by the large-scale drawing at A and B, and also on the small-scale drawing, where the line of openings is represented. The grounds are shown by dotted lines at A and B, the bottom drawing.

Fig. 6, A, shows a plan of grounds put on as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. At B we are showing good grounds but hard to put on, unless the rough work

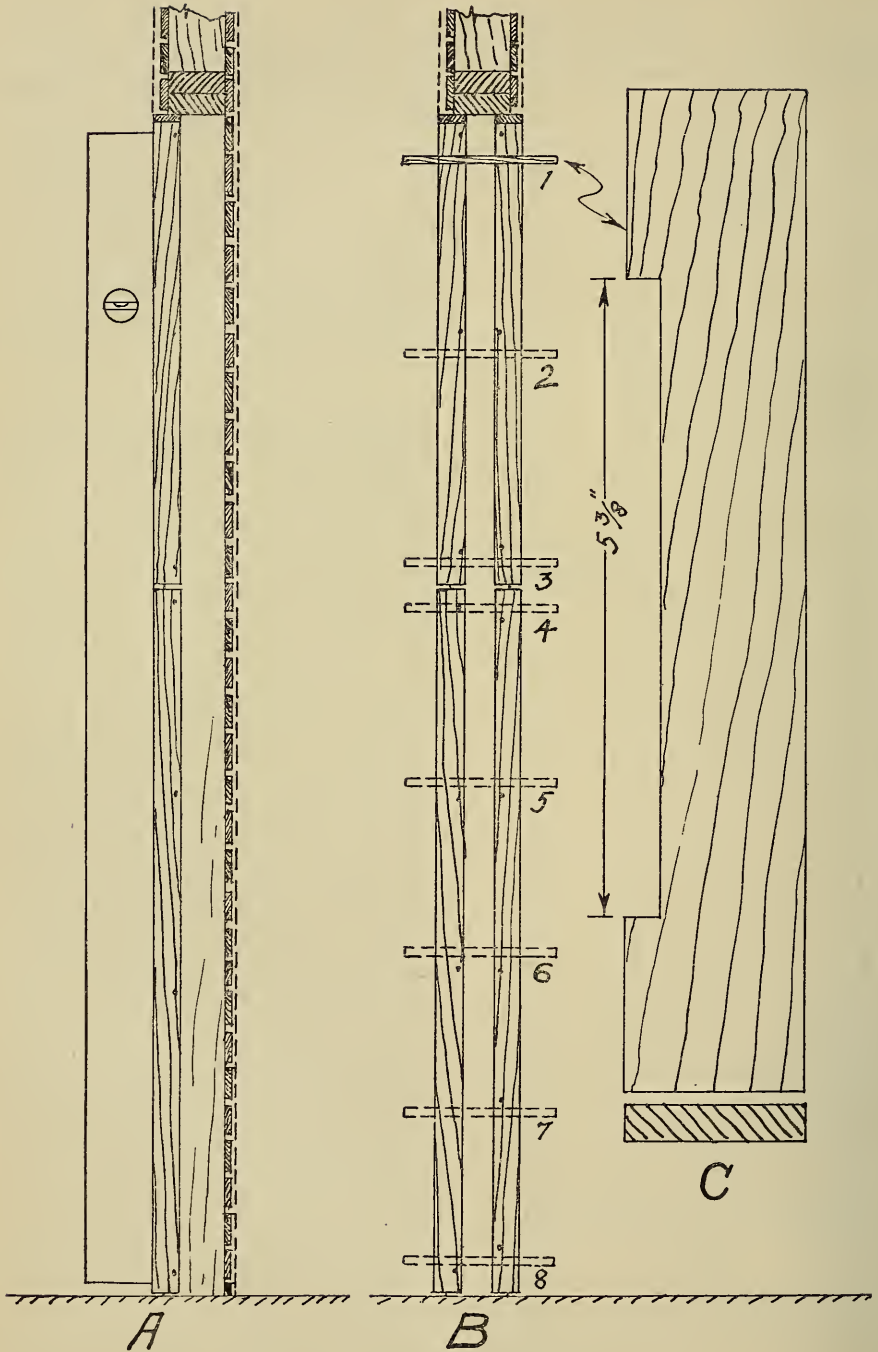


Fig. 3

is absolutely perfect. If the trimmers and head of the rough opening are straight, and the trimmers are plumb, then all that is necessary is to nail on the grounds, which, of course, must be of the proper size. The plaster line is indicated by dotted lines.

Fig. 7, A, shows a plan in detail of putting on grounds in Fig. 4. At B

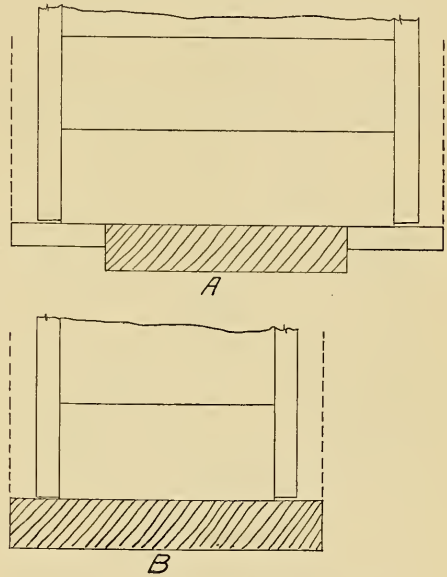


Fig. 6

we are showing a sort of false jamb, which is nailed into the opening to answer for grounds. When the plastering is on, the false jamb is removed, which can be used again elsewhere. Sometimes, too, the false jamb is left in permanently, in which case the rough

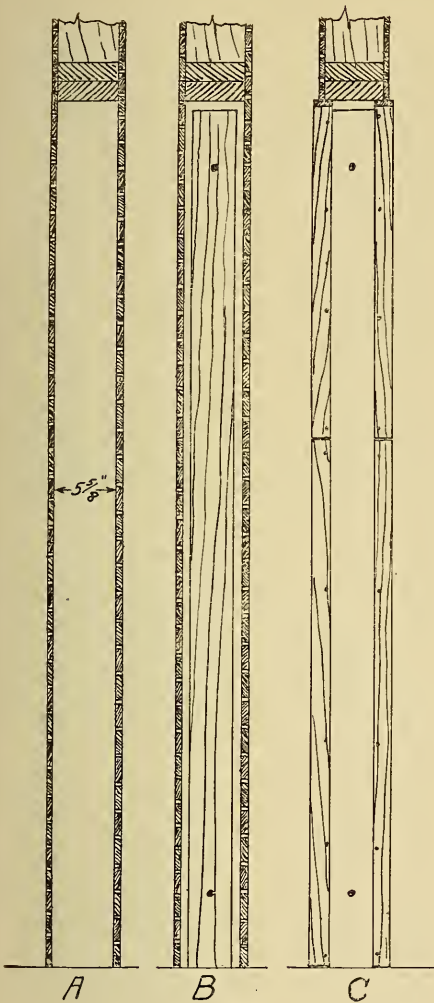


Fig. 4

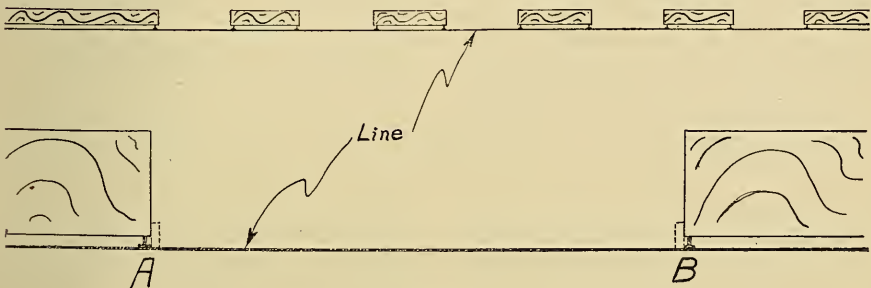


Fig. 5

opening must be framed so as to allow space for the false jamb.

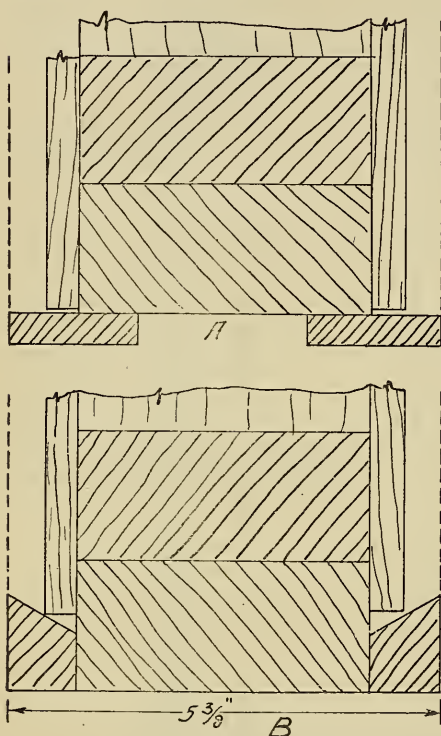


Fig. 7

In the next lesson we will take up setting jambs.

The craftsman's impulses indicated when he permits the top of his bench to be embellished with tool cuts, bruises and with drops of glue which accumulate until a piece of wood will not lie flat upon it, give little promise of developing a high degree of skill. Also splotches of paint and varnish which he allows to remain indefinitely instead of scraping them off strengthen the expression of slovenliness. The homeworkeer whose natural reactions to the conditions under which he works impel him to maintain his bench in orderly neatness will find sooner or later that his bench is intended to work upon with his tools, and that it is much better practice to assemble his work on boards laid on horses or trestles, or directly upon them. This allows all fitting to be done upon the bench where the vise, the dog and the bench hook may function.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART THIRTEEN

The student of architectural drawing should at all times bear in mind that everything he does is by means of his drawing instruments. By now he has created the habit of using most of his instruments freely. He knows that horizontal lines are produced with the Tee square, vertical lines are by the use of his triangles, inclined lines are the hypotenuse of the same triangles only in a different position. Now, the proper handling of dividers cannot be over-emphasized.

This is one of the most useful instruments the draftsman has. There usually are two dividers in a drawing set; one large and the other small. They both are extremely accurate but require considerable skill in application.

Dividers should be used with one hand only, i. e. the adjustments are made by holding the instrument with three fingers of your right hand and manipulating its legs with your thumb and index finger. The small dividers usually have a spring and an adjusting screw and nut and these are operated in the same manner.

Dividers should be used in all cases where equal distances are to be laid off on the drawing. It is a great time-saver and there is absolutely no substitute for accuracy. Care must be taken that both leg points or needles should be very sharp. This affords the possibility to make a very small hole in the paper while laying off distances, which is very essential to the producing of a good drawing.

In laying off equal spaces one point of the divider is set on the line but no pressure should be applied. Then by a light twist of a semi-circle the other point is planted on the line and so on until all the necessary divisions are made.

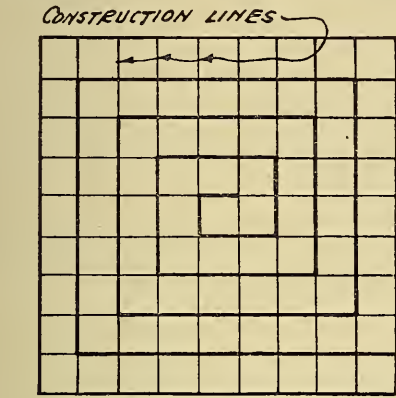
For divisions less than one-half inch the small dividers should always be used. In the present lesson dividers will be used to a large extent and the facility of their application is the measure of the skill of the draftsman.

In Fig. 1 we have a square spiral. The square containing the design is 3 by 3 inches. It will be noted that the

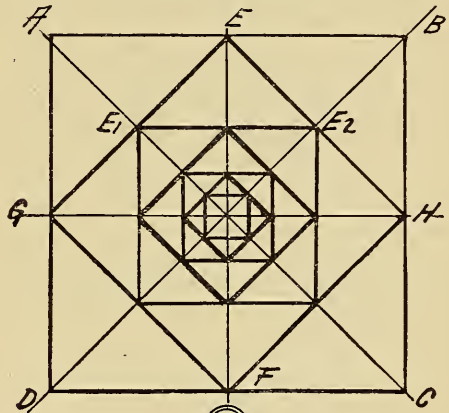
basic part of the square is divided into 81 smaller squares and these are shown by lines considerably lighter than the finished drawing.

There is something the draftsman

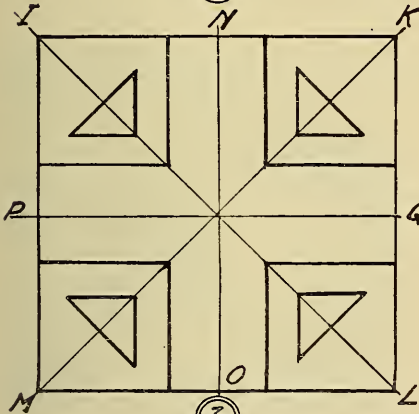
characteristic. It is very essential that the student get accustomed to the use of lines of various thicknesses. The basis of every drawing is a series of all kinds of construction lines. These con-



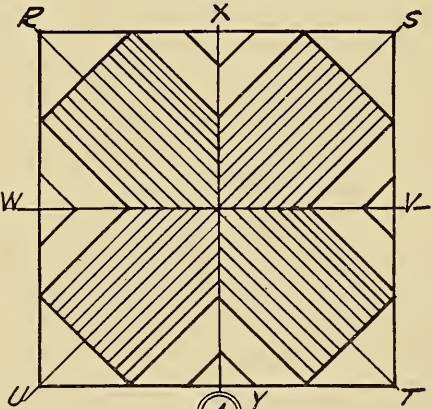
①



②



③



④

1-TRIANGLE WITH
SIDES: $\frac{15}{8}$ " AND $\frac{3}{8}$ "

1-TRIANGLE WITH
SIDES: $\frac{11}{16}$ " AND $\frac{1}{4}$ "

⑤

1-RECTANGLE-
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ "

2-SQUARES
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ "

⑥

64-SQUARES.

⑦

should always bear in mind and that is the importance of the gradation of lines. Drawing is a graphical language and a well executed drawing always has this contrast of lines as its main

struction lines are of an auxiliary nature and should be erased after the final drawing has been completed.

Thus the design in Fig. 1 could not be carried out without the construction

lines dividing the large square into a series of smaller squares. The heavy lines indicate the finished drawing.

In Fig. 2 the idea to be followed is to inscribe a series of squares inside of each other, each consecutive square being smaller than the preceding one and also having a position of diagonals perpendicular to each other. It will be noted that the diagonals of the smaller squares are at right angles to those into which they are inscribed.

Another very interesting feature is that the side of each smaller square represents the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle whose two other sides are equal to one-half of the side of the larger square, as in the triangle EE1-E2. The construction lines in this figure are the diagonals and center lines GH and EF. The entire design may be carried out with the 45 degree triangle. After all seven squares have been outlined the auxiliary lines are removed.

Figures 3 and 4 are very much similar as far as the manipulation of the instruments is concerned and the general appearance. The cross and insert triangles have a different position with reference to the large square. Here as in the previous instances the construction lines must be erased after the main drawing has been completed.

An additional feature in Fig. 4 is that the cross is shaded. The shading may be done by a harder pencil and care must be exercised that no pressure be applied when performing this part of the work.

After the ornaments shown in the first four figures have been completed the student is urged to solve the problems in the three smaller squares at the bottom of the sheet.

In Fig. 5 two triangles should be inscribed: one whose sides are one and five-eighths of an inch and one and three-eighths of an inch respectively and the other somewhat smaller as indicated on the diagram.

The triangles may be placed in any desirable position with reference to the sides of the square. However, they must be represented distinctly separate and should not touch each other.

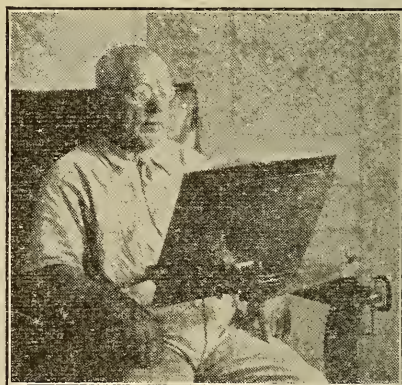
In Fig. 6 one rectangle and three small squares are to be drawn and Fig. 7 is a series of small squares inside of a large one. This problem is very similar to the construction net shown in Fig. 1 and dividers should be used.

Craftsman's Odd Job Adjustable Reading Stand

By Charles A. King

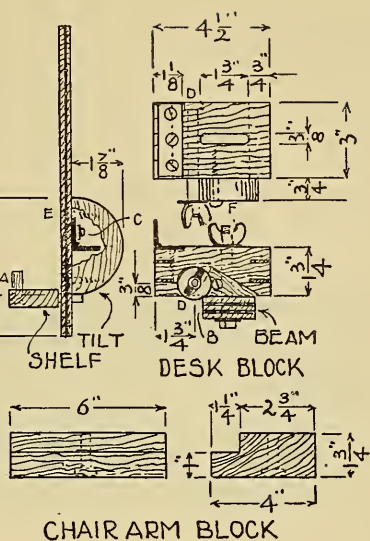
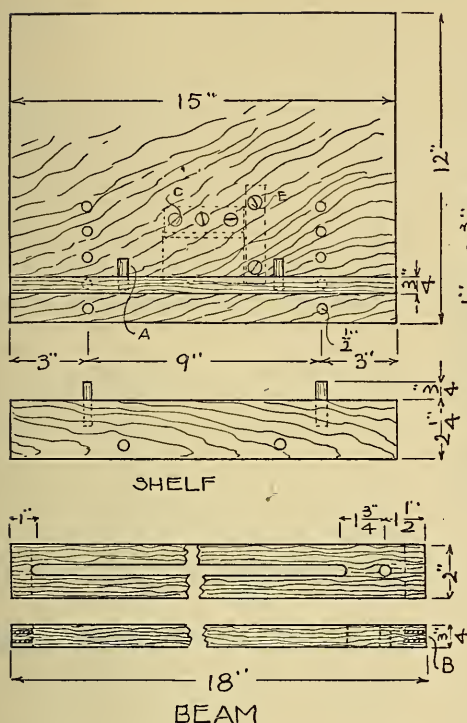
Without doubt many craftsmen have practically steady work but it is equally certain that many others help swell the ranks of the unemployed, or at least have only intermittent employment. Any competent member of the Carpenter's craft can turn his hand to many things and do numerous odd jobs with neatness and dispatch, which strictly speaking are not considered carpentry. Still the craftsman's training in the use of his tools and general construction may be easily transferred to the making of many articles of wood.

This adjustable reading rack was the result of the need of a crippled old man, a friend of a kindhearted brother chips who found much pleasure in designing and making this rack for the old gentleman. We will pass it along to



brother craftsmen as a job that may mean a few hours work at a time when work of any time may be more than welcome. When the work is done it will be a comfort and help to any invalid or elderly person who finds that supporting a book is a tax upon too easily tired muscles.

Make the desk of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood; bore two rows of five $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes spaced 1" to centers as shown. Make the shelf with dowels to fit the holes in the desk so it may be raised or lowered to suit the book or periodical or the comfort of the one using the rest. Loosely fit two dowels near the front edge as at A to hold leaves in place while reading. Make the beam of hard wood; two $\frac{1}{8}$ "



ADJUSTABLE READING RACK FOR CHAIR ARM

grooves $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep fitted with tongues across the grain of the beam for reinforcement will give it ample strength. Bore $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes and cut the slot as indicated. The chair arm block may be of pine with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole for a bolt; set the bolt head finish flush with the bottom of the block. Place a $\frac{3}{8}$ "x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " bolt with a thumb nut. Hold the arm block on the chair arm with a small clamp as in the photo. Fit the desk block with reinforcing tongues, make a $\frac{3}{8}$ " slot and fit a 3" hinge as shown. Fasten the desk to the hinge with flat head stove bolts driven through the top as at C. Bore a $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole through the block as at D to receive the $\frac{3}{8}$ "x $4\frac{1}{4}$ " bolt and thumb nut which locks the tilt. Make the tilt of hard wood and fasten it with glue and screws as at E to just swing clear of the desk block. Fit bolt D. Make piece F of $\frac{3}{4}$ " stock to hold the washer of bolt D and fasten to the block with screw and glue as at F. Place the block on the beam and fit a $\frac{3}{8}$ "x3" bolt as shown. Stain to suit and finish with shellac and wax. If bearings are rather loosely set up and well waxed with paraffine wax the

joints will move with little friction and the desk may be easily adjusted.

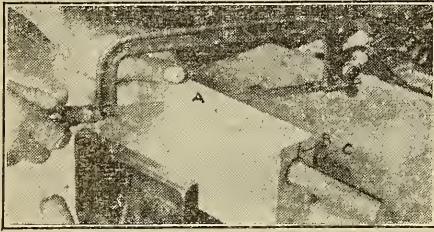
Hot glue is excellent if an excellent grade is purchased. It has stood for centuries but it requires experience, skill, proper clamps and speed beyond all, to use it properly. A good grade of cold glue, liquid or fish glue gives good results and may be successfully used by an amateur but the best casein glue, resin and plastic glue combine the best qualities of each.

Restoring an antique may increase its value as an antique or it may destroy it beyond remedy. Evidences of age that weaken the construction and which will not be conspicuous may be applied where needed; do not entirely remove interesting age marks though they may be judiciously modified for these are the evidences of age that add to the value of the piece. Time spent in thorough smoothing with sandpaper, steel wool or curled hair adds to the value of the piece for usually the smooth, variety surface thus attained is sufficient evidence of age.

Shop Kink

Miter round molding or a pipe: Not a job that may be done accurately by ordinary methods, yet it is occasionally required in a shop doing a wide range of work.

Bore a hole through a block as in the photo. This hole must allow the pipe to move freely but not loosely.



Make miter cuts as shown at A, a mark on the end of the block as at B and mark C the length of the wood or pipe to be cut. In all cases be sure marks B and C coincide when the cut is made or the joints will not bear correctly. To insure the correct placing of the cuts the distance from the cut A to the end of the block must be accurately measured and marked on the wood to be sawn and the mark C correctly placed.—(C. A. King)

A Sticker

The apprentice came to us the other day and said, "I've got a new trick."

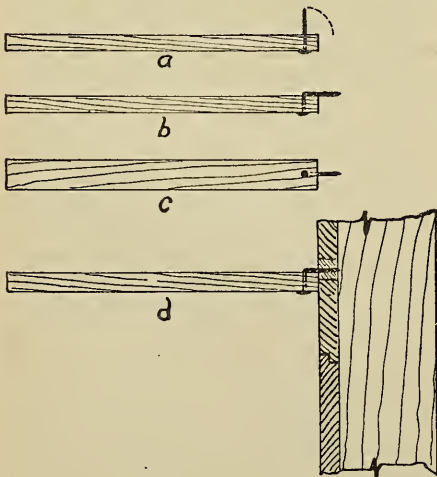


Fig. 1

Then he went on to tell about sticking spreaders to one side of a form before the other side is put into place.

Fig. 1, a, shows a 6d nail driven at one end of the spreader. The dotted part-circle shows how the nail is to be bent in order to give the spreader the sticker shown at b and c. At d the spreader is shown stuck to the form.

Fig. 2 shows in detail the process of giving a spreader a sticker. At A the

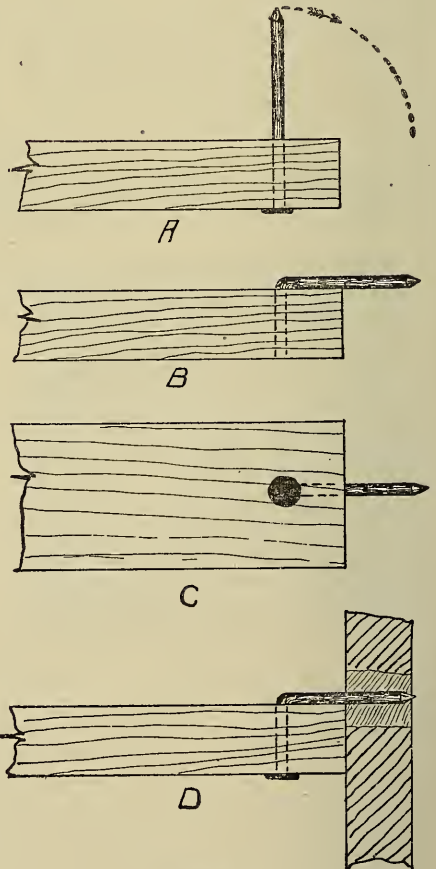


Fig. 2

nail has just been driven. The arrow and dotted part-circle show how it is to be bent. B and C show the sticker and D shows the spreader stuck to the form.

Building the Fireplace

By L. Perth

Fireplace construction has been the stumbling block of many a builder. It is the job of the mason but the general contractor must have a fair knowledge of the principles underlying the design of this heating unit.

While it is true that the majority of bricklayers are thoroughly familiar with the building of fireplaces, there are scores of mechanics to whom this work is rather new and while they are reluctant to admit their shortcomings, they take a chance at it, the result being a fireplace that isn't a fireplace.

Those who have been handling this type of work in the past may know how to turn out a satisfactory job if it is of standard proportions and of a type they have been accustomed to. However, when the architect calls on his plans for a fireplace which is somewhat different from the ordinary, a corner fireplace, one with two or three fireboxes and consequently different flues, fireplaces located at different levels such as the first and second floor and collecting flues in one common chimney, then the ordinary mason finds himself confronted with an engineering problem, a problem in physics or mechanics rather than bricklaying, and if he is not familiar with the general principles underlying the design and construction of fireplaces, he is apt to produce a rather unsatisfactory piece of work.

The contractor who is responsible for the complete job does not necessarily have to have the ability of a mason but he must have a working theoretical knowledge as to how these units are to be constructed, which naturally will enable him to determine whether the bricklayer does go about his work in the right way or not.

A real fireplace is one that renders the maximum of satisfaction as a heating appliance and as a combination of beauty and practical utility. It is one of the most important features of the modern home. It usually is a decorative feature and is the gathering place socially.

From the standpoint of hygiene the fireplace as a ventilator and air purifier has no equal. It constantly withdraws the air in the room and introduces a fresh supply. It will radiate a good

deal of heat if properly built and it will supply the most wholesome and in many localities the most economical heat.

In this article we will propound the general fundamental principles which should be taken as the basis for the design and construction of any type of fireplace irrespective of the materials used.

The flue problem, the firebox and throat are very important factors in fireplace construction.

The fireplace opening should be taken as the basis of the calculations. A height of 30 inches is ample for fireplaces having a width of not more than 48 inches. The most common fireplaces used in the ordinary run of residential construction are of the above dimensions. The depth, i.e. the distance from the front to the back of the firebox on the floor level should be not less than 18 inches. This dimension should be varied by increasing same to 22 inches for fireplaces 48 inches wide.

The firebox should be so constructed as to provide a back sloping toward the throat. Beginning with surface of the hearth the wall should be carried vertically for 10 or 12 inches and from that line the slope towards the throat should be carried out.

The sides of the firebox should be splayed about 3 inches on each side. This provides an angle for the heat to radiate inside the room and serve a larger area.

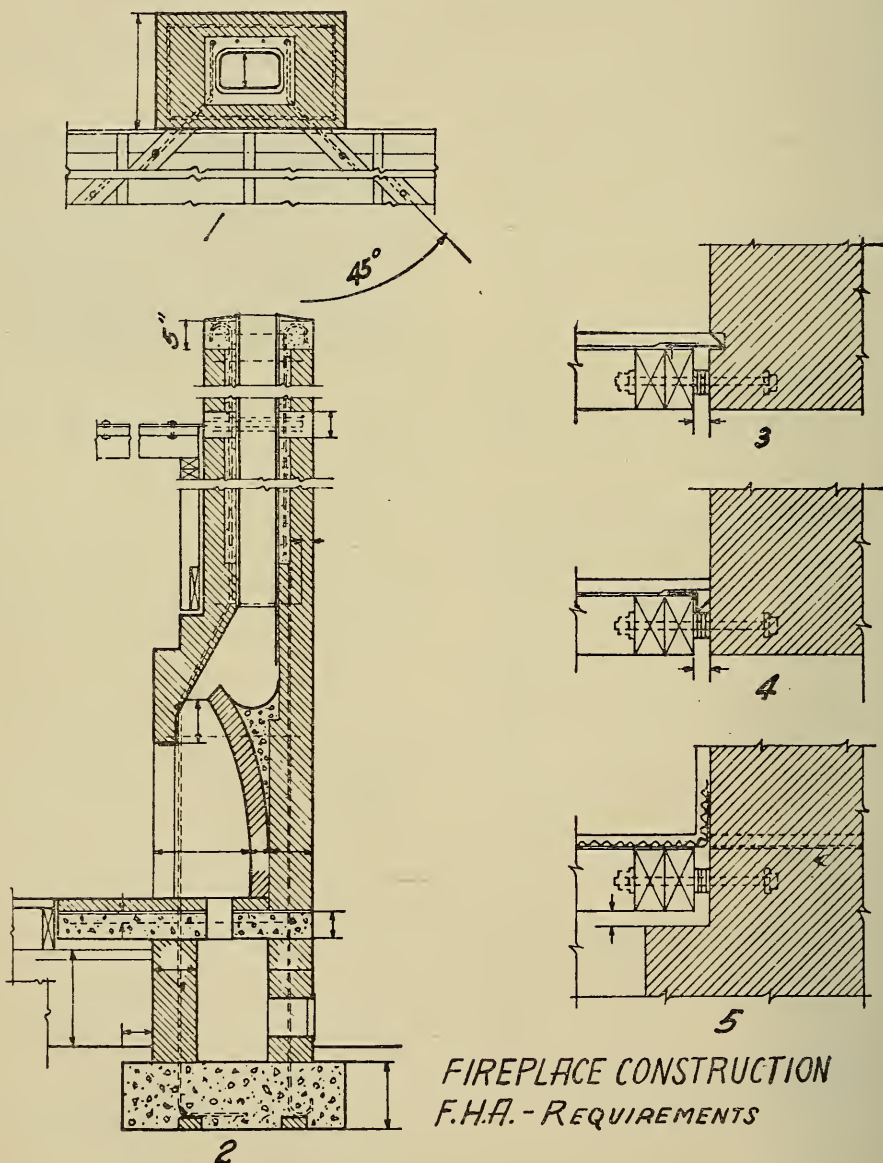
Before a fireplace operates properly it must have a damper and the damper must work. This device provides a smooth rounded approach up into the smoke chamber, supports the arch brick and also provides a means of shutting off the flue when it is not in use.

If the damper is of rotary control the operating handle will extend through the side or the front of the fireplace.

The actual throat opening in the damper should be 8 inches above the fireplace opening and it should be set against the front wall of the fireplace. The reason for this is that it makes a smoke shelf back of the damper, which is a very important feature in fireplace construction. There constantly is a downdraft in the chimney and if the smoke shelf is absent this downdraft forces the smoke into the room. The function of the smoke shelf is to direct

the downdraft back up into the chimney, carrying the smoke and gases from the fireplace with it. It is very essential to see that the length of the throat is equal to that of the firebox.

the fireplace opening and the flue or chimney lining. In estimating the size of the flue it should be borne in mind that the area of the flue should be not less than one-tenth of the area of the



*FIREPLACE CONSTRUCTION
F.H.A. - REQUIREMENTS*

Sometimes too small a throat prevents the smoke from getting out.

One of the most common causes of unsatisfactory fireplace operation is the wrong relationship between the size of

fireplace opening. It should be taken into consideration that the outside of the flue linings are usually given and there is quite a variation in size. To facilitate the figuring we give the fol-

lowing flue sizes which are quite commonly used:

8 ½ by 8 ½	----	52 square inches
8 ½ by 13	----	76 " "
13 by 13	----	129 " "
13 by 18	----	183 " "
18 by 18	----	256 " "

The accompanying drawing represents a typical fireplace construction as recommended by the Federal Housing Administration. This embodies the most efficient and up to date methods of construction. While all the details are properly shown and dimension lines placed the dimensions proper were omitted. This was done for the purpose of giving the student an opportunity to insert the dimensions which he deems necessary, basing his judgment on the data given above for fireplace construction.

Woodworkers Then And Now

By Charles A. King

During the last quarter of the last century the getting out of lumber and building trim was less expensive than today. The building business is not peculiar in this for the difference in cost may be explained by the functioning of the same conditions that have made practically all commodities cost more today than our fathers and grandfathers paid for them. As in all manufactured products the different valuation of the dollar, cost of transportation, higher wages, increased complexity of administration and other overhead expenses explain the higher cost of practically every step from raw material until the finished product is delivered to the ultimate consumer.

Naturally this increased cost in the indispensables of life hits the man of small salary harder than the man of large income. Often the only remedy apparent to the body of workers is to secure greater buying power by obtaining an increase in wages by Union methods, which accomplished, it is assumed that everything will be lovely. It seems that many wage earners forget increased wages thus secured sometimes react in an entirely unexpected and far reaching manner, often bringing heart-breaking trouble not only

upon the workers themselves but upon the innocent heads of other wage earners. For example, when the Anthracite Miner's Union attained the height of its power it forced the doubling of miner's wages; to pay these increased wages the price of coal was hoisted from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per ton. Instead of paying this price without protest, many wage earners as well as others began to use wood, soft coal, oil, gas, etc. and soon the demand for hard coal fell off so much because of competition that the mining industry received a staggering blow. Thus the result was that the miners were and still are the chief sufferers for the increase in their wages. The most far reaching results were however, found in the numerous substitutes for hard coal. These have become so firmly established in the public mind that hard coal has become their competitor instead of being the most important fuel for domestic use, which position it might well hold for its merits entitle it to that eminence. Similar wage increases and similar results have happened in other industries though in cases where no substitutes were available consumers have been obliged to either stand for it or go without. For example, dimension stuff and covering boards which in the '90s cost \$12.00 to \$15.00 on the job, today cost \$25.00 to \$40.00. One result of this difference in price is the building of much smaller houses and fewer of them, and another result is that many who would build larger houses do not build at all. In either case the consumption of lumber is appreciably reduced.

Usually half a century ago such lumber was cut within the wooded areas of the state in which it was used or in a nearby state, but today much of this stuff is brought from the other side of the continent. This of course, gives opportunities for the nearby lumber man to charge for his product a price that approximates the price of lumber brought across the country. However, this is not as profitable to the nearby lumber man as it may seem for the increased cost of stumpage, fuel, wages, transportation, etc., so absorbs this difference in the price of the lumber that little, if any more money finds its way into his bank account.

Manufactured substitutes for many kinds of lumber are being increasingly

used in attempting to reduce costs. Various kinds of wall board, pulp board, plywood, pressed wood etc., have won permanent places for themselves. While area for area these are seldom as cheap as lumber, after the cost of handling and working are considered these substitutes often show worthwhile ultimate economy. Other factors may be found in the differences between the types of work of then and now and in the demand for them. A generation ago nearly every town of 5,000 to 10,000 population with the surrounding countryside supported a woodworking shop in which wood turnings, band sawing, bathroom finish, panel work, wood mantels, etc., were turned out in such quantities that the shop was a busy place most of the year. Today so few houses are being built and these are so designed that there is little call for turnings and other work for which there was a good demand in the old days.

Many of the better dwellings of those days would have panelled hall and dining room at least; usually this would mean panel work of raised panels which were rarely over 12" in width and demanded skilled labor to make and install. Today instead of molded panels, modern flat plywood panels are often preferred. A natural preference, for the latter, though flat and lacking the interest of well designed raised and molded panel work, has a finely grained surface; also it has other qualities that make for excellent and economical results. Such panels are stronger than raised panels, they are not likely to split, will neither warp, shrink, swell nor twist under ordinary conditions and can be had in surfaces of any wood and in any reasonable size; the latter quality lends itself to a large range of work that would be impossible with the molded panels of past years. The advantages were speedily recognized by architects and builders and applied in many different ways, not only in finish work but in construction. Plywood may be obtained with surfaces that may be finished as desired, and wall board with suitable surfaces for plastering is stocked in most lumber yards. The use of wall board for plaster surfaces has cut down the demand for laths, hence the trade of the lather has in many localities become nearly extinct. The use of

these different veneer or pressed boards make possible a highly desirable speed of accomplishment and ultimate economy.

Modernistic designs rarely call for turnings or moldings but depend for architectural effect upon square edges and angles, proportions, and in many cases upon overlays and simple applied decorations for surfaces and angle embellishment. The building designs of late years have emphasized the importance of simplicity; while not entering into a discussion of the artistic and decorative features involved, this, and the resulting falling off of business in the building trades have so reduced the demands for the products of many of the woodworking trades that today few craftsmen follow them exclusively. The palmy years of these trades began during the early 1870s and continued until about the end of the century. Buildings and furniture of all kinds were embellished with turned columns, balusters, rosettes and band and jig sawn brackets, many of which were decorated with sketchy and ornate carvings. More especially during the '80s were buildings and furniture designed after the "Eastlake" style which had no other apparent reason for existence than the volume of work it made for woodworkers. During these years wood turning, band and jig sawing, carving and variety molding were dependable methods of livelihood for many skilled craftsmen and many young men learned these trades.

Then came the mission and craftsman designs of both buildings and furniture which went to the other extreme and used neither turnings, carvings, moldings nor other embellishments. About the same time machine wood turnings came into use and carving machines were introduced; these have produced great quantities of work at such low cost that turnings and carvings could not be made by hand cheaply enough to compete with them. Thus the demand for hand products was reduced and the livelihood of many craftsmen taken from them. This of course is one of the hard sides of modern progress but it has always been so. Many of these craftsmen entered some other branches of woodworking, found other occupation or entered the army of the occasionally employed.

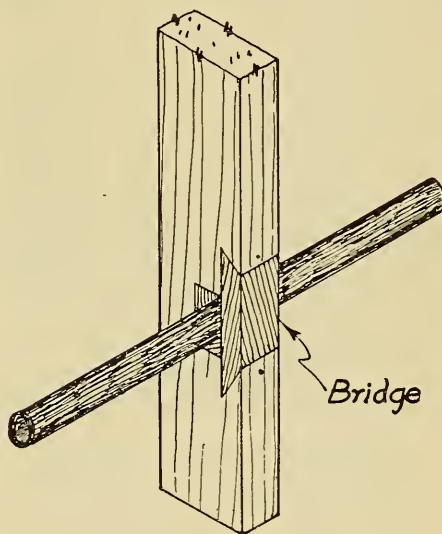
However, the end of the constructive trades is by no means near at hand for in its various modern forms wood is still in many ways the logical material for building modest dwellings. The idea of prefabricated houses has gained a strong hold upon the building industry. These houses may or may not be built of wood for well designed and liveable dwellings may be built by methods which demand little wood beyond that used for scaffolds and cement forms. It will be many years before wood as an important factor in building modest dwellings will be largely supplanted by other materials, never in districts where wood is the most economical material available. No material contains such potentialities for comfort as wood nor permits equal flexibility in being adapted to a great variety of home uses. Nor is the use of wood in building likely to be given up easily by architects and designers for certain artistic effects, possible with wood, can be obtained with no other materials.

Modern methods of building will undoubtedly continue to absorb many carpenters and the wise building craftsman of today will miss no opportunity to familiarize himself with new methods for thus may his general knowledge of building find indispensable applications and become an already established basis upon which may be erected a structure of new knowledge in manipulating other materials than wood.

Gluebrushes in almost any size usually may be found in the "Five and Ten." These brushes, mostly set in rubber or in other heat resisting material give excellent service and are inexpensive. Old timers could not solve their glue brush troubles so easily for more often than not the ordinary brushes were set in glue or pitch which, when heated would allow the brush to drop apart. For small or special brushes the old cabinet makers used basswood bark. The rough outer bark would be cut off, the bast whittled to the desired shape, the end soaked in boiling water for a few minutes then gently hammered until it broomed up. Use, and the heat of the glue would keep the brush in good condition after it was broken in. Such a brush would still be useful; better for certain special work, working into grooves for example, than any "store" brush.

Bridging the Gap

In order to have a first class lathing job, the studding should be gone over carefully to make sure that every bearing of the laths will have good nailing. Corners and angles of all kinds should be provided with solid nailing for the laths, and while this is being done, the nailing blocks for the base and other backing should be put into place before the lather starts to work. But



what we want to say in this article pertains to bridging gaps in studding where they have been notched.

The illustration shows a studding, in part, which has been notched for a pipe. After the pipe was in place the carpenter dove-tailed a bridge over the notch, somewhat in the order shown shaded on the drawing, and pointed out as "Bridge." The bridge should be nailed as indicated by the dots, so it can not be parred or bumped out of place.

Sandpaper will fix it, is a fallacy for the surface should be made with planes and scrapers. Sandpaper should be used only to smooth an already perfect surface and prepare it for the finish. A rough place or a group of grain lifts sandpapered enough to remove the blemishes from those places will be more than likely to show when the work is finished. Hence the reason why a broad surface machine-sanded is a perfect surface.

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Fig. 900

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FIG. 910

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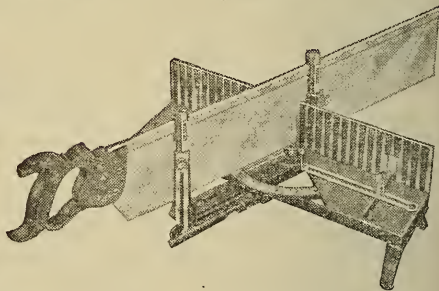
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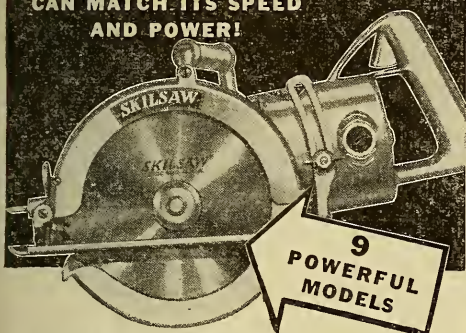
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9
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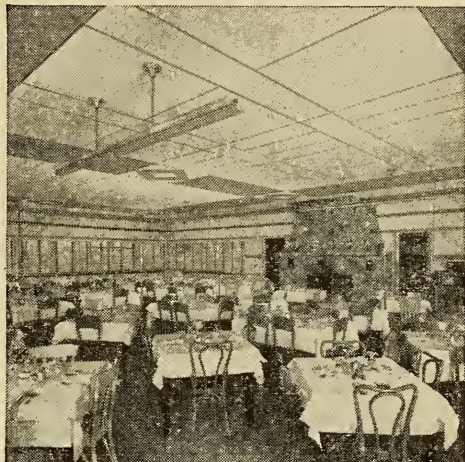
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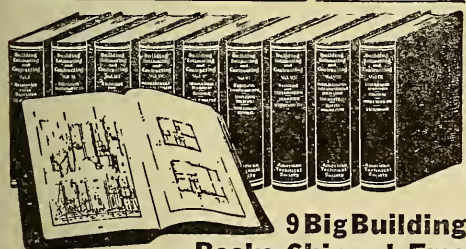


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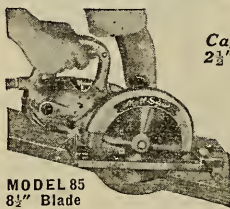
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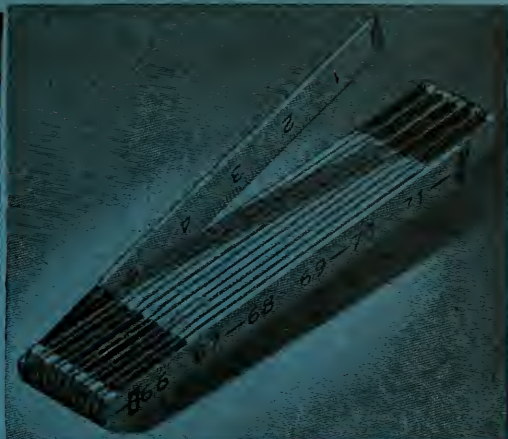
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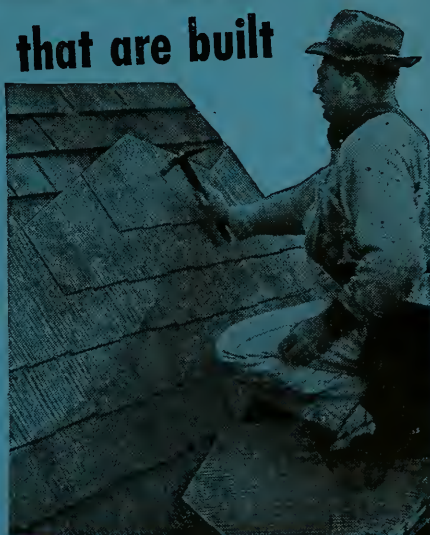
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The CARPENTER

JULY 1941

A Toast To The Flag



Here's to the Red of it—

There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it
Bathing it Red.

Here's to the White of it—

Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it
Purity's prayer for it
Keeps it so White.

Here's to the Blue of it—

Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it,
Constant and true.
States stand supreme for it,
Diadems gleam for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the Blue.

Here's to the Whole of it—

Stars, stripes and goal of it,
Body and soul of it,
O, and the roll of it,
Sun shining through;
Hearts in accord for it,
Swear by the sword for it,
Thanking the Lord for it,
RED, WHITE and BLUE.

Copyright, 1939

—John Jay Daly



IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203

51

Established in 1881
Vol. LXI—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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General Treasurer Defends Labor

IN a stirring address delivered June 6 before the Third Annual Educational Institute of the Indiana State Federation of Labor at Ball State Teachers' College, Muncie, Indiana, General Treasurer S. P. Meadows warmly lauded the efforts of the Brotherhood and the Building and Construction Trades in behalf of national defense.

Mr. Meadows' address impressed his audience profoundly and at its conclusion he participated in a panel discussion, answering from the floor a number of queries prompted by his remarks. The General Treasurer was accorded a hearty ovation for his able presentation of his topic.

The text of Mr. Meadows' address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Fellow Trade Unionists and Friends of the Labor Movement:—

The subject which I am to speak to you on this afternoon; "The Building and Construction Trades in National Defense" is one which entails particular significance in this day of unlimited emergency proclamations in this country.

Fundamentally, the subject cannot be approached from any single angle, or any one trade view point, but must more properly be reckoned with as the endeavor of correlated groups, functioning as one unit in the defense of this great country of ours.

The history of the last war found the building trades in the unenviable position of being attacked from all sides by the opponents of labor, who saw then, as some see now, the possibilities of reducing a healthy, virulent labor movement to a mass of unorganized and inarticulate workers, governed only by proclamation and laws, created solely for the purpose of subjugating free labor. History repeats itself. Although in this day and age, we have profited by the experiences of twenty-five years ago, yet we are living in an era of organization, which, if not carefully and wisely administered, may one day bring us back to the day of merciless attack by the sponsors of the "American Plan" and the "Open-Shop" organizations, which of course automatically means a closed shop against union men.

As I go back in history, my mind dwells at the moment, when President Wilson, at the Buffalo, New York, convention of the American Federation of Labor, in the year 1917, was introduced by President Samuel Gompers, on which occasion he delivered a masterly address and in his remarks he made the following significant statements:

(Quote) While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that Labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your great president, Mr. Samuel Gompers. (Unquote)

Today, we are faced with legislation by which the enemies of labor hope to trick and confuse the labor movement in this country, by the introduction of legislation, which would, if enacted into law, all but tear

asunder the principles and the ideals that the labor movement has fought for, these many, many years.

Without being unduly critical of the present administration—may I point out to you that we have seen the face of the earth gradually being changed in the last eight years, by people who have hungered for power; yet we, in this country, from the highest position to the most lowly, have very complacently listened to news reports, read the papers and heard speeches all about the catastrophe which was befalling the free nations of Europe and Asia, yet we did very little as a nation to recognize the fact, that one day, we again might be called upon to give our all in the interest of National Defense. Suddenly on the horizon, some individuals saw the smoke of battle-ships and in feverish haste, we made great preparations at a terrific price to meet a constantly growing emergency. Army camps were hastily built to house the draftees. The planning of years and the experience of the last war meant little, when the needs became so great and so sudden. And notwithstanding the fact, that there were still, according to the figures of the American Federation of Labor, close to seven million people unemployed in this country in the year 1940,—we suddenly became aware of propagandists who were fomenting by insidious means through some newspapers, over the radio and yes, even on the floors of our Congress and our State Legislatures—the old preachment—that Labor must be subjugated—that unions are charging too high initiation fees,—the right of anyone to work wherever he chooses, without regard as to his particular ability to fulfill the requirements of any given trade. Yes—we have seen these things and we will probably live to see more of them.

I propose to deal rationally with this subject. In the first place, I contend that the Building Trades movement in this country is second to none throughout the world. I further contend, that the tradesmen who make up this movement are high class, American workmen, with but few exceptions. I contend further, that this American building trades movement in this country has done everything within its power to stamp out all forms of "Isms," with but one exception—Americanism.

When people say, and in the main, without justification, that the Building Trades movement is conducting a racket, in charging what some term exorbitant initiation fees, may I point with pride to the fact, that many of the building trades organizations have had in effect for many years, sick benefits, pensions, funeral donations for members and members' wives, disability donations; and in many instances, as is true of the organization which I am privileged to represent, we have a home where our aged members may spend their declining years, without one penny of expense to them.

This was brought about, not with the thought in mind of pooling large sums of money to wage battle against other organizations, but more for the enlightenment of the worker who looks forward to a fuller life and better security for the future. All these things could not and cannot be bought without some expense. Yet our enemies won't tell you these things. They refer only to the "take" of the labor movement. They forget to tell you also, that much of the beneficial labor legislation of this country was brought about through the hard work and efforts of the building trades organizations, which spent much time in effecting such legislation which has been beneficial, not only to the union man, but to the non-union man as well, be it National, State or Local labor legislation.

With regard to the cry of strikes in this industry, I have but to refer you to the published statement of the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Jos.



S. P. Meadows

General Treasurer

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

S. Underwood, Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Riley, who, in a letter to our General President, stated in part....¹

Further on the question of National Defense, may I read to you the declaration of the General Executive Board of our organization, which unanimously adopted the following declaration....²

From an article published in the Indiana Labor and Economic Review, which is devoted to the problems of Labor, Industry and Our Nation, under date of May 28, 1941 we find a statement, which to a great extent sums up the position of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and which quotes our General President to the effect that our National Union has no knowledge of any of our Local Unions charging excessive initiation fees. Further, our General Executive Board has set a maximum fee of \$50.00, despite the fact, that under our constitution, a fee of \$100.00 may be charged. I should point out that the Local Unions of our Brotherhood have autonomy and they may fix the initiation fee within the bounds which I have just mentioned to you.

I can also refer you further to the many contractors who have dealt fairly with labor over a period of years and who have received commendatory letters from the Army and Navy Departments upon the completion of their work on schedule or ahead of time. We then dwarf into insignificance the minor questions of strikes, and some editors don't talk about lockouts, because lockouts are taboo with certain newspapers in this country, because the rights of the workers involved might be too clearly portrayed.

A survey made by the Labor Relations Section of the Construction Division of the War Department, shows that as of April 5, 1941, only 14,876 man-days out of a total of 40,607,000 man-days had been lost as a result of work stoppages due to labor troubles, on the \$1,200,000,000 building program. These figures are for 253 of the 271 projects authorized as of that time. The other 18 had not then been started.

This means, according to the survey, that the number of days lost during that period amounted to only three one-hundredths of one per cent.

In the past year walkouts caused a loss of only two hours per year per worker—or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total working time. That was less than one-fourth of the loss due to industrial accidents on the job, the report disclosed.

As an example of this, the report pointed out that when the government chose a spot near Corpus Christi, Texas, for the construction of an air training center, the unions sent 9,000 workers to this isolated part of Texas, and these men are now transforming a wilderness into the most modern naval air training station. The government could not have obtained even a fraction of the men required from the immediate vicinity.

These workers have also, without complaint, consented to live under the most primitive housing conditions at the project—in tents, trailer camps, shacks and barns, all for the sake of speeding defense.

That is only part of labor's significant contribution, the government let it be known. Unions, particularly the building trades, have done a marvelous job in providing thousands of skilled men needed in defense projects—and have sent them half way across the country, at their own expense, so that Uncle Sam could have all the manpower necessary to complete defense undertakings on time.

1—See "The Carpenter" for June, 1941.

2—See "The Carpenter" for April, 1941.

Lest we forget, may I pay tribute at this time to the Mediation Board, created by President Wilson during the last war and to the fact that its members (which included our great General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson) received a commendatory parchment from President Wilson in acknowledgment and appreciation of the services rendered our country during the last war....¹

Building Trades labor in this country today realizes that our country faces the greatest defense effort in American history. The wholehearted, self-giving required of us can and will be forthcoming freely, when we know that it is our Democracy which is being preserved—that is, when the principle is strictly observed of giving representation on defense agencies to organizations concerned with production and building.

President Wm. Green, citing the stirring example of free England, said, that in order to preserve the spirit of democracy and to enable the United States to successfully defend freedom, representation in all phases of an all out national effort must be granted to American Labor.

Accomplishments of the National Defense Mediation Board of the two months of its existence are outstanding proof of this principle. Here in America and in all of the Building Trades Unions of America, the spirit of Democracy is truly alive and its members know that "Team work cannot be created with a club."

By proclaiming an unlimited national emergency, the President has brought home to the American people that it is incumbent upon all of us to make sacrifices for the national defense. Forces beyond our control have disrupted the usual procedures of our daily lives. We are not living in normal times. We are now actually and officially in a grave emergency.

If we try to pretend there is no emergency we invite disaster.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has called upon all its members in the following proclamation to serve the cause of American democracy:

"The President of the United States has said that national defense production must not be interrupted or obstructed by industrial disputes. He has appealed to us in all good will to utilize the conciliation and mediation machinery set up by the Government to avoid stoppages of production.

"We must do this. We can do this. And we pledge our good faith as Americans to the President that we will do it.

"The American Federation of Labor has heretofore enunciated a no-strike policy. It has appealed to all of its affiliated organizations and members to exercise self-discipline. It has urged them to exhaust every opportunity of conciliation and mediation before adopting the final resort to strikes.

"The response to these appeals has been gratifying. Strikes by American Federation of Labor unions on defense projects have been few and far between. The no-strike policy of the American Federation of Labor has proven 99 per cent effective."

In conclusion may I make this prophecy—that we of the Building Trades of the American Federation of Labor will come through this crisis with flying colors and that history will record us as a patriotic Labor movement, intensely interested and alive to our well-being and to the welfare of the greatest Democracy on the face of the earth—yours and mine—the U. S. A. Thank you.

1—See "The Carpenter" for June, 1941.

DEFENSE—ONE YEAR

America Rolls Up Its Sleeves

Editor's Note: The following survey of results of the first year of national defense activities is presented first, because of the intense interest with which, we are sure, it will be read by every loyal American citizen; second, because it illustrates the magnificent role being played by Union Labor in the monumental task set for it by the Government; and third, because it opens up further fields to absorb unemployment, which already has been reduced by one-half from the staggering total of 13,000,000 which obtained just a little more than a year ago.

JUST a year ago an alarmed America rolled up its sleeves and tackled the biggest job in its history.

Poland had fallen, Belgium had surrendered, and France was fighting desperately for her life. Britain was preparing to quit the continent via Dunkirk and for fortifying itself against a Nazi invasion.

On May 28, 1940, President Roosevelt took the first step toward arming this country for any eventuality. Seeking to harness industry to the rearmament program, the President appointed a seven-member Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Authority for the creation of the council and the commission was contained in a 1916 statute directing the Chief Executive to set up a Council of National Defense composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. The council in turn was directed to nominate, and the President to appoint, "an Advisory Commission of not more than seven persons," each of whom would have some special qualification for the task at hand.

The commission's task was tremendous. It involved not only the gearing up of American industry to an emergency speed but preparation of plans and the provision of adequate supplies both for the present and the future. Out of all this was to come, as quickly as possible, airplanes, tanks, ships, and guns. Time was of the essence.

Despite the fact that the whole program of national defense had not crystallized fully, the Defense Commission lost no time in translating congressional appropriations into Government contracts. A total of \$825,000,000 in Army and Navy awards was approved in June, another \$1,137,000,000 in July.

The tempo was necessarily slow at the outset. The National Defense Advisory Commission warned the public not to expect too much too quickly. Months of effort must be expended on design, on factory construction and enlargement, and on tooling before actual production could begin.

American industry was geared for only normal peace-time production. The World War had been over 22 years; and, even if the armament industries of that day had been still in existence, their facilities would have been obsolete.

Prior to June 1940, American plants were turning out few military planes, ships, tanks, and guns. Small quantities of British and French orders had been placed in the United States for aircraft, machine tools, and basic raw materials.

Because war had turned to the air as its major battlefield, first attention was given to aircraft manufacturing. On July 1, 1940, the Army and Navy had approximately 5,200 airplanes in service. By July 27, an addi-

tional 5,974 were on order with 80 per cent scheduled for delivery within a year.

Four months later 25,000 planes were on order. The Army had contracted for more than 16,000 combat vehicles, including tanks, and had sharply increased its orders for field artillery and guns.

Meanwhile, the defense program had taken more definite form. The Selective Service Act had been enacted by Congress. A goal of a 2,000,000-man Army, a two-ocean Navy, and a greatly expanded air force had been set. Army cantonments were under construction; American youths were preparing to go to camp. Clothing, shoes, tents, and food, as well as fighting equipment, had to be procured. The job of the Defense Commission was expanding.

Less spectacular, but equally important, were the specific tasks of laying up stocks of raw materials so that industry would not be retarded, of providing an adequate labor supply where it was needed and of training the skilled workers of the immediate future, of keeping prices stable, protecting consumer interests, insuring an adequate supply of agricultural products and fair prices, and preparing the Nation's railroads and trucks to haul war goods.

By December progress in the defense undertaking was apparent, but defense officials were far from satisfied.

Optimistic predictions as to potential plane production in July had to be trimmed. Efforts were being made to subcontract parts of planes to body manufacturing companies and others. The forecast of 1,000 planes a month by January 1941, had to be scaled down by 30 per cent. The aircraft industry still was in the expanding stage; expanding from a production of approximately 1,800 military planes during all of 1938 and 2,100 in 1939.

The machine tool industry, which had constituted one of the first bottlenecks, was showing definite progress. Production of machine tools for 1941 was running well ahead of 1940, setting an example for other defense industries.

A reorganization of the administration of the defense program was forecast in December when Mr. Knudsen said he considered "the defense effort to date not satisfactory enough to warrant hopes that everything is all well."

On December 29 President Roosevelt set an even greater goal for the defense program than the rearmament of the United States.

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy," he said.

Declaring that present efforts were not enough, he warned his countrymen to "discard the notion of 'business as usual.'" The defense program must go into high gear.

A few weeks later the President outlined to Congress a plan for "billions of dollars worth of weapons," and soon the lend-lease legislation began to take form.

On January 7, 1941, the President enlarged the administrative structure directing the defense effort by creating the Office of Production Management and providing for the coordination of the activities of the National Defense Advisory Commission, the OPM, and other defense agencies through the Office for Emergency Management. The OEM was designed to serve as extra eyes, hands, and brains for the President.

As collateral defense agencies were brought under the OEM, a Division of Defense Housing was created by Executive order to insure the orderly and prompt erection of dwellings for the workers and their families who migrated to centers of defense construction or production.

The second stage of the program was under way with the citizenry more alert to the national danger, industry better prepared to turn out ships, airplanes, tanks, and guns. America was moving at an increasing pace.

But a shortage of machine tools threatened to retard this pace at the outset. The appropriate division of the OPM went into action. Priorities Director Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., on January 31, requested machine tool builders to deliver machine tools after February 28 only to defense contractors.

This was followed by collateral action by the Price Stabilization Division. The first of a series of price schedules striking directly at profiteering in second-hand machine tools was issued.

About this time the National Defense Advisory Commission announced that plant expansion contracts in January aggregated \$357,685,332 as against \$700,000,000 for the previous 7 months.

More concrete evidence that the defense program was well under way came in the OPM disclosure that during January 1,036 airplanes were delivered by United States manufacturers to the Army, Navy, Britain, other governments, and commercial air lines. Of these, 957 went to the Army, Navy, and the British.

With the coming March the Priorities Division acted again to insure vital raw materials and tools for defense industries. Aluminum producers and machine tool makers were placed on a mandatory priority status in the first industry-wide orders. Magnesium, nickel, and neoprene followed.

The OPM Division of Purchases, under direction of Donald M. Nelson, meanwhile was helping the Army and Navy get what they wanted as quickly and as economically as possible. On February 5 it took over the job of passing on all major defense contracts.

As the President envisioned a \$28,000,000,000 defense program, the magnitude of the task increased substantially. Its breadth was indicated by comparison with the estimated wholesale value of all passenger cars and trucks turned out by the automobile industry in 1940—\$3,184,959,808.

While the Production Division put the spur to industry, two significant steps were taken to insure adequate and satisfied labor. The OPM, by regulation and with approval of the President, established a Labor Division to work with the Divisions of Production, Purchases, and Priorities.

Labor's present contribution to the defense of the Nation has never been excelled at any time in all history. Less than 2 hours per worker were lost in defense industries during 1940 due to strikes.

On March 19 the President set up the National Defense Mediation Board, and its prompt settlement of the 75-day-old Allis-Chalmers tie-up and a number of smaller strikes was of material assistance.

Future needs of defense industries for skilled labor meanwhile were not being neglected. The Labor Division of OPM reported that 816,000 men and women were being given vocational training in April 1941, and it was estimated that the number would reach 1,000,000 before June.

The defense picture broadened as the Office for the Coordination of Health, Welfare, and Recreational Activities under Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt outlined the needs of scattered communities for schools, hospitals, public utilities, and amusement centers where defense industries had overtaxed their normal facilities.

In production, time was still the most important factor. Progress was apparent, but was it rapid enough?

America was engaged in the biggest job ever undertaken by any country in the length of time, and it called for the maximum cooperative effort of every man and woman in the United States to get it done.

As industry boomed the President moved promptly to forestall threatened rises in prices by creating the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Leon Henderson, the administrator, already had placed ceilings on many vital materials as Price Stabilization Commissioner.

The national defense program was now moving into the period for which all the previous work had been preparatory—mass production of planes, of tanks, guns, and ammunition.

The more tedious and less spectacular phases of national defense were behind for the United States. Billions of dollars in appropriations, thousands of blueprints, hundreds of contracts were now translated into swelling streams of fighting equipment.

Then enactment of the Lend-Lease Act greatly enlarged the task.

The additional load of becoming "the arsenal of democracy" increased the production job of defense industries by 60 per cent and called for 28 billion man-hours of labor within a maximum of 27 months.

To increase the available supply of skilled labor and raw materials, the automobile industry agreed to reduce its output of automobiles by 20 per cent beginning August 1. A further release of machine tools was promised as leading manufacturers announced they would forego a change in design for 1943 models. President Roosevelt asked that machine tools be used 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

As production of planes and tanks began to swing into quantity proportions, the National Defense Advisory Commission's duties were being transferred to the OPM and other operating defense agencies. Functions of the Agricultural Division were assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

A Division of Defense Aid Reports was established to report on the lend-lease program under Maj. Gen. James H. Burns as executive officer. Aid to Britain was being accelerated.

On May 20 the President established the Office of Civilian Defense within the OEM as a means of coordinating Federal, State, and local defense activities and facilitate constructive civilian participation in the defense program. New York's Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was put in charge. The role of the Man-in-the-Street in national defense was growing in importance.

The public, industry, and labor were now indicating full support of national defense. United they provided an almost inexhaustible reservoir of manpower and potential equipment pledged to save democracy.

Progress during the first year of defense effort had been good regardless of the handicaps. But it was not good enough.

Almost all of Europe was under the heel of Nazi armies; Britain was fighting for her life. The peril had grown even more rapidly than America's armament program. An all-out effort by every citizen was essential as industry swung into quantity production of planes, tanks, and guns. Every hour, every minute counted.

BUILDING DEFENSE PLANTS:

Construction and Expansion

Without a coordinated industry producing airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships—and the materials used in their manufacture—a modern army is impossible.

It has been the particular task of the Office of Production Management, and the National Defense Advisory Commission before it, to stimulate the building of defense plants and the enlargement of existing factories.

Defense industries have been springing up on all sides during the year. And the end is not yet. More than 1,600 plants were being constructed or enlarged at a cost of \$2,839,503,000 after 10 months. Some had been completed and were in operation, while most were nearing completion.

Billions of dollars worth of United States plants have turned from peacetime to defense orders. The Government is paying for three-fourths of the new plants needed for defense. Private industry is financing the remainder.

Four methods of financing the cost of defense-production facilities are being used.

Under the first method plants are built and operated by the Government. In the second private industry invests its own capital and operates the plants. The Government also makes loans for defense plant expansions and builds plants which it leases to private industry. It may or may not hold title to the completed plant.

Almost 2 billion dollars is being expended by the Government to finance 331 plants. About half of this is for 99 Army and Navy plants which will be Government-owned when completed. Fifty-four, costing 625 million, will serve the War Department. Forty-five, costing 400 million, will serve the Navy.

Ammunition will be produced in 42 of the plants under construction at a cost of 554 million dollars. Small-arms ammunition manufacturing, which was negligible before the defense program was launched, will be undertaken at four plants costing 90 million.

Aircraft parts will be turned out by 115 plants with an investment of 487 million dollars. This is almost six times what the aircraft industry spent in 1940 expanding its own facilities. The amount being expended upon airplane engine production alone this year is almost twice as much as the aircraft industry spent on all production expansions in 1940.

The Government is spending 161 million to build 34 plants for the manufacture of guns. Seven will turn out machine guns, of which there was no substantial production a year ago. In the manufacture of artillery, of which only pilot models were made in 1940, 106 million dollars is being invested in 25 plants. Sixteen million is being spent on 19 machine tool plants.

New production facilities in 40 shipbuilding plants will cost 343 million when completed. That is far above the value of ships built and repairs made in 1939. A dozen armor plate and heavy forging plants are being built at a cost of 106 million.

When the war started in September 1939, total United States daily production of smokeless powder would enable one of our battleships to fire a single broadside from its big guns. The daily output of one of our new plants nearing completion would furnish powder for 15 United

States battleships to fire 3 broadsides from their main guns and 6 rounds from their secondary guns.

Private capital, as represented by 1,225 certificates of necessity, accounts for 733 million. This investment is largely devoted to making improvements in existing plants. Plant owners are permitted to amortize costs out of tax-free earnings over a 5-year period.

Among new industrial facilities privately financed, plants producing nonferrous metals and their products account for 158 of the 733 million dollars invested. Plants to produce, smelt, and refine aluminum account for 78 million; iron and steel industry expansions, 152 million.

Privately financed aircraft plants are costing 96 million dollars and ammunition industries 38 million.

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FINDING THE MANPOWER:

Training and Placement

The Role of labor has been and remains vital to the success of the defense program and to the survival of democracy itself. However complete the Nation's mechanical equipment, there must be human energy and skill to operate the machines.

The OPM Labor Division, as well as the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission before it, has sought, with the aid of organized labor, to see to it that no wheel failed to turn for lack of qualified workers.

One of the first tasks was to list all workers available for defense jobs in the United States. The United States Employment Service, through its 1,500 offices, performed this work at the request of the Labor Division. Today this list carries the names of nearly 6,000,000 workers.

Equally important was the question of precisely what labor would be required, where, when, and in what skills for the swiftly expanding defense contracts.

Under the direction of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, methods were devised for translating each contract into terms of labor, skill, and time. It was found that 117,000 workers employed in aircraft when the defense effort began would have to be increased by steps to 390,000 in order to deliver 15,000 planes by October 31, 1941. Shipbuilding, which employs 250,000 workers today, must have an additional 309,000 skilled men within 18 months.

In all the defense program so far has shown the need for 16 million man-years of labor: that is, 6 million man-years of skilled labor, 6 million of semiskilled, and 4 million of unskilled.

Under the stimulus of armament production, nonagricultural employment has reached the highest level on record. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that employment in 18 selected defense industries aggregated 2,100,000 in March 1941, as against 1,500,000 in May 1940.

It soon became apparent that new skilled workers would have to be trained if the wheels of defense were to keep turning at a constantly accelerating tempo.

With the cooperation of Federal, State, and local educational agencies, management and labor groups, vocational training has advanced to an all-time peak and has been geared to the direct needs of industry. During the entire World War only 60,000 workers were given vocational training. The defense program is about to graduate its millionth trainee.

Recognizing that in the defense of America there is no place for prejudices, the Labor Division has sought to effect the employment of all workers alike without regard to race, color, or creed.

The adjustment of employer-labor relations, in the interest of both peak production and high morale, has been an objective of the Labor Division from the outset. The United States Conciliation Service of the Labor Department and the Labor Division together have composed 520 disputes in defense industries without a day being lost through strikes.

The National Defense Mediation Board, which was established in March, tackled the more serious cases. During the first 2 months of its existence approximately 30 disputes were acted upon and settled; more than 625,000 men returned to work either because of agreements or postponed strikes.

In the vital shipbuilding industry a voluntary agreement covering the Pacific coast zones was effected, and a similar accord for the Atlantic coast was being negotiated.

Thus far in the defense program the rapidly expanding machine capacity of the Nation, with few exceptions, has been made productive by an adequate labor supply. Peak production, however, lies ahead. The principle of voluntary cooperation of the defense of democracy is daily demonstrating its capacity to attain that peak.

* * * * *

HOUSING FOR DEFENSE:

Camps and Homes for Workers

Living quarters must be provided for three groups of persons under the armament program. These consist of cantonments for the selectees, dwellings for the families of noncommissioned officers, and homes for defense industrial workers.

The Army had 264,128 officers and men last June. By July of this year it will have 1,400,000. New and larger quarters had to be provided rapidly following the passage of the selective service program last September. One hundred and sixty-six building projects were finished or nearing completion 9 months after Congress had authorized the conscription of America's youth.

The Army had prepared housing for more than 1,100,000 men by May 1 and expected to have accommodations for 1,350,000 by the end of June.

As of May 1 the cost of all troop housing construction was estimated at 940 million dollars, while the cost of new troop housing at the Army's camps and cantonments was 628 million dollars. By the end of June the plans of the Army Quartermaster Corps call for 47,000 buildings and barracks and close to 100,000 tent frames. Thousands of buildings are being constructed for the Army Air Corps.

Besides camps and cantonments, the Army has been expanding housing at reception and replacement training centers, hospitals, Air Corps bases, and adjacent to harbor defense projects.

Some of the cantonments are as large as cities. The biggest is at Fort Bragg, N. C., where a community of 60,000 officers and men is arising and was to be completed in June. This is a sixfold increase in the size of the Army post. It will make Fort Bragg the third largest city in North Carolina, and equal in population to Durham, N. C.

The Navy Department on April 1 had expended \$12,575,000 of a 62-million dollar defense housing program on 45 projects. Because the Navy

expansion is not so large as that of the Army, its demand for living quarters was not nearly so great.

To coordinate all defense housing construction outside the building of camps and cantonments the Division of Defense Housing Coordination was established January 11 by executive order.

Eight Government agencies, other than the Army and the Navy, are engaged in providing dwellings for civilian workers who suddenly have moved their homes to fill industrial defense jobs. Some projects are financed directly by the Government, while others are built either with United States aid or by private capital insured by Federal funds.

On May 3, Government funds were being expended in building 58,542 dwelling units in 124 localities of 45 States and Territories. These included 9,604 units in 34 localities of 18 States and Territories which had been completed. Of this number 3,869 are occupied by families of enlisted men, and 5,737 by civilian workers and their families.

Because defense housing, in some instances, did not keep pace with labor migration to defense industries, temporary quarters have been provided in a few localities until permanent homes could be built. Automobile trailers have been set up for married workers and demountable dormitories for single persons.

Allocations for new housing projects aggregated 87,260 units in 47 States and Territories on May 1. Of these approximately 10,000 had been built.

These figures do not include the thousands of homes being built with private funds, partially as a result of growing industrial activity.

Projects constructed with public funds are handled through the United States Housing Authority and local housing authorities, the Public Buildings Administration, the Federal Works Agency, and, in certain instances, the Farm Security Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Financing of private construction is aided by the insurance of the Federal Housing Administration and the work of the Home Loan Bank Corporation.

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FARMING-OUT:

What Subcontracting Means

When the defense program was launched a year ago, it was natural that the first large production contracts should go into existing big industries capable of handling them. Soon, however, it became apparent that industrial facilities were inadequate for the tremendous task ahead.

New plants were started, old factories were enlarged, but still orders piled up faster than the big industries could fill them. America's full production power, from big industry to small plants, was needed to do America's No. 1 job.

To cope with this problem the Defense Contract Service was organized within the Office of Production Management.

The task of the Defense Contract Service was to find the means whereby new prime contractors could be brought into the program, and whereby plants already working at capacity could take more and more contracts without delay either on the old or the new orders.

The DCS had to find the plants, the workmen, the machines; and, then, find suitable defense work that they could do.

Facilities already established in every section of the country were utilized for this search. Offices and officials of the Federal Reserve

Bank System became volunteer DCS offices and advisors. Thus, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the 24 branch banks made the DCS available to serve prime contractors and prospective subcontractors close to home in 36 cities.

The DCS offices became the clearing houses for defense contract information.

Professional engineering societies, trade and manufacturing associations, and various public and private organizations also volunteered to work with the bank officials in compiling lists of plants, equipment, and skilled men in the areas surrounding each of the 36 cities.

Machine tools, material supplies, and other facilities in the various regions are being indexed as a defense production catalog for each area.

The DCS offices also have made available lists of defense contracts already let and other details on the needs of defense production. They have the information on how and where to bid, and the types of plants and machines needed.

DCS is decentralized to put the OPM in closer touch with the production facilities of the Nation, and to make information available to prospective contractors and subcontractors, without the expense or the delay of trips to OPM headquarters in Washington.

Remarkable success had been achieved by OPM in some areas in spreading defense work and speeding up production through encouraging subcontracting, but the results had to be improved. There are other areas where large and small plants have been slow to seek defense contracts.

The Army-Navy Munitions Board recently found that 4,750 primary contractors were employing 28,000 subcontractors and sub-subcontractors. But an even more widespread distribution of the defense work is necessary.

DCS is a "mothering" plan. One central contractor acts as a "mother" for a number of smaller plants from which the central contractor can get needed parts, machines, men, supplies, and thereby expedite production.

Through the help of DCS in getting the various factors together, a prime contractor in New Jersey, for instance, has put men and machines to work in Texas and Iowa.

Another large prime contractor in New York has reached out to 16 States, including Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and California, to utilize the men and facilities of 110 subcontractors and suppliers. This means that one Government prime contract is being spread to hundreds of men and machines in 110 separate shops—large and small.

One year of defense is behind the United States, but a greater year is ahead.

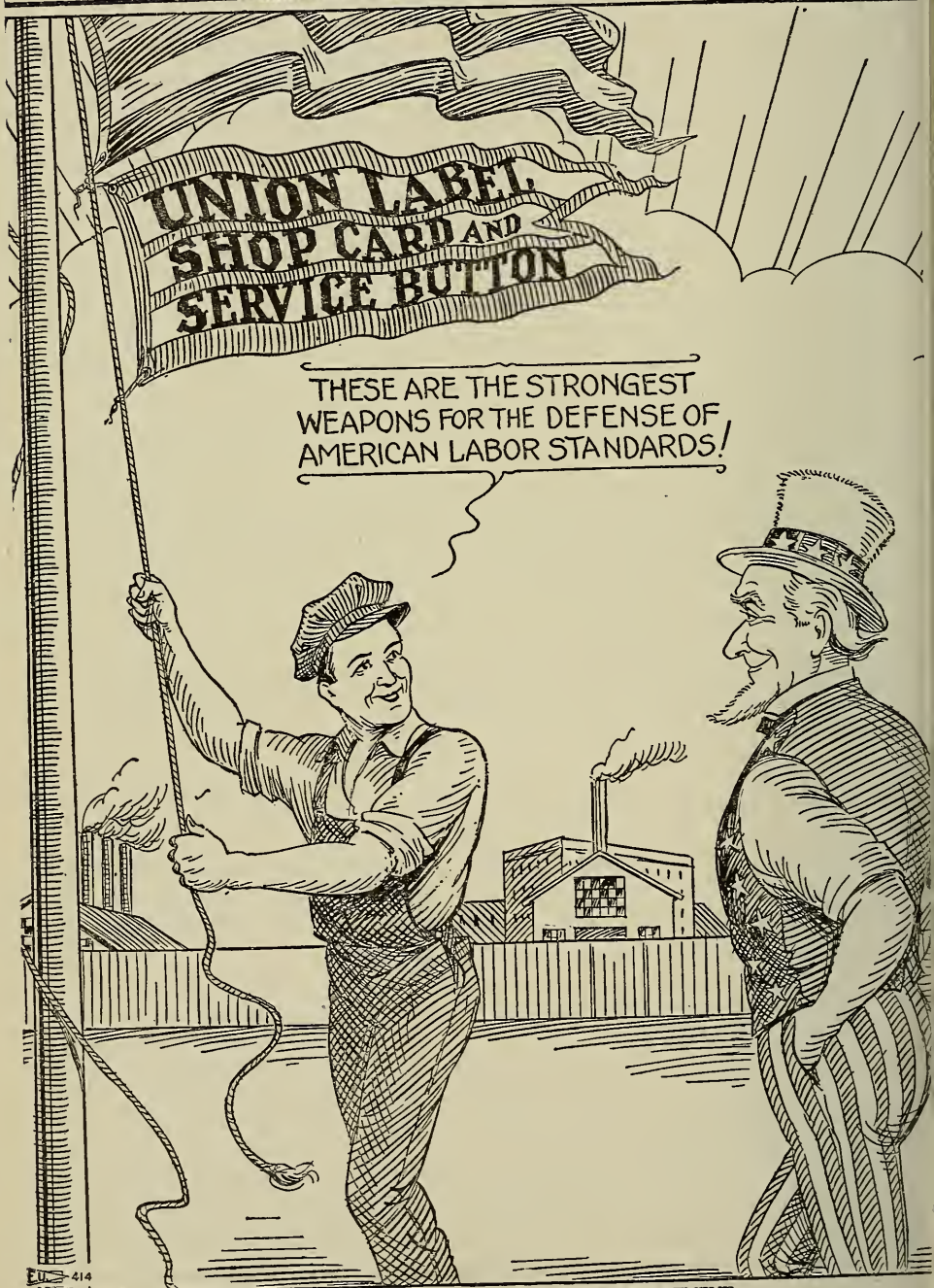
We Are Not Oysters

When God made the oyster, He guaranteed him absolute economic and social security. He built the oyster a house, a shell, to protect him from other animals and other oysters. When hungry, the oyster opens up his shell and food rushes in.

But when God made the eagle, what did He do? He said, "The blue sky is the limit. Get out and build your own house." And the eagle goes out and builds his house on the highest mountain crag, where danger and disaster threaten him every day. For food, he flies through a thousand miles of rain and snow and wind and mountain.

The eagle and not the oyster is the emblem of America.

JULY 4, 1941



UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Union Label Urged by H. C. Hanover

THE union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice, Harold C. Hanover, assistant to the general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, told the Marion County Union Label League May 19th at a dinner rally in Indianapolis.

Coming at the heels of six months of organizational work, the rally opened the League's drive to make local labor groups label conscious.

Following is the text of Mr. Hanover's address:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Trade Unionists; I have been asked to speak to you tonight on the subject of the Union Label. I propose to cover in a general outline, three major points;

First, the origin.

Second, the use.

Third, the benefits derived, both from the use of the Union Label and the demand for it.

The power of the Union Label is proved by its progress—the Union Label signifies the application in industrial life all those rules, which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry and the care of both the young and the old.

As to the origin of the Union Label—all available data on the subject show that in 1874 the White Label of the San Francisco Cigar Makers was followed in 1875 by the Red Label of the same craft in St. Louis and permanently established in 1889 at the convention of the Cigar Makers International Union by the adoption of "the other color in the flag"—the familiar blue label of today—The Union Label has become the emblem and guarantee of fair labor in three countries; the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

Over a period of sixty-one years' use in international trade unionism—the scope of the Union Label has extended from a single industry, so that it now includes more than fifty crafts in North America, whose products enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

Stated in terms of use, the Union Label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature—the law of self-preservation. In concrete terms, the Union Label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

The worker who strikes in protest against wrongs done him may be defeated—but the public protest registered in the demand for the Union Label is invincible. The Union Label further performs a silent service in the cause of humanity, because it analyzes those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely the women and children. The instincts of women and the interests of Labor are co-joined in the Union Label. Both stand for cleanliness and the sanctity of the home, both stand against strike and force. The woman of the household represents the "purchasing power"—She cannot go on strike,

but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the Union Label. With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the Union Label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation. The benefits accrued by demanding the Union Label of any and all trades on every article purchased, afford a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended for union products and for the maintenance of union conditions,—to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

By demanding the Union Label, the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the help-mate of the bread winner—her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

The child who demands the Union Label wields more influence—than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the Union Label. The Union Label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it, they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread. The Union Label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employee. The demand for the Union Label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

The Union Label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement houses, unsanitary factories, convict labor, foreign labor and last, but not least—child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the Union Label.

A number of building trades unions display the label of their craft on the products they manufacture and erect—and the organization which I am privileged to represent—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—have had a label for over fifty years, and the members of our organization are proud of that label and will not erect materials which do not bear the label of our craft in most of the localities throughout these United States.

Were it not for the support rendered this label by our members, our contractors, architects and businessmen—our millmen would indeed have a hard time to survive.

All members of labor unions and other voters in their families should constantly be on their guard against any effort of reactionary politicians—who are encouraged by unfair manufacturers to repeal any law which protects the rights of labor. So many people shrug their shoulders and say; "Well, what can I do about it?" There is a lot the average citizen can do about it.

With the rising costs of rent and living we must constantly increase wages of all workers as a matter of self-preservation. This will help business because only through increased purchasing power can we keep the level of normal production. Economic stability at home is necessary to meet the taxes required in America to take care of the millions of workers who are still idle and those who are dependent upon them.

Among the most ardent advocates of the purchase of union label goods and the use of union services are the members of the Union Label Leagues, directly affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department and the members of the International and National trade unions and local Women's Auxiliaries. These organizations add great impetus to the

efforts made by officials of State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Local Labor Unions throughout America. The growing demand made by these members and their friends is placing the Union Labels, shop cards and service buttons on the map.

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence, and concentrated with unerring precision.

The Union Label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself has established to secure and maintain, has, for instance, five million members of organized labor, together with three million members of women's auxiliaries, who are now mobilized in this great union label crusade.

Business firms that have collective bargaining agreements with the American Federation of Labor are now obtaining definite results in their cash registers—through this union label crusade. Union label buying is a silent strike. It is a perpetual picket line in front of every shop that does not sell union label goods and employ union services. It is a continual boycott of unfair manufacturers who employ sweat-shop methods. It is silent—it is perpetual—it is continual.

In conclusion, the Union Label aspires to be the emblem of humanity, even as the Cross is the emblem of Christianity. The one speaks to us of the world beyond and the Fatherhood of God;—the other speaks to us of this world,—this stern, roughshod world in which we live and of its redemption by the brotherhood of man. And all for the country—the advancement and the solidarity of the sacred cause of organized labor. I thank you.

Argument Against Unions Exposed

One of the stock arguments now going the rounds among the country's union-haters is the assertion, "Why should strikers be demanding higher wages while those drafted for military service are paid only \$21 a month?"

The answer to that could be given by any union man, probably, but let's take it from an absolutely impartial source. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America, an organization of all Protestant churches, has the following answer to that question:

"There is absolutely no relation between the wages being received by the workers of this country and the soldiers," he pointed out. "One is working in defense of his country while the other is working for a private employer who is in business to make profit. The worker in private industry is justified in seeking higher wages if profits and living costs go up."

The co-operative movement has been an important factor in improving agricultural condition in Thailand (Siam).

* * * * *

Italy is planning construction of a plant to recover magnesium and bromine from salt water, the United States Department of Commerce has reported.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Triumph

THE Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and its parent body, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, gained in the neighborhood of seven thousand new members in June when the IEU, an independent union of lumber workers, decided to disband and turn over its membership to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. By the end of June the transfer was virtually completed. Dozens of Brotherhood charters were installed in operations that were formerly under the jurisdiction of the IEU. Thousands of new members were obligated into the Brotherhood and except for a few loose threads that remained to be tied together as this was being written, the absorption of the independent union into the Brotherhood was about over.

Organized in 1937 after the old 4-L (Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen) was made unconstitutional by federal legislation, the IEU (Industrial Employees Union) flourished for awhile, especially in Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley. Shortly after its establishment, membership in the IEU climbed to approximately twenty thousand in the four northwestern states. The independent union made very little progress in the Fir territory on the coast side of the Cascade Mountains where the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union was making great organizing progress. In the Pine areas, however, the IEU managed to entrench itself rather solidly.

Two years ago the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union moved into the Pine area. The organizing drive met with phenomenal success. Thousands of men and dozens of operations were brought under the banner of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood. Operation after operation quit the IEU to join hands with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. In two years at least two thousand IEU members dropped their affiliations with the independent union to take up membership in the Brotherhood. As soon as the Lumber and Sawmill Workers entered the field the IEU began to dwindle. The more progress the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union made the faster the independent union went down hill. Because it was largely dominated by the boss, the IEU also began running afoul of the National Labor Relations Board. In several operations the Board ruled the IEU a company union and ordered its disbanding. Month by month it went from bad to worse until early this summer the IEU found itself no longer able to function as an independent organization. Consequently the leadership bowed to increased pressure from the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and disbanded the independent organization completely and advised the members and locals to seek affiliation with the Brotherhood.

Desperate efforts were made by the IWA, a CIO affiliate, to take over a part of the IEU membership. These efforts, however, met with very little success. Without a serious hitch anywhere, the entire membership of the IEU virtually all is now affiliated with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood.

At the time of its dissolution the IEU consisted of some fifty-eight local unions and nearly seven thousand members. The addition of these locals and members has added materially to the strength of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and brought one step nearer the day when the entire lumber industry of Pacific Northwest will be one hundred per cent organized under the Brotherhood banner.

Brotherhood Officers Check Wages for U. S.

THE Wages and Hours Division of the Federal Government started its investigation of the nation's lumber industry June 23. The investigation is in charge of an industry committee on which Brother M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President and Brother Frank Chapman, Brotherhood Representative, have been selected to guard the interests of the organized lumber workers. The duties of the committee are to study wages and conditions in all parts of the nation and to determine whether the thirty cents per hour minimum prescribed in the Fair Labor Standards Act should be increased to an amount not in excess of forty cents per hour.

The minimum wage in all operations organized under the banner of the Brotherhood is far in excess of thirty or forty cents per hour. However, the lumber operators in some areas of the South are paying the bare thirty cent minimum and their products are competing with the products from Brotherhood plants. Consequently the Brotherhood men on the committee are bearing a heavy responsibility in seeing that the wages and conditions of the organized workers are not jeopardized by unfair competition from the unorganized low-wage areas south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Considerable data on wages and conditions in Brotherhood operations have been gathered by the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. In view of the fact that interests of the Brotherhood members are ably represented by Brothers Hutcheson and Chapman, the lumber workers under the Brotherhood are confident that this data will be sufficiently conclusive to thwart any effort to break down wages and conditions established in the lumber industry by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

40,000,000 Housewives Can't Be Wrong

Washington, D. C.

Forty million housewives are interested in this story.

To protect them from profiteering, Representative Joseph E. Casey (Mass.), recently called for a special House committee to act as "watch-dog" on prices.

"These housewives," Casey said, "are interested not only in the price of steel, but in butter, eggs, bread and other necessities of life. A committee in the legislative branch should be constantly on guard to see that they are not gouged."

Unless some action like this is adopted, Casey predicted there will be a repetition of the "vicious spiraling of prices" that featured our last war experience.

There is plenty of evidence that Casey's misgivings are justified. The Department of Labor reported that since August, 1939, food commodity prices have gone up 47.9 per cent. Every day last week market quotations advanced, the gain for the week being 4.4 per cent.

These figures refer to wholesale transactions, and mean that higher prices being paid by distributors will shortly be passed on to consumers, with something to "boot."

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Chicago Plans Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Brotherhood

At a meeting of the Chicago District Council held April 24th it was decided to arrange to celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. It was, however, considered proper and essential that all our local unions participate actively in the celebration, and with a view to getting the concensus with respect to the proposed celebration, all the presidents and secretaries of our local unions were requested to attend a meeting of the District Council. The officials of forty-one local unions responded to the call. That meeting, by unanimous vote, gave the go ahead signal, and since that time our local unions with few exceptions have notified the Council of their decision to do their part to make the celebration a grand success. We feel sure that the few locals who have not been heard from as yet will want to take an active part in the celebration.

The Chicago Stadium with a seating capacity for thirty-two thousand persons has been engaged for the celebration, and the evening of August 8th has been set as the date. This was considered most appropriate because it was on August 8th, sixty years ago, that the convention which instituted the Brotherhood of Carpenters met in Chicago.

The program will feature outstanding nationally known speakers and a high class program of entertainment featuring twenty-two acts will be presented. An anniversary celebration would of course be incomplete without some speech making, but the speaking program need not be lengthy and in order to have time to run through twenty-two acts of entertainment the speeches will of necessity have to be brief.

The Committee on Arrangements is giving special attention to the matter of providing for the best entertainment obtainable. The Committee wants the Sixtieth Anniversary celebration to go down in the annals of the Brotherhood as a grand success and a most memorable and enjoyable celebration and will use every effort to realize that aim.

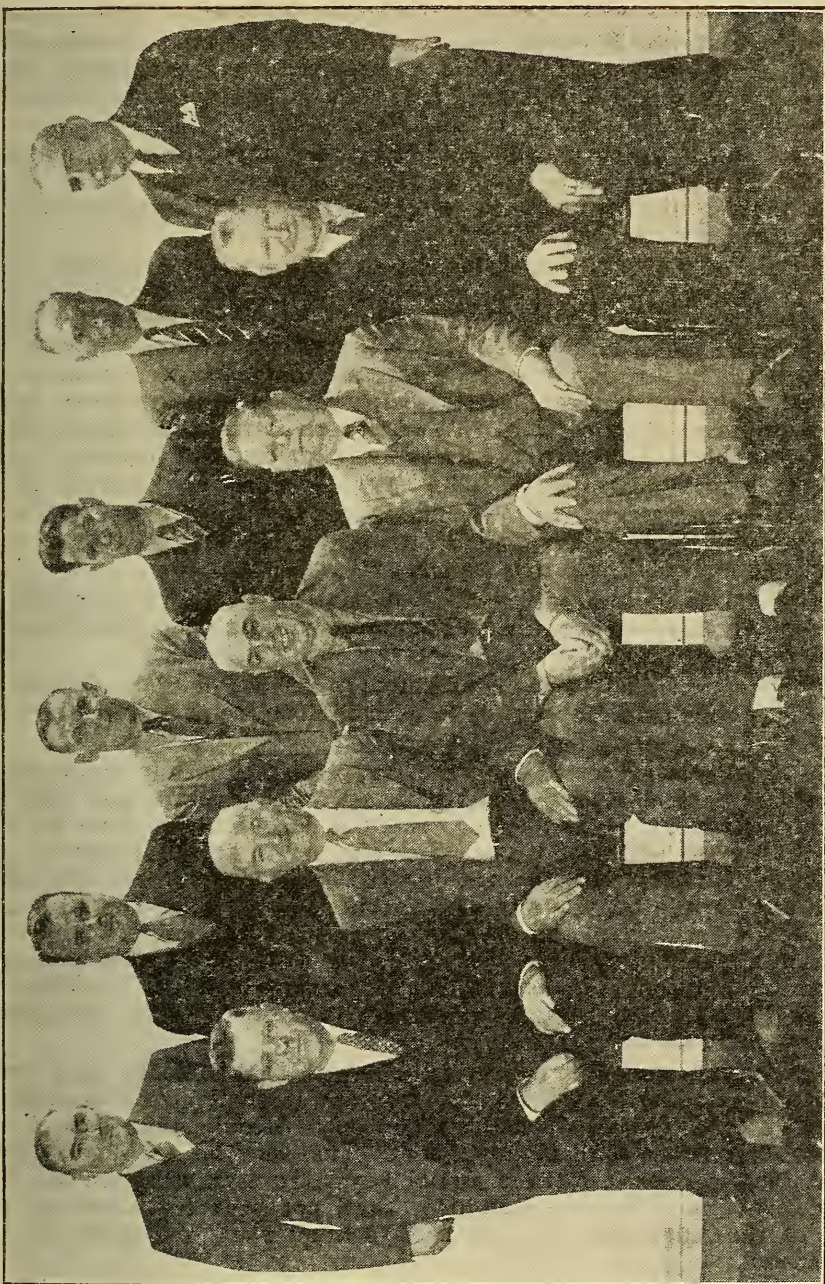
The Chicago Stadium is air conditioned which will enable the audience to enjoy the program in real comfort regardless of what the temperature may be outside.

Chicago is noted for its "I WILL" slogan. In many of the communications received from our Local Unions the spirit of that slogan is expressed in these words: "We will do our part to make the Sixtieth Anniversary a grand success." Let that be our slogan and let every member join in the chorus and say "I will do my part."

Make no other engagements for August 8th. Reserve that date for a grand and glorious celebration to commemorate the founding of our great organization, and be sure to bring your wife, and if you have no wife bring your lady friend.

CHARLES H. SAND, Secretary.

President M. J. Sexton, flushed with success over his decisive reelection as head of the Chicago District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, found time between receiv-



ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE FOR CHICAGO FETE

*Standing—Left to Right—*DANIEL BUTLER, EARL OLIVER, HENRY J. MOCK, ELMER ANDERSON, HUGH R. RUSSELL, TED KENNEY; *Seated—*WERNER JOHANSON, ASGAR ANDRUP, M. J. SEXTON, CHAS. H. SAND, J. A. PALMGREN.

ing congratulations and supervising preparations for the sixtieth birthday celebration of the Brotherhood to comment upon the employment situation so far as it concerns Carpenters' Locals.

In an interview with a representative of the Federation News he said:

"For the first time in eleven years, we can say that the members of the forty-four Local Unions of our Council are fairly well employed. Practically all our men are at work but there are always some that have finished one job and are looking around for another.

"It was tough going during some of those depression years and I don't know how many of the workers in the building trades got by at all. We are looking forward hopefully to the future for steadier employment than we have had in the past."

The Chicago District Council includes within its jurisdiction Cook, Lake and DuPage counties. The recent heavy demand for skilled carpenters has taken many Chicago mechanics to government jobs in various places. There is considerable building in the suburbs around Chicago, but not very much in the city proper. There are about 2,000 carpenters employed at Wilmington, near Joliet, where two large government armaments plants are being erected. There are also about 300 employed at Union Central near La Porte, Ind., on a large government project.

The Chicago Carpenters District Council owns its building at 12 to 18 East Erie street, where the council meetings are held every Thursday night, with 84 delegates, and is one of the upstanding labor organizations of the Chicago building trades.

It is proud of its apprenticeship system. The Carpenter Apprentices Indenture and Agreement with employers provides among other benefits the following:

"The Employer shall use and employ the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause the said Apprentice to be taught or instructed in the trade of Carpenter and Joiner.

"The Employer agrees to keep the Apprentice in steady employment at carpenter work during the full term of this indenture and that the Apprentice shall not be laid off or caused to lose working time for any reason other than actual shortage of work, and if the Employer is unable to provide steady employment he shall make every reasonable effort to place the Apprentice at work with another employer, and in such case the Apprentice shall apply to the Chicago District Council of Carpenters for a permit, which permit shall entitle him to work for another employer temporarily, and while in such temporary employment all provisions of this indenture with respect to mechanical training, school attendance, and wages, shall apply.

"The Employer further agrees as follows: That one day each week shall be set aside on which day the Apprentice shall attend apprentice school. That the principal of the school shall decide what day of the week the Apprentice shall attend school. That he (the Employer) shall see that the Apprentice attends school regularly each week on the day selected for him. That the Employer shall not have any claim on the service of the Apprentice on school days other than to require him to attend school.

"The Apprentice agrees that he will attend apprentice school one day each week on the day selected for him, that at the end of each quarter he shall furnish the Chicago District Council of Carpenters with a certificate from the school which must show that he has attended school regu-

larly, the certificate to be handed by him to the Financial Secretary of the Local Union who shall forward same to the Secretary of the District Council; that if he fails to furnish this school certificate he shall not be entitled to a working card and that he shall forfeit all rights and privileges as a member of the union until such time as has complied with this requirement. That he will conduct himself properly in school and obey the rules of the school and that if, owing to breach of the rules or improper conduct he is suspended from school, he shall forfeit all rights and privileges as a member until such time as he has made satisfactory arrangements with the school and has been reinstated.

"The employer agrees to pay for the Apprentice as follows: For the first six months of the apprentice term \$16.00 per week; for the second six months period \$18.00 per week; for the second year of the apprentice term \$24.00 per week; for the third year \$32.00 per week; for the fourth year \$40.00 per week."

The rules for apprentices adopted by the Chicago District Council include the following provisions:

"Apprentices shall be under the jurisdiction of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters which has the authority to control them and protect their interests subject to approved indentures entered into with their employers and the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

"An applicant for apprenticeship who has reached the age of 17 years shall upon being duly indentured to a Carpenter Contractor, be admitted to membership in the union. An applicant less than seventeen (17) years of age shall not be admitted to membership until he has reached the age of seventeen (17) years, but may upon being duly indentured be granted a recognition card as specified in the general constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and upon reaching the age of seventeen (17) years he shall be required to become a member of the union. If an applicant has had previous training in the trade, then the terms as set forth in the indenture agreement shall be subject to change and any such change shall require the approval of the President of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters and shall be made a part of the indenture agreement.

"In case an apprentice at the end of his term of four years, for want of proper instruction in the trade, is not a proficient workman, he may be required to serve another year, with whomever he and the Chicago District Council of Carpenters may determine and at a rate of wages less than the minimum journeyman carpenter's scale, the amount of which they may determine."

No contractor shall have more than two apprentices at one time, and the apprentice upon completing his indenture shall report to the Council and shall after furnishing satisfactory proof of his competence as a skilled mechanic in his trade, receive a certificate approved by the officers, which shall entitle him to a journeyman working card.

The officers of the Council are, M. J. Sexton, president; Asgar Andrup, vice-president; Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer; Ted Kenney, Werner Johanson and J. Arthur Palmgren, business agents; Henry Geffey, Anton Sommer and John Sundberg of the finance committee and Matt C. Anderson, warden. Secretary-Treasurer Sand, who has held that office for many years, is also a vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

John R. Stevenson, former president of the Council, is now Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood.

Capital and Labor

(Canadian Congress Journal)

SPEAKING recently at a luncheon for Mr. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, given jointly by the British Employers' Federation and the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Churchill is reported to have said: "We have been several generations broadening and developing the Trade Union Movement in this country, and we have had some differences from time to time, but every one knows, and I have been taught it all my public life, that the employers of this country are deeply thankful that there is in existence a strong organized Trade Union Movement with which they can deal, which keeps its bargains and which moves along a strong controlled, suitable path of policy."

This puts in a nut-shell the British way of doing business. It is not claimed that industrial relations in Canada have by any means reached that desirable stage of development which prevails today in Great Britain, but this is no reason why existing opportunities for cooperation between workers, employers and Government should not have been made use of more than they have been. Instead, labor relations have, in too many instances, been allowed to drift until the danger point is reached and then last minute efforts made to correct the situation by use of forceful methods which otherwise could have been avoided.

An outstanding illustration of this was the recent action of the Government in placing a Controller in charge of the management of the National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, of Hamilton, because of the refusal of that Company to reinstate a man discharged because of Trade Union activity. The action of the Company was inexcusable and the Government had no other course open but to assert its authority and is to be commended for its decision to exercise the powers given in the War Measures Act of 1927 and the Department of Munitions and Supply Act of 1939-40. This step was imperative if the production of this plant of urgently required munitions of war and supplies was not to be seriously interrupted.

It should be recalled that a year ago the Government issued an Order in Council, P. C. 2685, in which the right of workers to organize in unions free from control of their employers and to bargain collectively through their own chosen representatives was clearly stated as a principle which should govern employers' relations with their employees.

Workers naturally and rightfully assumed from this that they could look to the Government for protection against discrimination by employers engaged on war contracts and though this has been a matter of constant representation to the Government, it was not until the situation had become decidedly critical that action was taken to demonstrate to employers that the Government meant to see this declaration observed.

The fact that before reaching a conclusion as to the merits of the men's complaint, a board was established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, is being used in many quarters to build up a claim that it should be made compulsory on workers to accept the awards of boards. To do so would be entirely contrary to the purport of this Act and would destroy completely its voluntary provisions allowing both workers and employers the freedom to accept or reject awards of the boards.

Then there are others who have wrongly assumed that action was taken in the Hamilton case under the National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940, Section 2 of which empowers the Governor in Council to make orders

and regulations "requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada."

The fact is, however, that the action was taken under the Department of Munitions and Supply Act, which, while giving wide powers to see that production of supplies for the conduct of the war is not unduly interrupted, does not empower the imposition of either compulsory arbitration in labor disputes or of conscription of industrial workers.

Carpenters Lauded

(Editor's Note: The following editorial tribute appeared in the Cleveland Citizen, May 29, 1941.)

DURING the existing national defense emergency, reactionary, labor-baiting influences have seized upon every available opportunity to decry any attempt labor organizations had had to make in order to improve their economic status. They have used every naive argument possible to accomplish their undermining purpose, chief of which has been the silly comparison of draftees who are employed by the federal government for \$21 per month as against wages demanded of private employers by bona fide labor organizations.

In this reactionary clamor and dither about Army pay they are forgetful of the fact that A. F. of L. members are first and last American citizens, that being one of the requisites for membership. As American citizens, the younger members in these organizations are just as liable to draft induction as any other average citizen, in fact, many of them are already in the service. All of these paid propagandists can mouth sympathy for the under-paid soldier but we have yet to hear of any of them attempting to improve the condition of the soldier's pocket-book.

It will probably come as a surprise to many of these individuals that one of the Cleveland Carpenters organizations, namely Local 182, has seen fit to provide additional spending money for their drafted members during the individual's period of service. This action was taken after it was learned that inductees of the local union were reasonably glad to do their bit but were somewhat ill at ease due to the size of their pay-checks which they receive monthly from Uncle Sam. The members back home accordingly took this commendable action of supplementing this rate of pay with a contribution quarterly from the working membership.

This action is just another of the long list of patriotic accomplishments and expressions of the Carpenters which have been inherent in the movement since the Convention of the First Continental Congress in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, at the time of this country's origin. It must be recalled that at that early time the reactionary elements denied the colonists the use of Philadelphia's legislative halls only to be thwarted in this subversive attempt to deny freedom of expression by a counter offer on the part of the Carpenters to permit the visiting colonial delegation free use of their meeting hall.

It is commendable to note that the same spirit of defense of principles on which this country and the trade union movement were founded has brought about this patriotic expression of co-operation on the part of Local 182.

"Wise men learn more from fools than fools from the wise."—Cato.

It Could Only Happen Here

By W. B. PEDIGO

THE miracle of this modern age. . .
The miracle of men and machines. . . .
The miracle of the defense program. . . .

Last Labor Day a rolling meadow and today, eight months later, a modern city of nearly 1200 buildings and 35,000 persons—Fort Ord, Calif.

And the job's not done. A new project of many more buildings to house thousands more soldiers will be started very soon by Twaits-Morrison-Knudsen, general contractors.

Not only is Fort Ord symbolic of the strength of men and machines, who can co-ordinate efforts to erect a modern, complete city in 250 days, but the cantonment stands as a testimony to the building power of organized labor working concertedly with harmonious relations between employer and employee.

When Fort Ord was still only a set of blue prints, heads of the T.-M.-K. firm contacted union officials and arranged a conference to settle labor matters.

With Dale Ward representing Monterey building crafts, Major H. D. Stetson representing the U. S. Army, Cecil O. Johnson representing the contractor's employment department and with international officers of unions and heads of the contracting firms all present, a working agreement was reached, an agreement that is still actively in force.

The strength of the agreement is shown in the salient fact that there has not been a single dispute at the encampment, no danger of a serious work stoppage.

The work was kept going through the most severe weather the area had known for years. In addition, the work kept going smoothly despite the fact it was the first major defense job in this area and there was no precedent setting down rules of employment and handling such a large-scale project.

Interesting to note is the fact that 2680 workmen were employed one day, the largest single day's employment in the area in decades. Of these, 1274 were carpenters. All men employed were union members and this rule was strictly followed after its inception before the job started.

There are 1196 buildings in the portion of the camp completed. Most of these are barracks. All are completely furnished and painted.

Cost of the project as thus far completed has been about \$12,000,000. Cost of additional work coming up has not been estimated.

Fort Ord, as it now stands, is a complete city. The soldiers have a number of theatres, the largest hospital of its kind in the West, stores and canteens, also transportation, modern sanitation and a modern sewage disposal plant, excellent roads built to withstand the pounding of heavy mechanized equipment. There are service stations, garages—everything a city of 35,000 souls should have.

With the defense program not yet near the climax, a prediction of the final scope of Fort Ord is based only on speculation.

However, we are convinced that the Fort Ord building program is not near completion. The military post, where a few months ago was

nothing but pasture land, now extends from the bay for miles inland. The land for expansion has been provided for the government.

We have been told unofficially that before the union workmen put away their saws and hammers, there will be housing facilities for at least 70,000 troops, double the present total, and the post will be built solidly from the bayshore all the way to the present Salinas-Monterey Highway, several square miles of housing for men and modern army equipment. As stated, this is an unofficial opinion, but it gives an inkling of the possibilities.

Fourth of July, 1941

*I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department,
American Federation of Labor.*

The Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button are the best weapons for the defense of American labor standards. These insignia are really the true emblems of greater purchasing power for workers as consumers.

In Europe nations have been forced to make drastic reductions in consumer buying power in order to reduce the production of the necessities of life and save plant capacity for war materials of destruction.

In America, solely through the efforts of organized labor, wages have been increased 40 per cent from 1933 to 1941. This means greater purchasing power for workers. It also means greater stability in our domestic economy.

In 1776 our representative form of government was won by our courageous forefathers. It must be preserved in 1941 and for the years to come. Under the provisions of our constitution workers can not be shackled like Hitlerized slave labor. We must practice what we preach. We can not claim that we are defending America against Fascism and at the same time adopt a system of involuntary servitude like that proposed in anti-strike legislation now before Congress. Labor should be reassured that America's sacred institutions will not be destroyed. With this assurance America can depend on labor for its wholehearted support to defend America against all foreign enemies and "isms."

Ancient Rome had fire engines, and the Emperor Augustus saw to it that the city of Rome was equipped with 7000 fire fighters. Yet Rome, with more frequency than any other city of ancient times, was swept by fires again and again. The greatest of Rome's fires was that erroneously supposed to have been started by Nero in 64 A.D. For nine full days and nights the city was a raging inferno. In this conflagration ancient Rome was razed, and from the ruins the new city sprang.

* * * * *

According to the religion of Zoroaster, fire, water and earth were held sacred and it was considered unholy to even spit in a fire. Corpses were considered the height of unholiness, and could neither be burned or thrown into the water. "Towers of Silence" therefore were constructed, and on these high platforms open to the sun the dead were left.

* * * * *

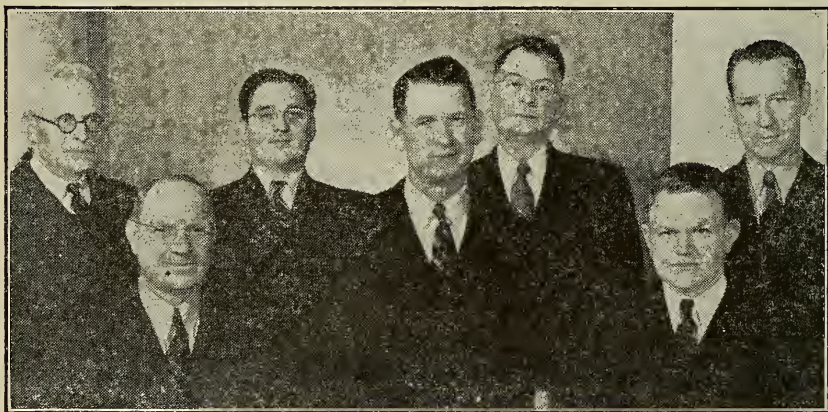
The wild ancestor of the domesticated pig is believed to be the savage boar of Western Asia. Civilization has created an entirely new animal. Wild boars are 250 pounds of lean muscle. Domestic hogs occasionally weigh 900 pounds and get so fat they nearly lose the ability to move.

* * * * *

He who forsees calamities, suffers them twice over.—Porteous.

Utah College Has Carpentry Course

OGDEN, Utah, faced a shortage of carpenters because the old craftsmen, many of them trained in foreign countries, were dropping out and no new ones were coming in. The average age of carpenters in Ogden, as was determined by a survey carried on by the vocational department, was 58. The need for training new, young carpenters was evident; and consequently, a terminal course in carpentry was installed at Weber College, a state supported junior college. An advisory committee was composed of Thomas Wangsgard, president of the carpenter's union at that time; W. B. Prout, secretary of the carpenter's union at that time and the present secretary; Earl S. Paul and Ora Bundy, building contractors; School Representatives LeRoy Blaser, director of the night school; Dr. R. A. Clarke, acting director of the



*Left to right, front row: LeRoy Blaser, Earl S. Paul, Dr. H. A. Dixon.
Back row, left to right: Lorenzo Peterson, Thomas Wangsgard, Dr. R. A. Clarke, W. B. Prout.
Ora Bundy was unable to be present.*

vocational school; and Dr. H. A. Dixon, president of Weber College. A master craftsman, Lorenzo Peterson, was hired to teach the class.

During the first year the carpentry class received training in the shop, building furniture and doing repair work. However, the instructor, Mr. Peterson, knew that working on a shop bench is very different from actually working on the job. He talked it over with the advisory committee and suggested building a house. The committee thought it was a good idea and submitted to the school officials in writing the plan of buying a lot, building a house, and auctioning the house off at market price. In no way was the project to compete with trade since the six or seven hundred hours of labor necessary to build the house would only cause each man in the local union to lose about six hours of work. Rather it was planned exclusively for giving the boys practical carpentry training. Though the plan seemed quite foolproof, complications arose because Weber College is a state institution without corporate entity.

The question of the right to promote this project was submitted to the Attorney General of the State of Utah. The Attorney General ruled that the college could buy the lot and build the house if it didn't obligate the state; but that before it could be sold, an act of the state legislature was necessary. The state legislature only meets every two years and the plan was to build a house every year. Furthermore, it didn't seem proper to bother the legislature with such comparatively insignificant matters.

Temporarily the program was stopped by this decision, but the advisory committee members weren't to be defeated. They decided to incorporate into a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Utah so that they could assume the obligations of purchasing the lot and materials and of later auctioning the house off.



They did incorporate and work proceeded. As a corporation they purchased a lot with the understanding that it would be paid for when the house was sold. An architect, Paul Hodgson, of the architectural firm of Hodgson and McClenahan, drew up plans for the house with a similar understanding that they would be paid when the house was sold. An F. H. A. loan of \$5400 was obtained and building materials were purchased as equally as possible from the various companies in Ogden. The equipment, tools, etc., were furnished by the school for the boys to use on the project.

The project is organized with considerable thought and foresight. Any class organized in the school that can profit by training in its particular field may participate in the project as much as possible; i. e., classes in electricity, sheet metal, etc. The profits received from the sale of the house will enable the donation of some carpenter's tools to each of

the boys who worked on the house and the remainder of the money will be placed in a reserve fund to support the next project.

Fifteen is the ideal number of boys in a class, but eighteen are taken into the class in the event any withdrawals should occur. The members of the class, who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, are selected from the greater number who register. These carpentry students aren't in the carpenter's union, but it is expected that they will join the union as apprentices after completing the course. This course involves two years of college training which, by an act pending in legislature, may be considered about half of the 8000 hours of apprenticeship work necessary for qualification as a journeyman.

Although the boys can't do everything on the house themselves, they do aid, at least, in performing most of the various jobs. They do all of the form work, cement work, rough framing, shingling, lathing, flooring, and finish carpentry; and they aid in the sheet metal work, wiring, plumbing, painting, heating, and landscaping, etc. The reason for having the boys participate in all of the phases of construction is that the advisory committee feels the carpenter must have more knowledge about the entire building than any other worker on the building.

Each boy puts in three hours per day in actual construction and two hours per day in the technical phases of the job, such as studying the reading of the square, strength of materials, reading of blue prints, drafting, etc. In addition he studies employer-employee relationships, insurance problems, and other problems relating to the welfare of the worker.

Labor Division

The Labor Division of the Office of Production Management has begun distribution, through State Employment Services, the vocational schools and other labor training agencies in the United States, of a list of 550 industrial occupations and skills essential to the defense production program, for the training of defense workers.

This list, based upon a survey of thousands of individual establishments in defense industries, is to serve as the official guide for educational authorities and management and labor groups, in setting up vocational training courses for defense workers.

Each of the 550 occupations is fully described in the alphabetical listing, and each is further listed according to the industries in which it occurs. The list, ranging from "absorberman" to "woodbender," applies to the following defense industries: aircraft and parts, air transportation, aluminum products, ammunition, automobile equipment, communication, electrical machinery, firearms, industrial chemicals, iron and steel, machine tools, models and patterns, motorcycles, non-ferrous metals, professional and scientific instruments, railroad equipment, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and utilities.

The list was prepared by the U. S. Employment Service, in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education and the Labor Division of the OPM. Title of the document is "List of Occupations: Approved by the Office of Production Management for Vocational Training Courses for Defense Workers."

The nation's first strike was called by journeymen printers in New York in 1776.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS RECREATION HALL DONATED BY LOCAL 101 TO FORT MEADE, MD.

SOLDIERS at Fort Meade, Md., one of the largest cantonments in the East, are to have a modern recreation hall, completely constructed free of charge to the Government, as the result of the patriotic and generous action of Local 101, Baltimore, Md.

According to advices from General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, of Washington, D. C., who conducted the negotiations with the War Department and made the proffer of the recreation hall on behalf of Local 101, everyone is delighted with the proposal, from the Assistant Secretary of War, down to the humblest "buck" private, who will reap the benefits of the splendid gesture.

Just to keep the record straight, we reprint herewith the correspondence exchanged from the time the offer was made, up to and including its acceptance. Here's the way it all happened:

Washington, D. C.
June 14, 1941.

Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, U.S.A.,
Chief of Construction,
Office of the Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Somervell:

The members of Local Union No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Baltimore, Maryland, desire to show their appreciation of the employment they received in the building of the new Army cantonment at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, as well as in the work at Aberdeen, Fort Holabird and the Edgewood Arsenal, in the same State.

We thought that perhaps the best way of expressing this appreciation would be through the donation of a recreation building at Fort Meade, or at one of the other projects which were constructed with Union Labor, and in which the members of Local Union 101 had the privilege of sharing. This structure would be for the use of the soldiers, as determined by the proper authorities.

Accordingly, at a meeting held by Local Union No. 101 on June 9, 1941, at its headquarters in Baltimore, funds for this purpose were authorized by vote of the membership. If you will be good enough to inform us how we may proceed to offer this donation to the Army and what kind of a building would be most acceptable to the troops stationed there, we will be happy to make the necessary funds available for its erection.

Our members are proud of the job done at Fort Meade, as well as those completed by our labor at the other projects of the Construction Division in Maryland. The members of Local Union No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, yield to no one in their spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their

country. We feel that we have been unfairly criticised in some quarters because of the Union fees collected on these defense projects we have helped to build. That these fees are now serving a useful purpose to our Government may be seen in the fact that we have subscribed to \$50,000.00 worth of Defense Bonds and would have bought more if permitted. This purchase comes from the treasury of Local Union No. 101, from which we will also provide the money for the building we wish to offer to the Army.

It will be a pleasure to us to know that some of the money, which was legitimately collected by our Union on these projects for National Defense, will go back into added facilities for the welfare and recreation of the boys who are now living in the housing we helped to build. Our Union also wishes to express its appreciation of the fair and courteous treatment it has always received from your office and the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps. If you will be kind enough to let us know what we can do along the lines suggested, the money is ready and waiting for that purpose.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY W. BLUMENBERG,

General Representative

of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Quartermaster General

Washington

In Reply Refer to QM 095 C-C

June 17, 1941.

Mr. Henry W. Blumenberg,
920 Annapolis Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blumenberg:

I have your very generous letter of June 14 before me, in which you advise that the members of Local Union No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have offered to erect a recreation building at its own expense for the use of the soldiers stationed at Fort Meade.

Needless to say, this is greatly appreciated. I am asking Colonel Burgheim, our Zone representative for the Maryland area, to get in touch with you and the Commanding General at Fort Meade to complete final and detailed arrangements.

With great appreciation of your patriotic offer on the part of the Union,

Sincerely yours,

BREHON SOMERVELL,

Brigadier General, U.S.A.

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Under Secretary

Washington, D. C.

June 18th, 1941.

Mr. Henry W. Blumenberg,
920 Annapolis Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blumenberg:

General Somervell has called my attention to your letter of June 14th, informing him that the members of Local No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have offered to donate a recreational building for the soldiers stationed at Fort Meade.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the generous and patriotic action of your members.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:lm

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of Zone Constructing Quartermaster
Baltimore, Md.

In Reply Refer to ZC 095 C

June 19, 1941.

Mr. Henry W. Blumenberg,
920 Annapolis Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blumenberg:

Reference is made to your letter of June 14, to Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of Construction Division, Office of The Quartermaster General, reference donation of a recreation building at Fort Meade, copy of which has been referred to this office for necessary action.

In order that this office may make the necessary arrangements with the Commanding General, Fort Meade, and secure authorization for the acceptance of the proposed donation, as required by existing law, it is requested that this office be informed as to the approximate amount desired to expend on this project and sufficient details of the type of building under consideration to select a proper location.

It is suggested that a meeting be held in this office, at your convenience, to determine all the details necessary, preferably on Monday, June 23, or Tuesday, June 24. Please advise when a representative may be expected.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH H. BURGHEIM,
Lt. Colonel, Quartermaster Corps,
Zone Constructing Quartermaster.

* * * * *

Thus, once more, critics of the Brotherhood in general, and of the Fort Meade job in particular, are confounded by this truly magnificent expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of Local 101. General Representative Blumenberg and his associates in Baltimore are to be congratulated and we are sure they have won the gratitude and thanks not only of the War Department but of the soldiers at Fort Meade, who for years to come, will benefit by the addition of a recreation hall which will be second to none in the United States.

Inspired by Local 101's patriotic motives, President Emil F. Peterson, of the Peterson Company, Contractors, 6634 Eastern Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., has just advised General Representative Blumenberg that his firm would consider it a "patriotic privilege" to donate its services in supervising construction of the Fort Meade recreation hall, and to provide all machinery and other equipment, requisite for the job, without one penny of compensation, other than gratification from the knowledge that by so doing, the firm is contributing its part to so worthy an endeavor.

Atta Boy, "Pete"!

BURNS AND HESS

("Nurses in Scotch hospital report that Hess' toe nails are painted red."—News item.)

If dear auld Scotia's sainted bard
 Had been but standin' by
 When Nazi Number Three came doon
 Afloatin' frae the sky,
 He'd sharpened weel his gray goose quill,
 An' cocked his Scottish bonnet,
 Then limbered up his rimmin' fist
 An' knocked Hess for a sonnet.
 Had Burns but seen those painted toes
 He'd scunnered been, I wis,
 An' molded intae Doric rime
 A sentiment like this:
 "Ye puir, ungodly, schacklin' chiel,
 What mean these crimson toës
 The verra sickly sicht o' them
 Makes a mon haud his nose.
 Sic vanities hae been condemned
 In Pentateuch an' Torah,
 An' in the sicht o' heaven they smack
 O' Sodom an' Gomorrah.
 Wards fail me tae express m' thocht
 O' yin that's sunk sae low,
 For he wha paints his toenails is
 A ————so-and-so."

MacTavish

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Fourth of July Thoughts

As these lines are written, America prepares once more to celebrate its holiday of holidays, the Fourth of July. A new significance marks this year's observance of Independence Day. Grave times are ahead of us, nay, at our very threshold.

What the immediate or more remote future will bring, only Divine Providence knows. But this much we DO know—that come what may, we shall not falter in our obligations to the Flag and to all things for which it stands.

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are proud of their country, and of its democracy which makes their Brotherhood possible. They are proud of their contribution to America's progress, from the day the Carpenters' Building in Philadelphia threw open its doors in welcome to the First Continental Congress, down through long years of toil and tears, sweat and blood, during which the Brotherhood never faltered, never failed to heed the call of Country in times of peril.

Once more our Country is calling, so once more the Brotherhood is contributing its part, in full and overflowing measure; with men to bear arms; with workers to build whatsoever is needed for National Defense, and with all the sinews at its command to the end that our beloved Country may ever continue to be the Home of the Brave and the Land of the Free.

Thank You, Mr. Daly!

No more inspiring tribute to our national emblem has ever been penned than John Jay Daly's "Salute to the Flag" which adorns the front cover of this issue of *The Carpenter*.

John Jay Daly is one of the outstanding newspapermen in the Nation's Capital. Ask any member of the Fourth Estate "Who is the most popular as well as the most versatile reporter in Washington?" and the answer, nine times out of ten, will be: "Jack" Daly! He is widely known as a magazine feature writer.

An old personal friend of ours for many years, "Jack" has graciously granted us the privilege of reproducing his immortal copyrighted "Salute to the Flag" and we tender him our heartfelt thanks.

School authorities in many States have incorporated the "Salute to the Flag" as part of their official textbooks and we feel certain that readers of *The Carpenter* will thrill to its majestic beauty and rhythm.

Once again, thanks, "Jack."

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY

FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1941, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

If your Local has not complied with the Special Notice sent all Local Unions on June 10, 1941, in which request was made that old rituals must be returned to the General Office for new ones, you will not be able to decode the above mentioned password.

Be sure to fill out the postcard, giving names and addresses of the officers of your Local, together with the other information requested on the postcard.

We wish particularly to call your attention to the fact that clearance cards accepted in Local Unions are not being properly reported to this office. Some Local Unions are not forwarding the clearance stubs. This is essential, in order that the members' records be kept correct at this office.

A Greeting

From The General President



AS this issue of our journal goes to press, the Chicago District Council of our Brotherhood is making plans for celebrating, in that city, on August 8, 1941, the Sixtieth Anniversary of the first convention at which the Brotherhood was brought into existence.

It is quite natural that Chicago should be selected as the site of this celebration for the reason that it was in the Trades Assembly Hall in the Illinois metropolis that the historic convention met and was called to order on August 8, 1881.

Those pioneers in the labor movement who laid the foundation for our organization have long since gone to their eternal reward, but their memory will always be kept afresh in the hearts of those who have lived to reap the benefits of their early endeavors, and will be remembered by all who took part in furthering the conditions of the organized workers of our country.

On this momentous occasion I extend greetings to all members of the Brotherhood and ask each individual member to join me in rededicating ourselves to those principles laid down by the founders of our Brotherhood, and to keep burning ever brighter the torch of our Brotherhood and assist in carrying on the principles of the organization so that progress will be ever continuous.

Wm L. Hutcherson
General President.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2960 Silsbee, Texas	2718 Kings Valley, Ore.	2739 Yakima, Wash.
2961 Pine Grove, Calif.	2719 Dexter, Ore.	2740 Ellensburg, Wash.
2962 Marysville, Wash.	2720 Toledo, Ore.	2738 Quincy, Calif.
987 Santa Rita & Hurley, N. Mex.	2721 Blue River, Ore.	2741 Memphis, Tenn.
992 Trona, Calif.	2722 Independence, Ore.	2742 Rapid City, S. Dak.
995 Meridian, Miss.	2723 Idanka, Ore.	375 Springfield, Mo.
2701 Lakeview, Ore.	2724 Vaughn, Ore.	2743 Memphis, Tenn.
397 Whitby, Ont., Can.	2725 Silverton, Ore.	2744 Dallas, Ore.
2702 Snowpeak, Ore.	2726 Lebanon, Ore.	2745 Pengra, Ore.
394 Prairie du Chien, Wis.	2727 Pengra, Ore.	2746 Medford, Ore.
2703 Brookville, Ind.	2728 Westfir, Ore.	2747 Butternut, Wis.
2704 Lakeview, Ore.	2729 Springfield, Ore.	309 Waukesha, Wis.
2705 Sprague River, Ore.	2730 Black Rock, Ore.	318 New Smyrna Beach, Fla.
2706 Sprague River, Ore.	2731 Butte Falls, Ore.	324 Waco, Tex.
392 Liverpool, N. S., Can.	2732 Hiltz, Calif.	330 Grand Island, Neb.
2710 New York, N. Y.	387 Columbus, Miss.	332 Bogalusa, La.
2709 Sitka, Alaska	2733 Latchford, Ont., Can.	2748 Sandpoint, Idaho
2708 Tayon, Calif.	2734 Cambridge, Ohio	2749 Camino, Calif.
2707 Johnsondale, Calif.	386 San Andreas, Calif.	2750 Springfield, Ore.
2712 Corvallis, Ore.	382 Port Arthur and Ft. William, Ont., Can.	2506 Elkins, W. Va.
2713 Springfield, Ore.	381 Albany, Ga.	2509 Pondosa, Ore.
2714 Dallas, Ore.	376 Milwaukee, Wis.	2514 Owensboro, Ky.
2715 Medford, Ore.	2711 Spokane, Wash.	2532 Silverton, Ore.
2716 Glendale, Ore.	2734 New Meadow, Ida.	2535 Bingen, Wash.
2717 Jasper, Ore.	2736 Cascade, Idaho	2543 Amboy, Wash.
	2737 High Point, N. C.	300 Ventura, Calif.
		296 Eveleth, Minn.
		2507 Kyburg, Calif.

Construction Costs Increasing

Construction costs for a standard house in April again showed a slight increase, being only 7-10 of one per cent above March, according to economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. April costs, however, were 8.9 per cent above April 1940.

The construction cost index in April was at 111.2 as compared with 102.1 a year ago. The average month of 1935-1939 is used by the Board's Division of Research and Statistics as the base month equaling one hundred.

Labor and building material prices shared on practically an equal basis in the slight rise in April over March but labor was considerably ahead of building material in accounting for the increase in the 12 month period. Labor costs went up 11.8 per cent in a year as compared with a rise of 7.4 per cent in building material prices.

Despite the rise in building costs, the residential construction index went up 13.9 per cent in April as compared with March and was 26.2 per cent ahead of April 1940. The increase is accounted for largely by the heavy residential building in defense areas and the usual spring construction program in practically every community.

To be able under all circumstances to practice five things constitutes perfect virtue; these five are, gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness and kindness.—Confucius.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

James A. Kinney, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta

From Edmonton, Canada, come the sad tidings of the death in that city of James A. Kinney, 72. He was a representative of the Brotherhood and was also Edmonton's first Labor Alderman, as well as a member of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board from 1918 to 1935. In 1920 he was President of the Alberta Federation of Labor.

We reprint herewith an editorial tribute from the Edmonton press:

"For the past 35 years, James Andrew Kinney has filled public and semi-public posts in Edmonton. He was distinguished by being the 'first' in several instances—first president of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, first alderman to be elected specifically as a representative of organized labor, and one of the first secretaries of the Edmonton Local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Since 1918, he has been a member of the Alberta workmen's compensation board.

"'Andy,' as he was known to an extraordinarily wide circle of friends and acquaintances, was what might be described as a progressive-conservative laborite. He was one of those men who could keep his head when all around were losing theirs. This gift of calmness, of refusal to be hurried, was an invaluable asset to him and to those with whom and for whom he labored all his life.

"The community has lost a faithful servant and an upright and honorable citizen in the passing of 'Andy' Kinney."

Brother Frank Perry, Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing a photograph of our departed Brother Frank Perry, who died on May 3, 1941. He joined our Local on July 28, 1899, being one of the charter members. He was also our first Financial Secretary.

Union members like Brother Perry are rare and hard to replace.

Fraternally yours,

John D. Hood,

Recording Secretary.



Brother Andrew Iverson, Local 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., mourns the loss of one of its oldest members, Brother Andrew Iverson, who died on April 23, 1941, at the age of 83 years.

Brother Iverson was born on January 1, 1858. He was a charter member of Local 65, joining on February 26, 1896, and has been an active member up until recently.

Leon Larson, Recording Secretary.

Brother Geo. E. Blakeley, Local 1224, Emporia, Kans.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 1224 of Emporia, Kansas, lost its last charter member in the death of Geo. E. Blakeley, June 1, 1941, and mourns the loss of an outstanding member.

Brother Blakeley was one of the leaders in organizing this Local Union and keeping it going for the last 39 years. He was its first secretary and at various times acted in other official capacities. He was a conscientious Union man, a good mechanic and an honest workman. He represented organized labor locally and throughout the State of Kansas with honor. He was president of the State Federation of Labor for a number of terms. In 1933 Gov. Alf M. Landon appointed him State Labor Commissioner, in which capacity he served for six years. In an editorial appearing in the Emporia Gazette, William Allen White has this to say of Brother Blakeley:



"For 30 years George Blakeley, who died in Emporia, Sunday has been a leader in this town and in this state. He was a leader of distinction and capacity. He held command because he was honest. His fellow workers trusted him. He was brave but never a braggart. He was loyal to his trust, whatever it was, and gave a good day's work for a good day's pay, whether he was working as a carpenter or as head of the Labor Department of Kansas. He was always faithful, a loyal friend, a good citizen and a valiant leader of his cause. Emporia and Kansas will miss him and sincerely mourn his loss."

Organized and unorganized labor of Kansas has lost a capable leader and the people of Kansas mourn the loss of Brother Blakeley in common with the Brotherhood.

LOCAL UNION No. 1224

By H. H. Siegele.

Brother C. E. Barnes, Local 335, Grand Rapids

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., announces with deepest regret the loss of another member, C. E. Barnes, who died May 27 at the age of 82 years and 10 months.

Brother Barnes joined 335 in July, 1907, and served as President for five years. He was a very active member. As lately as October 1, 1940, he served as Acting President and installed the temporary officers.

A resolution was passed and ordered spread on the minutes that the charter be draped for an additional 30 days in memory of the departed Brother.

The officers and members of Local 335 extend deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Fraternally

C. A. Keegstra, Recording Secretary.

Brother Bernard Godfrey, Local 1191, Chelsea, Mass.

Editor, The Carpenter:

With regret I inform you of the death of one of our old members, Bernard Godfrey, of Local 1191, Chelsea, Mass. He was 66 years old, a man of pleasing personality and will be greatly missed.

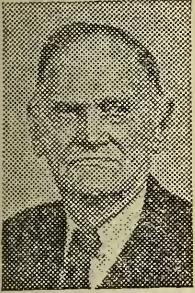
Fraternally

Albert F. Welch, Recording Secretary.

Brother Bert C. Hutton, Local 496, Kankakee

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Bert C. Hutton, age 75, passed away May 8th after an illness of six months. He was a charter member of Local 496 having helped to organize the Local 40 years ago. He was elected Financial Secretary in 1913 and served in that office the past 28 years.



Brother Hutton was an active worker in the Local; his many years as Business Agent gained him the love and respect of Brother members and employer alike.

He attended many Illinois State Federation of Labor Conventions and was made an Honorary Member of the Kankakee Federation of Labor.

Serving 28 years as Financial Secretary and Business Agent Brother Hutton was known and loved by carpenters and tradesmen throughout Northern Illinois.

His friendly smile and helpful words will be sorely missed.

Fraternally

E. L. Gibson, Recording and Financial Secretary.

Brother Joe Despina, Local 88, Anaconda

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Brother Joe Despina one of the oldest members in Local No. 88, Anaconda, Mont., who passed away recently. He was born August 25, 1863, and was initiated into this Local September 2, 1902, being a continuous member ever since. He was a friend of all who knew him and will be greatly missed.

Fraternally

Ralph Anderson, Recording Secretary

Brothers Spaulding and Savage, Local 914, Augusta, Me.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with regret that Local 914 reports the death of two of our oldest and most worthy members. Brother John F. Spaulding passed away on May 3, 1941, having been a member of our Local since October 11, 1906. For 35 years he has been an active member in our Union, whose endeavors were extended to its welfare and prosperity. A friend and companion who was dear to us all.

Brother Edward B. Savage died April 16, 1941, having been a member since June 5, 1905. During this long period he was ever true to the principle of our Brotherhood and will be missed greatly in the community and the union.

Fraternally yours,

C. T. Russell, Recording Secretary.

Brother Henry Egger, Local 644, Pekin, Illinois

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother John Henry Egger, another old member of Local Union No. 644, Pekin, Ill., passed away in Clearwater, Fla., May 20, and was buried in Lake Side Cemetery at Pekin, Ill., on May 24, 1941.

Brother Egger became a member of Local Union 644, April 15, 1902 and to my knowledge was never in arrears. Brother Egger was also a Pension Member and was always prompt with his dues. This is the fourth member to pass away in the past five months from Local 644.

Fraternally yours,

M. L. Snyder, Financial Secretary

Brother Frank M. Curley—Local 67, Boston, Mass.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that Local 67 has to report the death of one of its oldest members, Frank M. Curley, who died suddenly on May 19th.

Brother Curley had been a member of the Brotherhood 40 years. Although he became Building Inspector for the City of Boston in 1909, and for several years had been Supervisor of Construction, he always maintained his interest and activity in Local Union 67, of which he was President for some years, as well as of the District Council of Boston and vicinity several years. In his position at City Hall Brother Curley was able to be of invaluable assistance to many members of this District and this assistance was always freely and gladly given. In the passing of Brother Curley the Boston District has lost a valued counsellor and friend, one who was always interested in the Brotherhood and what it stands for.

His funeral was attended by the officers of all Locals in the Boston district, also the District Council, the personnel of the Building Department of the City of Boston, and many prominent contractors.

To his family, the officers and members of Local Union 67 extended their sincere sympathy.

Fraternally yours,

John H. Nayler, Recording Secretary.

Brother John W. Anderson, Local 335, Grand Rapids

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sincere regret that Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., announces the death of John W. Anderson on May 20.

Brother Anderson, in company of his beloved wife and Brother Joseph Knoll, were driving to Cadillac, Mich., to work, when he had a heart attack, the car crashing into a gas station. Mrs. Anderson escaped serious injury but Brother Knoll was confined to his bed for a few days.

A resolution was passed and ordered spread on the minutes that the charter be draped for 30 days in memory of the departed Brother.

The officers and members of Local 335 were shocked by, and deeply regret his sudden death. To the bereaved family we wish to extend our deepest sympathy.

Fraternally,

C. A. Keegstra, Recording Secretary.

Brother Ernest C. Brockenschmidt, La Grange, Illinois

The swinging scythe of that grim reaper, Death, has removed from the ranks of Local Union 1128, LaGrange, Ill., our late Brother Ernest C. Brockenschmidt.

He passed to the great beyond on May 2, 1941 at the age of fifty-five and after having held continuous membership in the one Local for almost twenty-seven years. His was an enviable record, for never once was he in arrears in the payment of dues to his Local. This record alone bespeaks the character of the departed brother. He lived to serve others as his services were always at the disposal of his Local in whatever capacity desired and unless prevented from some cause, over which he had no control, he was present on the night of meeting. He served faithfully as Trustee for many years.

He was laid to rest in St. John's cemetery, Worth, Illinois, on May 5, 1941.

To the family of our deceased Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and while we realize that mere words cannot assuage the grief caused by his departure from this earth, we feel he will be met at the pearly gates, with the greeting;

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Brother Marcus O. Bartell, Local 1445, Topeka

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Marcus O. Bartell has responded to the last solemn call of the Master Builder and departed this life to that Spiritual Home whence no traveler returns.

Brother Bartell was born August 20, 1887, at Milford, Kansas. He was married to Lillian M. Seubert April 11, 1910, in Junction City, Kansas. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Eugene and Oren; one daughter, Laura Jo; one brother and one sister.

Brother Bartell had spent many years on construction work, a large part of the time as Superintendent of Construction for Senne Construction Company. He was a good loyal union man and true to our organization and a man from whom we sought advice.

Brother Bartell was laid to rest in the beautiful Fairlawn Cemetery beside the Singing Tower by loving friends and loyal fellow workers of Local Union 1445 of Topeka, Kansas.

As the drape hangs on our charter in Labor Hall a spirit of quietness prevails.

("Blackie") we all miss you.

Fraternally,
Ben H. Kinch, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 1445, Topeka, Kans.



Brother Clifford Rice, Local 1499, Kent, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is to inform you of the death of Clifford Rice, member of Local 1499, of Kent, O., which occurred on June 6, 1941. The following resolutions were passed by Local 1499, and spread upon the minutes:

Whereas—It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our Brother and co-worker Clifford Rice, whom we deeply mourn;

Therefore, we bow to the inevitable, and in pursuance of our custom, spread this upon the minutes of Local 1499, and send a copy to the family of the departed Brother and, as a token of our deepest sympathy, we resolve that the charter of Local 1499 be draped for thirty days in his memory.

J. C. Arnold, Recording Secretary.

Brother Elmer Rosenberry, Local 616, Chambersburg, Pa.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Local No. 616 has to report the passing of our Treasurer, Elmer Rosenberry, on May 4, 1941.

He had been sick for the last six months but his death came so suddenly it was a shock to all the members and officers of Local 616.

Brother Rosenberry held membership in Local 616 for seventeen years. He was President for a term and had served as Treasurer for the past eight years.

The funeral was attended by members and the officers were the pallbearers.

His passing is deeply mourned by the officers and members of Chambersburg Local No. 616.

Fraternally yours,

Paul E. Washabaugh, Recording Secretary.

There has never been a law to designate how the stars on the National Emblem shall be arranged. At first they were placed in a circle, then arranged as a large star, and when the number of States rose to 48 they were placed in rows.

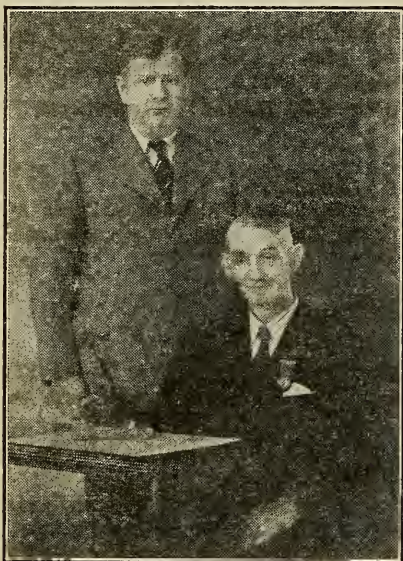
Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 343 Honors Brother John Kelly

On Friday, May 16th, Local 343 held a smoker and concert in the Labor Temple, which about 300 of our members attended to honor one of our members, Brother John Kelly, who, on May 5th, had completed 50 years continuous membership.



Brother Kelly was born on the Isle of Man, and joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on May 5, 1891. He came to Canada in 1911 and after working on various construction jobs, entered the service of the Canadian National Railways and retired about eight years ago, and now resides with his son, in Drumheller, Alberta.

Brother Thos. Wooler, President, on behalf of the members, presented Brother Kelly with a desk set in the form of a bronze buffalo mounted on Manitoba marble and suitably inscribed.

Brother John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, on behalf of General President William L. Hutcheson, presented Brother Kelly

with a bronze medal for 50 years meritorious service and gave a very interesting talk on the value of membership in our Brotherhood.

Brother Kelly suitably replied and said the long journey he had made to be present with the members had been fully repaid by the kindness shown him and looked back with no regrets for the step he had taken 50 years ago. He urged our young members to stay with the Union.

A splendid musical program brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Yours fraternally,

Local No. 343.

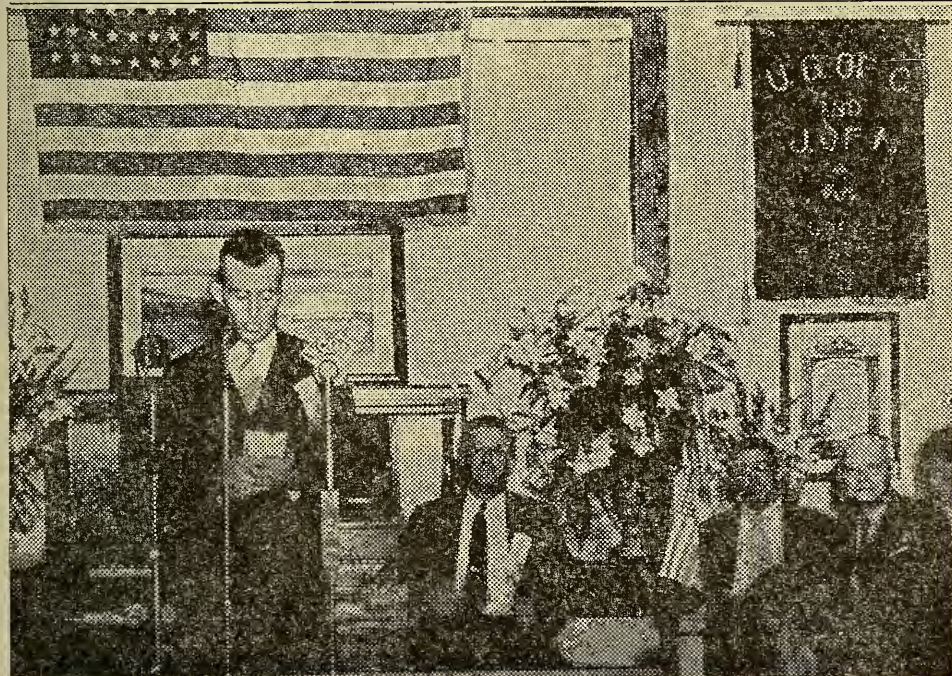
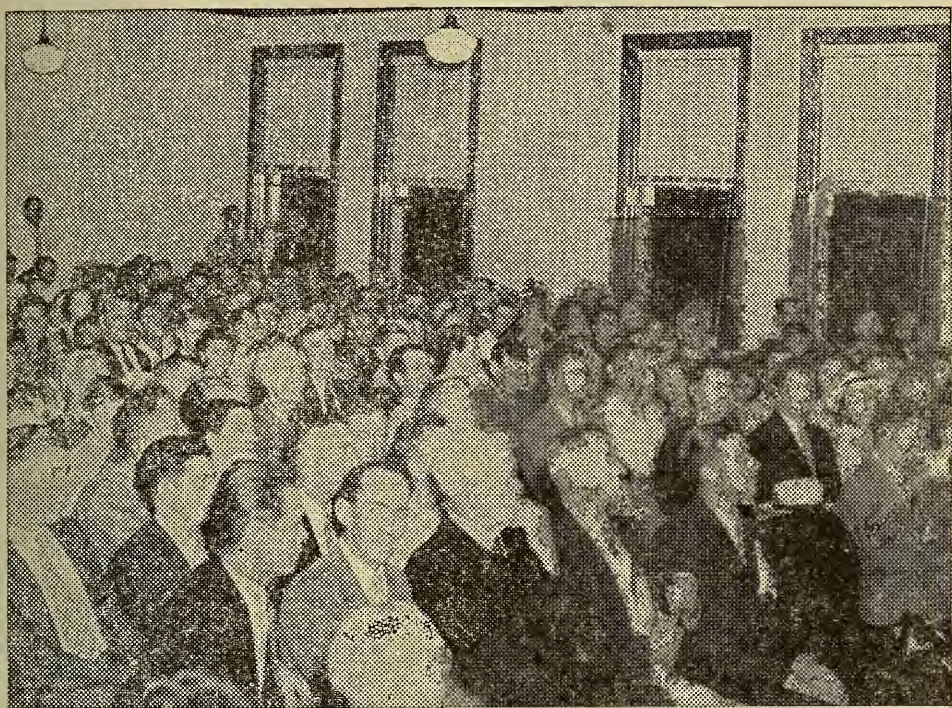
Thos. Barks Recording Secretary.

Local No. 1194, of Pensacola, Opens New Home

May 16th, 1941 was a momentous occasion for this Local for on this date their new Home was officially opened.

The building was opened to the public for the dedication ceremonies. Refreshments were served.

The building was erected of concrete, brick and steel at an approximate cost of \$40,000, and is paid for by the Union.



SCENES DEPICTING GALA DEDICATION CEREMONIES MARKING OPENING OF NEW CARPENTERS' BUILDING IN PENSACOLA, FLA.

The Executive Board and Building Committee deserve much credit for their untiring efforts in the planning and erection of such a compact and well appointed building, which is owned outright by the Local with "no strings attached."

Local No. 734, Kokomo, Indiana, Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the formation of Local 734 of the Carpenters Union, members of the Brotherhood with their wives and families, gathered at the N. I. P. Auditorium June 5 for an "open house" party. Committee on Program and Entertainment were Brothers Leibert Knight, R. C. Simpson and Chas. Arthur.

Principal speaker was S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer of the national organization. He was presented by Charles Coombes, of the State Council, who had been introduced by John Jarvis, president of the Local Union.

The meeting started with a musical program, featuring a wide variety of entertainers. When the musical program was finished Brother Jarvis presented the distinguished guests. After a short talk by Brother Coombes, the speaker of the evening was introduced.

Brother Meadows opened his address by relating some of the duties of his office, especially those relating to the passing on death and disability benefit claims. He then turned to defense of the union in the matter of charges recently made that excessive initiation fees and dues had been charged on government projects where large numbers of carpenters had been required.

He contended that the other side of the picture showed much loss and waste. He bitterly attacked the "cost-plus" system of building government projects, saying that in certain cases the cost ran as much as three times the cost of similar jobs done under a competitive contract system.

He closed with a review of the history of the Brotherhood, founded sixty years ago in Chicago. He said the Kokomo union was organized February 22, 1901, with Luther Price as the agent.

The only charter member still connected with the Local, Brother J. W. Lorenz, was present and the speaker introduced him to the audience. Mr. Lorenz spoke a few words of appreciation and expressed pride in his work, his fellow craftsmen and his Local, and especially his forty years connection with the latter.

Following the formal program refreshments were served.

Newark, N. J., Elects Labor Mayor

Newark, N. J., a city of 428,236 population now has a labor mayor. He is Secretary-Treasurer Vincent J. Murphy of the State Federation of Labor.

Murphy entered politics only four years ago when he was elected to his first term as a city commissioner, receiving the highest vote of any candidate. He has served as Director of the Department of Revenue and Finance.

Only 47, Murphy has been active in the labor movement for 27 years. He was secretary-treasurer of Local 24, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, for 18 years, and he has been Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation for 8 years.



LADIES! ASK FOR THE UNION LABEL!

Women members of labor unionists' families should always demand the union label. Although 90 per cent of ladies' garments are union made the union label is not displayed on all of them. Manufacturers will not display the union label unless there is a demand from merchandisers. Merchants will not ask manufacturers to sew a label in each garment unless there is an urgent demand from consumers for it.

If the union label is not placed on every article the buyer of merchandise has no way of determining whether the goods are made in a sweatshop, under unfair conditions. When there is a shortage of goods, in order to fill orders, manufacturers know that they can supply unfair products, if no union label appears on any of the goods. It is for this reason that we urge all members of labor unions, their families and friends to patronize only those business establishments that sell union label goods and which display shop cards and service buttons.

We appeal to women shoppers especially, because they purchase 80 per cent of the articles in the average household. We are confident that through their vigilant demand for the union label there will be a greater amount of income reflected in the breadwinners' pay envelope of each family. We are sure that these loyal manufacturers who do display the union label will receive the benefits they so justly deserve and that the merchandiser who is fair to labor will see the benefits in his cash register.

Always remember that it is not only necessary to buy union made goods but it is necessary to insist that the union label be displayed on them.

OKLAHOMA STATE COUNCIL OF LADIES' AUXILIARIES MEETS

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries of Carpenters, was held in Muskogee, Oklahoma, in the Auxiliary room of the Carpenters' Hall. A very interesting and educational program was carried out by the Officers and Delegates, each Auxiliary being well represented.

Mrs. Henriette Walker, Tulsa, Okla. first State Council President, and also the tenth, presided over the meetings.

The ladies were fortunate in having as guest, speakers, Brother R. E. Roberts, Dallas, Texas, Brother G. Ed Warren, Tulsa, Okla., and Brother Seymore, St. Louis, Mo.

Two very delightful social affairs were enjoyed by the visiting delegation. A beautifully appointed luncheon was given for the Ladies, by the Muskogee Auxiliary, 139 and the Muskogee Local, 1072, assisted by the Muskogee Auxiliary, entertained the Officers, Delegates and Visitors of both Councils, with a large and lovely banquet. Brother Frank Hanks, of Tulsa, Okla., presided as toastmaster.

Fifth District Board Member Roberts installed the incoming officers of both State Councils in a joint installation, held in the Carpenters' Hall. The Officers

of the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries, being; President, Mrs. Kathryn Meek, Stillwater, Okla.; Vice-President, Mrs. Madalynne Hubbard, Tulsa, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Nadine Bates, Lawton, Okla.; Executive Board, Mrs. F. A. Sherman, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Ida Trippet, Bartlesville, Okla.; Mrs. Cora Walcher, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Faternally yours,

Mrs. Nadine Bates, Secretary-Treasurer.

AUXILIARY No. 304, MANITOWOC, WIS.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all sister Auxiliaries.

We are the ladies of Auxiliary No. 304, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Our Auxiliary was organized December 8, 1937.

We meet every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at the Union Hall, the first meeting being for business and the second for social purposes.

We have a flower and fruit basket for members who are ill to which each member contributes a few cents at each meeting.

Money is raised by having card parties, dances, and by making pillow slips.

Each member brings a birthday gift on her birthday and the other members take a five cent option on the gift. The one who gets the lucky number wins the present and the money goes into the treasury.

We contribute to the hospital for the Iron Lung, to the Red Cross, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and tuberculosis sanitariums. We have also sent books to the Carpenter's Home at Lakeland, Florida, and given baskets to needy families at Christmas time.

Several times a year we have supper and dinner parties for our husbands at which we all have a very good time.

At the present we have gotten twelve new members and are working hard to get more.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. Peter Pribek; Vice-President, Mrs. John Shuster; Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Riech; Treasurer, Mrs. Albert Botzenthol; Conductor, Mrs. Edwin Soukup; Warden, Mrs. E. Bohacek; Trustees, Mrs. Fred Krohn, Mrs. Ed. Karman, Mrs. Louis Wagner.

We extend best wishes to all auxiliaries and an invitation to visit us when in our city.

Mrs. Arthur Riech, Recording Secretary.

Skilsaw Introduces Roof Framing Protractor

Carpenters can speed up all their rafter cutting and save time as well as money by using the SKILSAW Roof Framing Protractor, recently placed on the market.

This is a portable unit, easily handled and easily carried, eliminating the hand-marking of rafters with steel square. Designed only for use with all models of 77 and 87 SKILSAWS, it speeds house framing and takes guesswork out of rafter cutting. The portable protractor is used right at the rafter pile where cutting is done. Four scales are provided, one pair for common and jack rafters, the other pair for hip and valley rafters. It is calibrated in inches rise per foot of common rafter run and also has a rafter length table for calculating rafter lengths.

Readers of The Carpenter who desire further information about this innovation should address their inquiries to SKILSAW, Inc., 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Craft Problems



Carpentry

LESSON 154

By H. H. Siegele

The man who can put together and set an ordinary door jamb in one hour, and do it right, is earning his money. We are aware that it is possible to set a jamb in less time than that, but luck and other qualifications would necessarily have to play a part in the time-saving matter. In the first place, the jamb must be properly located—it must have its proper relationship to other things—it must line with other jambs, if any—it must be square and plumb in every way, and it must, when the job is done, have the same width from top to bottom. A jamb that is set right, must be blocked and nailed in such a manner that warping and twisting will be kept at a minimum until the casing

is well done. But, on the other hand, if the blade of the square makes contact, and the tongue is flying loose, something is wrong; or if the corner of the square will not contact the corner of the jamb, something is again wrong.

We are showing two parts of a jamb by Fig. 1, in the process of being put

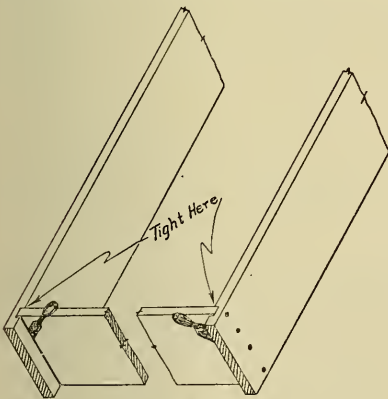


Fig. 1

is on. The corners where the head and sides join must be flush, so that the man who does the casing will not have to do a lot of dressing in order to get the jamb in shape. The test that should always be applied by the jamb setter before he leaves a jamb, is to place the steel square into both upper corners, and if the square contacts the head and the sides at the same time, he can be reasonably sure that the job

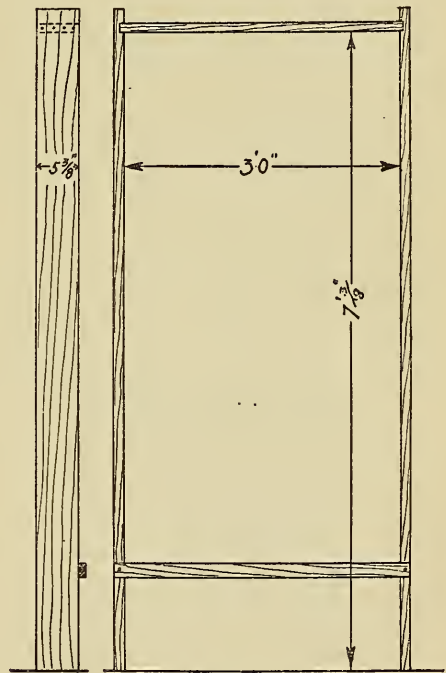


Fig. 2

together. It frequently happens that the head does not completely fill the housing, in which case the joint can be tightened by sticking a chisel into the joint at the back somewhat as we are showing by the drawing. When the joint is tight, where the indicators point, the nailing can be done.

Fig. 2 shows two views of a jamb for a 3'0"x7' door, in a wall with 2x4 studding. The drawing shows the jamb $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch higher than 7 feet for the purpose of giving the door clearance. Before a jamb is cut, the sides

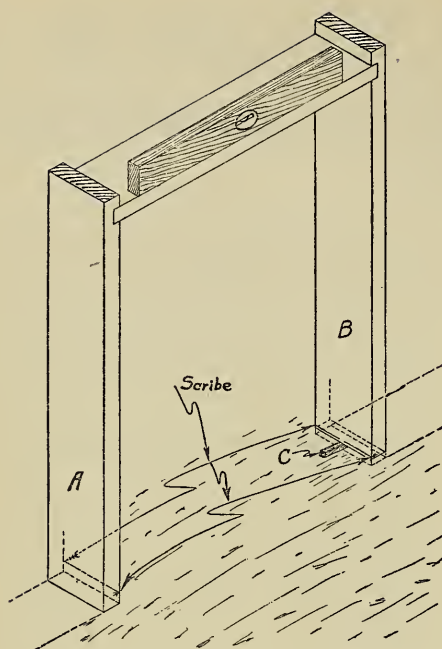


Fig. 3

should have about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch extra wood for clearance and to cut on.

Fig. 3 is a drawing of a hypothetical jamb, to show how to scribe a jamb to

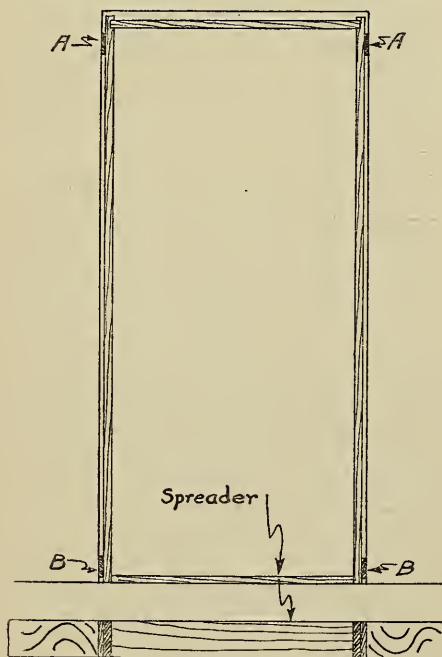


Fig. 4

a floor. The walls are indicated on the floor by dotted lines. The jamb as it is shown is plumb in every way, and level, as we are indicating by the shaded level at the top. It will be noticed that the side jamb, marked A, is resting on the floor, but the one marked B, has been blocked up enough to bring the head to a level position. (This is somewhat exaggerated; in practice a floor is seldom that much out of level). The jamb level and plumb, we set the scribes so the door will have the right

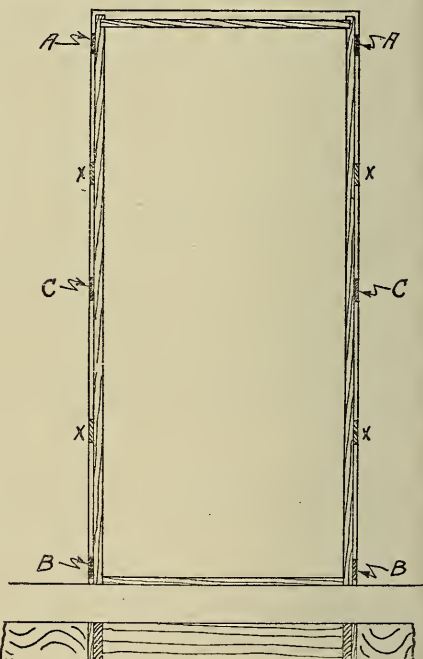


Fig. 5

clearance at the low point, and scribe both A and B, as we are pointing out with the double indicators. Where the block is, under B, a little of the scribing is omitted, but enough marking has been done to cut off the jamb. If the cutting is carefully done on both sides, when the jamb is set back into the opening the head will be level and both sides of the jamb will fit the floor.

Fig. 4 shows a plan and an elevation of a door opening with a jamb partly set. The spreader pointed out at the bottom should be noted, which should be perfectly square and as long as the distance between the two side jambs at the head. After the jamb has been scribed to the floor (if it must be scribed

ed) it should be set into the opening and blocked temporarily as shown at A and A, and at B and B. When the jamb

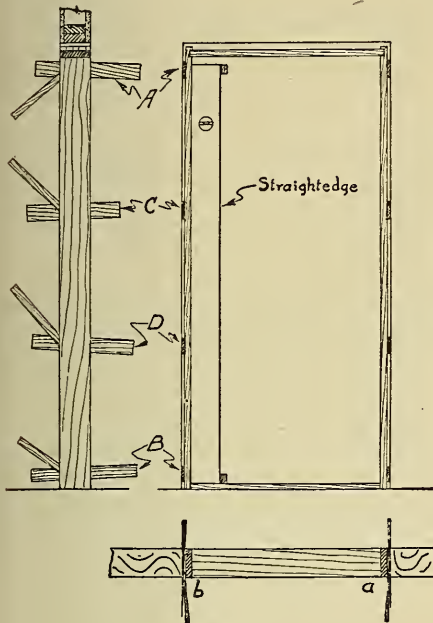


Fig. 6

is plumbed and the blocking is adjusted, these four points should be nailed. Fig. 5 shows the same lay-out with ad-

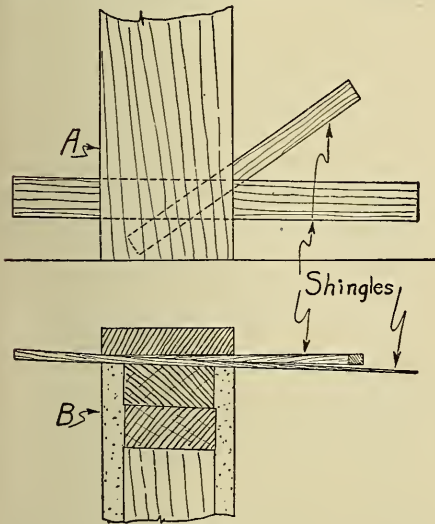


Fig. 7

ditional blocking. The sides have been straightened, as we shall show later, and blocked as shown. Some "hurry-

up" jamb setters use only three blocks to a side, A, A; B, B and C, C. This makes it possible to make a good showing by passing some of the work on to the casers and door hangers. To make the job complete and first-class the four additional blocks, marked with X's, should be put in.

A good method of blocking is shown in Fig 6, especially for the shorter doors. Here only four blocks are used to a side. The two upper ones and the

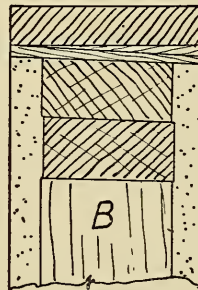
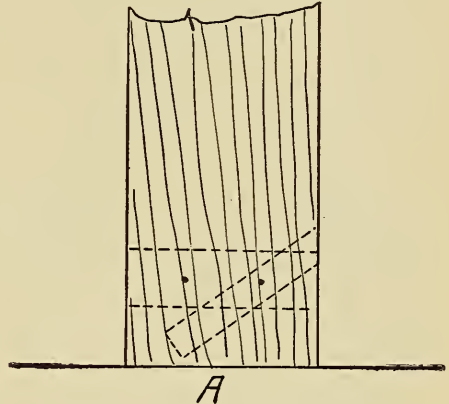


Fig. 8

two bottom ones are put in first, as the jamb is plumbed with the blocked edge of the straightedge to the jamb. When the two other blocks, marked C and D, are put in, the straightedge is reversed, as shown. To the left we are showing how we like to do the shingle wedging. This we are further explaining by the details in Fig. 7, where at A we are showing a detail of the side jamb shown in the plan at a, Fig. 6, looking from left to right. At B, Fig. 7, we are showing an enlarged detail of the plan shown at B, Fig. 6. The reason we insert the shingle wedge shown to the

right, in a slanting position, is that the rough work is not square (it seldom is) as can be seen by referring to B, Fig. 7. Whenever this is the case, we always insert the first shingle wedge from the side where the play is the smallest. Then we adjust the other side with the slanting wedge, as we are showing. A little study and practice will soon reveal the advantages of this trick. Fig. 8 shows the same lay-out with the shingle wedges cut off flush with the surface of the plastering.

In the next lesson we will have more to say about setting jambs.

Architectural Drawing

PART FOURTEEN

By L. Perth

It is assumed that the students of these series of lessons have become proficient in the use of the principal instruments used in architectural drawing. These instruments are: the drawing board, the Tee-square, triangles and such parts of the drawing set as the dividers, large and small.

It is very essential that the use of instruments must not be abused, i. e. they should be taken up gradually one by one and unless one is thoroughly conversant with the principles underlying its construction, its "modus operandi" the application of the next tool should be postponed.

The tee-square and triangles, of course, are being used constantly and we had a sufficient number of well arranged exercises for this purpose.

The use of dividers, however, will be found in as constant use as the above mentioned appliances and the efficient operation of these will prove a veritable timesaver and an indispensable device for obtaining accuracy.

Accuracy is the keynote of drawing and its importance cannot be overestimated. When the student is confronted with a problem of laying off a number of equal spaces or it is desired to transfer a series of equal distances from one part of the drawing to another, the dividers is the instrument to use.

Some draftsmen have created the habit of using the scale for this purpose but such a habit is not very commendable. The scale is used for the

establishing of certain dimensions and it is the correct method of doing it. But if it is necessary to repeat this operation a number of times the scale is the wrong instrument to use. It indicates the incompetence of the draftsman and is liable to produce inaccurate results and it consumes too much time.

The dividers, like many other instruments, must be operated by one hand only and it is the right hand. Hold the instrument with your thumb, index and middle fingers, the middle finger controlling the distance between the needle points.

When the desired division has been established one needle point is placed on the starting point and swung from one point to the other until all divisions have been laid off. Care should be taken that the needle point is not indented too deep into the paper, for this ruins the drawing and if the work is performed with ink the fluid will run through the hole and make an unsightly spot on the reverse side of the tracing.

The drawing accompanying this lesson is particularly adapted to the use of dividers in connection with the other instruments.

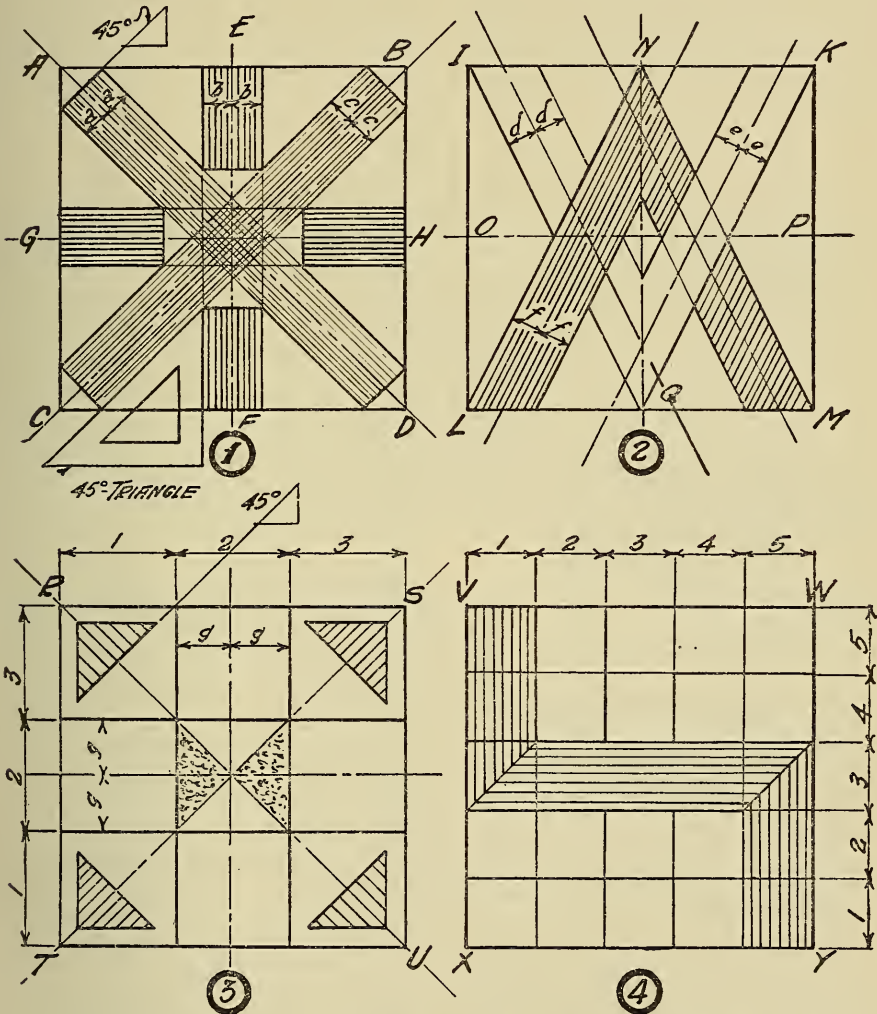
The design in Fig. 1 represents a combination of two crosses, one on the horizontal and vertical center lines and the other having the center lines along the diagonals. As was already stated in the previous issues these preliminary exercises will not contain any specific dimensions as basis for construction. Similarity is what is wanted.

The few figures which are mentioned are for the purpose of general symmetry. Thus, the squares shown on the drawing are to be made 3 inches square. The component parts of the individual designs are arbitrary and the student may determine what the dimensions should be as long as similarity is observed.

We will outline the procedure of laying out the basic set of construction and auxiliary lines. These lines must be made with a somewhat harder pencil such as 3H. They should be fine but sufficiently visible as to enable you to carry out the final design. In this case the construction lines are GH and EF and the diagonals AD and BC. The diagonals should be drawn with a 45-degree triangle as shown at the bottom

of the illustration. The thickness of the parts of the cross as 'a-a' "bb" and "co" may be of any dimension either one quarter of an inch or five-sixteenths but they should be uniform

Fig. 2 represents a rather interesting combination of a very commonly used ornament: two triangles with the points of intersection of their sides along the vertical center line. The con-



NOTE - USE DIVIDERS IN THE ABOVE EXERCISES;
CONSTRUCTION LINES AS WELL AS ALL OTHER
AUXILIARY LINES SHOULD BE CAREFULLY ERASED.

throughout. When all the elements have been drawn the final lines are shown quite heavy and the lines used in construction should be erased. The shading is done with a softer pencil and the lines should be about one-sixteenth of an inch apart.

struction is very simple. The horizontal and vertical center lines are drawn first and lines IQ and KQ as well as LH and MN are drawn in light lines. The width "dd" and "ee" is laid off by means of the dividers for both figures and the final outline gone over

again with a softer pencil so as to make the drawing distinct. The shading consists of parallel lines for one part of the drawing and solid shading for the other.

Fig. 3 represents a system of 9 small squares which represent the construction part of the design. The 4 triangles, one at each corner, are drawn next; the distance from the edges of the large square may be about one-eighth of an inch.

The center square is divided into four parts by means of diagonals and the shading is similar to the one in the preceding figures; the triangles on both sides of the vertical center line are being shaded with fine dots.

The last design shown in Fig. 4 also consists of a series of 25 small squares and the procedure of establishing the final outline is the same as in Fig. 3.

The equal spaces in all cases should be made by means of dividers, by what is known as trial and error method. As we progress in our studies we will be shown the geometrical way of solving the problems which we are dealing with now in a mechanical way.

Grain of Wood And Gluing

By Charles A. King

The craftsman who trusts implicitly upon the evidences of the efficiency of the strength of glue in the manner in which a glue joints fails, bases his faith upon a questionable foundation. Often, unless other factors than the mere strength of glue are considered, a poor glue may pass a test convincingly as will a high grade of glue of unquestioned merit.

Prepare twenty-four blocks of selected wood and grain 1" square and 2½" long as shown in the sketch. We will assume that each joint is efficiently fitted and glued as directed to insure that each of the different glues will have a fair chance to demonstrate its best qualities. Be sure that each block is carefully labelled for identification as the test progresses. We shall consider only the different commercial grades of hide and hoof glue. Different grades of liquid glue, casein glue, resin glue and marine or waterproof glue may be tested by the same methods. While some may have greater holding power than

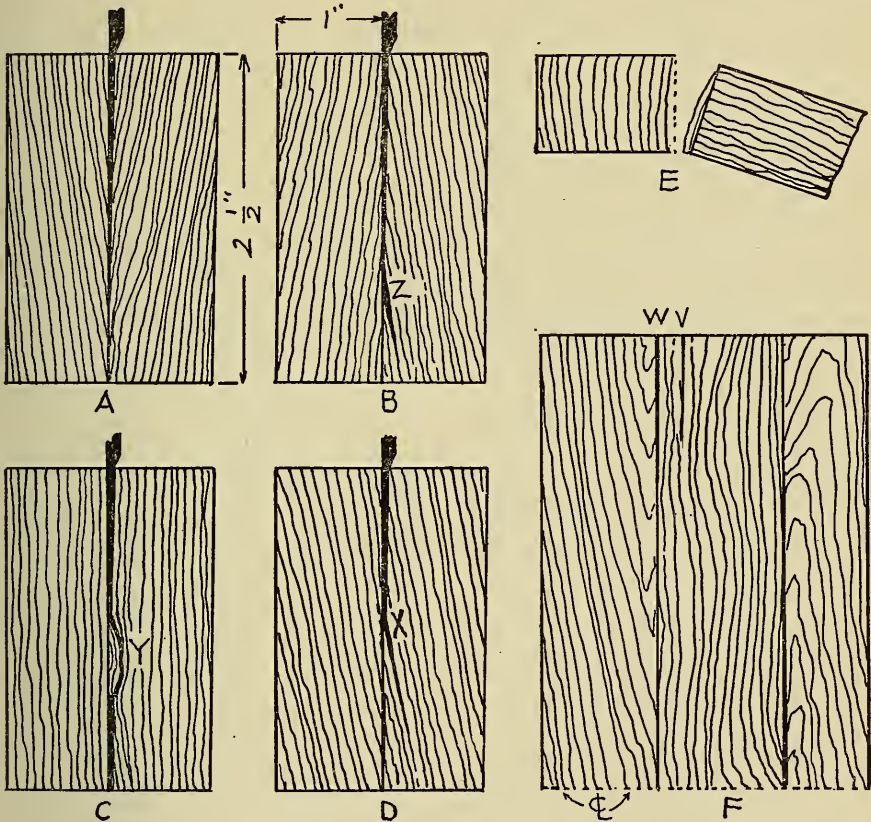
others, fair comparisons of their merit may be found by the same or similar methods. The relation of the grain of the two pieces glued together as at A should form a series of rather pointed Vs. We will glue three blocks of each, one for each of three different kinds of glue to be tested for we wish to find which is the best and incidentally the kind which is not so good and that which is the least desirable. All should be glued, allowed time to set, say twelve hours or more, but all be treated as nearly alike as possible.

Stand one glued block on end as at A and drive a sharp chisel into the open end of the V grain. The chisel should be driven until the joint fails; probably it will fail with a clean break because the wood will not split, regardless of the quality of the glue. In this case the chief evidence regarding the quality of glue will be deduced from the fact that the joint made with poor glue will open with but little resistance; that of the medium glue will demand more force while that made of good glue will not fail until the chisel has been driven further into the joint than in either of the others, but in either case the joint will in all probability fail without splinters. The test of block B, in which the point of the V grain looks up will give more definite results. The block glued with poor glue may fail with a clean joint but it may fail and split into the other block as at Z. The medium glue will fail about the same way but the chisel must be driven more deeply than before. If the wood is very hard and tough or if the grain does not run as indicated the joint may fail with a clean break but the joint made with best glue may split near the point of the grain V and will resist the entrance of the chisel more than the two weaker glues. Thus the wood behaves when "the wood breaks before the joints fails" and illustrates the contention of the writer that in this test the evidence of glue quality depends more upon the strength or weakness, and the direction of the grain of the wood at the joint than upon the quality of the glue itself. The grain of block C continues across the joint hence in failing will split as at Y and the behavior of the different grades will be much the same as in block B.

Usually block D, glued of grain running parallel to the joint will fail with

a straight break, unless such wood as ash, chestnut or soft red oak is used, which woods glue holds better than such close grained hardwoods as black birch and maple. The break of such a joint made with good glue may be clean or it may carry with it a few splinters broken from corners of one or both pieces. If such a joint has a curlyque similar to X with underface grain leading to the joint, poor and

the wood was glued of well seasoned stock. Even so the finest seasoned stock will be affected by long exposure to hot, dry weather or to high humidity. A long spell of dry weather may affect the joints as at W, for the ends of the board are more affected by changes in humidity than is the middle of the length of the joint. This the skilled craftsman may in some degree control by carefully hand jointing the



medium glue may break with a straight joint surface but probably good glue will take the curly grain and perhaps a splinter as shown. Joint E showing edges of a board glued without dowering or matching with the internal grain running about as shown, will fail with either a clean break or with pieces broken off about as suggested, depending upon the toughness or the cohesion of the wood and the qualities of the glue used as described above.

In gluing undoweled or unmatched wide board as at F we will assume that

center of the joint so the boards will rest on the ends of the joint and allow the center to clear about the thickness of a shaving. This permits a slight shrinking at the ends without opening the joint. Usually a good glue will hold the joint but this may result in a split as at V. A spell of damp weather may make boards swell at their ends which may open the center of the joints. Here we have an example of the holding power of different grades of glue, for many wide boards glued by old timers have triumphantly passed

the test of years, though many of their glue joints have failed.

The skilled craftsman has learned that the best glue, even of the most efficient modern resin and plastic glues, are not always proof against the strains generated by the seasoning of wood and feels far safer to reinforce such joints with dowels or by matching.

Files Sharpened by Etching

Old files can be quickly sharpened by the following process: First run a roller that has been charged with printers' ink over both sides of the file so that the ridges become inked. Then dust the ink-coated surface with powdered rosin and heat the file until the rosin melts. By placing the file in dilute nitric acid, the space between the ridges will be eaten away, while the ridges, which are protected with rosin, will not be affected. After this treatment, remove rosin with a scratch brush and the file will be as sharp as a new one.—(Popular Mechanics)

* * *

Many readers responded with letters containing advice to Brother Charles Benjamin in the matter of sharpening files. Space does not permit us to publish them all, but we give one in this issue, a reprint from "Popular Mechanics," sent in by Brother Dudley Leinbaugh, Columbus, Ohio.

Others who volunteered information which we acknowledge with thanks include R. L. Harris, Berkeley, Calif.; G. E. Hardcastle, White Plains, N. Y.; A. T. Miller, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.; R. E. McDonald, Oakland, Calif.; J. E. Coleman, Carbondale, Ill.; Harmon Stanton, Chicago, Ill., and Francis W. Gay, Danielson, Conn.

The Corners of a piece of work are a fair index of the grade of skill of the craftsman who made it. If left sharp they may splinter; if heavily rounded, the feeling of a square corner is destroyed but if they are touched lightly but evenly their entire length we have evidence of the skilled hand. If the surface near the corner shows an incongruous glint of light it is proof that the one who sanded it allowed his sandpaper to bear harder there because it was not supported by wood beyond the corner.

The Narrow Lot

(By L. Perth)

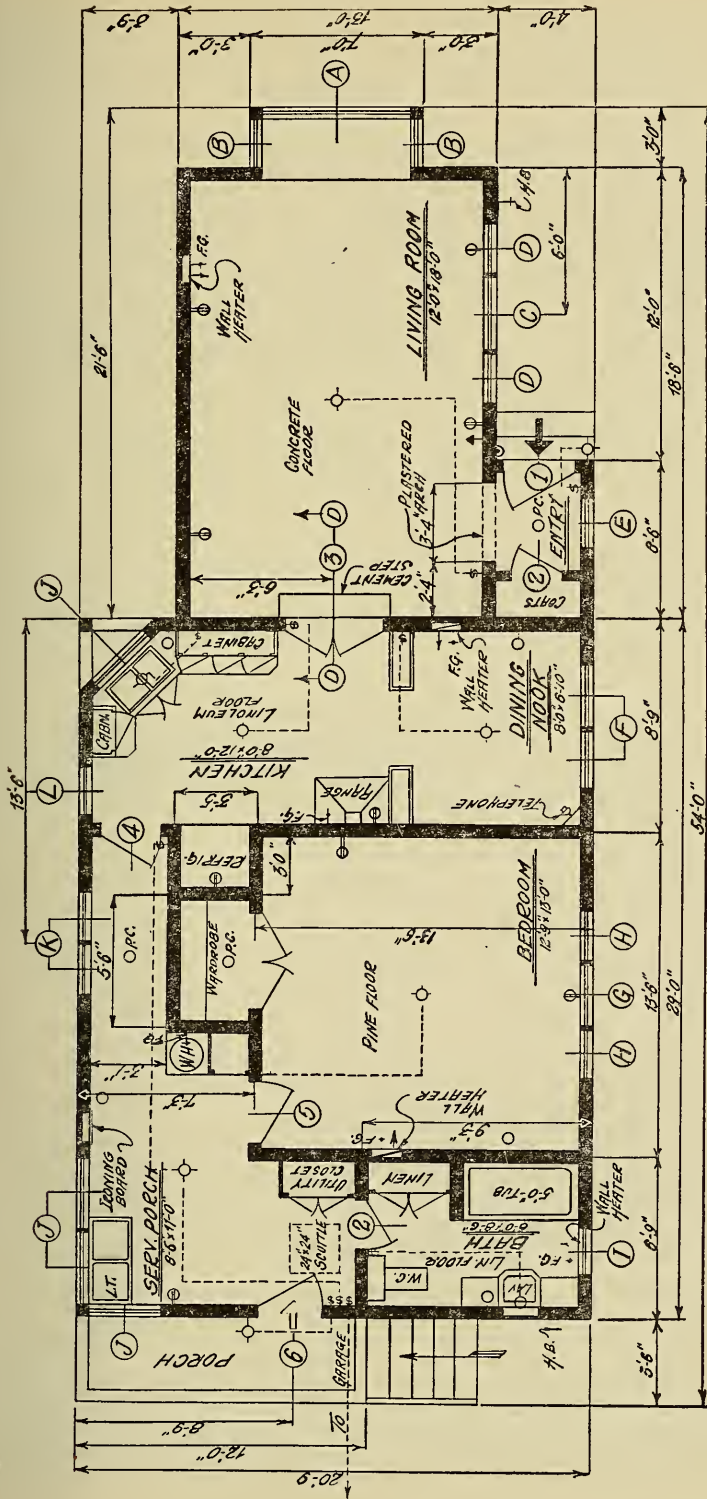
The narrow lot is a very serious problem, frequently confronting the builder. In all modern subdivisional developments the sizes of building lots are liberally large, ranging from 45 feet frontage and up to 75 and 80 feet in width. This becomes necessary due to the latest improvements in building construction, type of prevailing architecture, fire requirements and the influence of the various municipal and governmental agencies, all of whom tend to improve housing conditions throughout the country in every possible way.

The keen observer, whether he is familiar with the intricacies of building construction or not, will have no difficulty pointing to a residence built before the Federal Housing Administration was instituted. No one will deny that no factor in the whole history of development of building construction in the United States was ever as responsible for the tremendous stimulation and improvements in all phases of building construction, especially, in the construction of dwellings, as was the above mentioned F.H.A.

It is one of the principal stipulations of this institution that, in order to be eligible for a loan, the building site in addition to many other specific requirements should have a wide frontage. Narrow lots naturally limit the open space around the house and force construction of long narrow homes which must depend for their light and air from the front and rear. Consequently the lot should be of such size and shape as to permit ample space on all sides of the dwelling in which required windows are located. For detached dwelling, therefore, a lot of not less than 40 feet in frontage is recommended.

However, there are numerous communities which were in existence many years before the introduction of these modern requirements. At the time these communities were organized a narrow lot was quite a common thing. The subdivision was cut up into 30 foot lots and some lots were as narrow as 25 feet.

Small narrow houses were usually built on such lots and if the owner of a narrow lot had the desire to build a



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

larger house he had to purchase the adjoining lot. This, however, was not always possible. Land values have advanced considerably and in many cases

This writer has found himself in a similar predicament, being the owner of several parcels of land in a fast growing community where land values have

DOOR SCHEDULE.									
SYMB.	No.	TYPE	WIDTH	LENGTH	THICK.	LIGHTS			REMARKS
						No.	High		
1	1	6-PAN.	3'-0"	6'-8"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "				FRONT DOOR
2	2	3-PAN	2'-0"	6'-8"	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				6'-6" FOR COAT CLOSET - CUT OFF 2"
3	2	FRENCH	2'-0"	6'-8"	"	16	4		PAIR - FRENCH DOORS - RABBETED
4	1	1-PAN	2'-6"	6'-8"	"				
5	1	3-PAN	2'-6"	6'-8"	"				
6	1	COMB.	2'-8"	6'-8"	"				HOLLYWOOD JUNIOR

the increase in lot prices was of such proportion that the acquirement of the adjoining parcel of land was outside of the reach of the individual.

been mounting to large proportions, due to the fact that the original incorporated area has very limited possibilities for further expansion, due to its pe-

WINDOW SCHEDULE.									
SYMB.	No	TYPE	WIDTH	LENGTH	THICK.	LIGHTS		SASH BALANCES	REMARKS
						No.	High		
A	1	STA.	6'-0"	5'-0"	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	20	4	0—	
B	2	D.H.	2'-0"	5'-0"	"	8	4	2-#10	
C	1	STA.	3'-0"	4'-0"	"	12	4	0—	
D	2	D.H.	2'-0"	4'-0"	"	8	4	2-#8	
E	1	STA.	2'-0"	2'-6"	"	6	3	0—	
F	2	D.H.	2'-6"	3'-6"	"	4	4	2-#8	
G	1	STA.	2'-6"	4'-0"	"	4	4	0—	
H	2	D.H.	2'-0"	4'-0"	"	4	4	2-#8	
I	1	D.H.	2'-0"	3'-0"	"	4	4	1-#6	
J	4	D.H.	3'-0"	4'-0"	"	4	4	8-#6	
K	2	HINGED	2'-0"	2'-0"	"	1	1	0—	HINGED AT TOP OPEN. IN.
L	1	D.H.	2'-0"	3'-6"	"	4	4	1-#8	

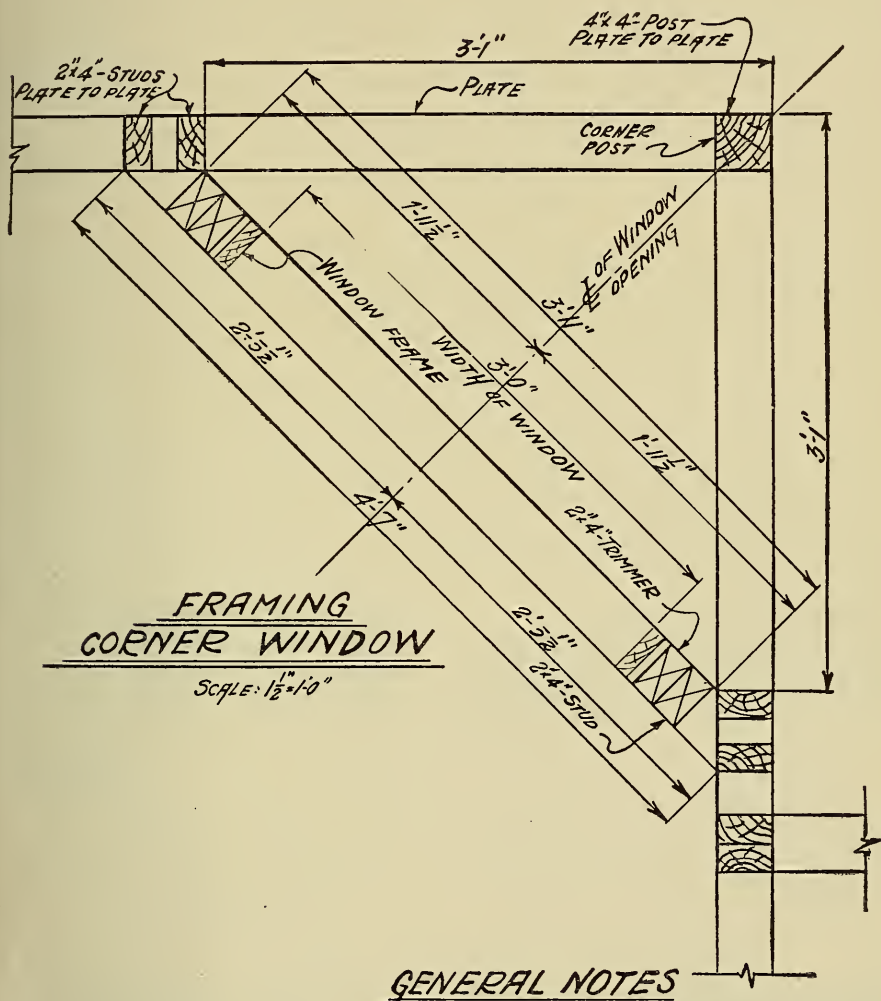
The problem, then, is formulated, how to build a comfortable house on a narrow lot and still comply with all the up to date requirements of sound building construction and without the violation of the local municipal building regulations.

culiar geographical location, being surrounded by mountains. The village originally was divided into lots of 30 foot width and a small percentage of larger lots. Land values are constantly mounting which also raises rentals and the value of buildings already erected.

On the one side of the lot in question, which happens to be 31 feet wide and 163 feet deep, there was a dwelling erected. On the other side is a vacant

naturally a dwelling had to be designed to fit the conditions.

After considerable planning the problem was successfully solved and a very



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30 foot lot which is 15 feet shorter, which would make a rather odd shape if this lot was acquired. However the purchase price of this lot was so high that it was not justified to acquire it and

attractive comfortable house was designed to fit the site surroundings and values.

The study of the accompanying drawing will be of material assistance to

those who may find themselves face to face with a similar proposition.

It may be noted that in spite of the fact that the lot is only 31 feet wide, all the required windows are placed on the side of the drive and there are more than just "required" windows. The window in the kitchen is a "corner window" over a corner drainboard which affords more light and ventilation. Window "L" in the kitchen is a "not required window" and so are windows "K" and "J" on the same side of the house.

The kitchen and dining nook represent one unit with a large arch between. As an outstanding feature the house has more light and ventilation than many a house situated on a wide lot.

Other Problems Solved

Every mail brings us more and more replies to problems proposed by brother craftsmen. Since our space is limited we must regretfully restrict ourselves to this brief acknowledgment of answers submitted by the following:

Frank R. Dyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Osborne, Danbury, Conn.; K. L. Julson, Butte, Mont.; H. Shield, San Pedro, Calif.; Harry Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.

Readers who send in solutions of problems would do well to keep in mind that they should write on one side of the paper only, as otherwise it makes the handling of the correspondence too cumbersome.

Wanted: A Better Tool Box

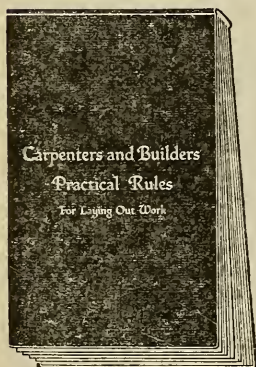
Here's a problem presented by Brother Carl E. Johnson, Local 1226, Manistee, Mich., who writes:

"I want to build a better tool box. The tool I want in a hurry is always at the bottom of the box. I notice, too, that when they are not replaced properly in a suitable box, the tools dull more quickly. Can any of our Brothers help me out with a suggestion as to how a practical carpenter's tool box should be constructed?"

Paste filler in which dry color has been mixed to give the same tone as the stain already applied, or which really may be its own stain, should be applied to oak, ash, chestnut, walnut, mahogany and other grained woods. This will so fill the cellular grains that three or four coats of shellac will give as fine a surface as old timers obtained by applying a dozen or more coats. Filler may be used in preparing for varnish and for modern lacquers but if the latter are to be used, the manufacturers' recommendations regarding preparing the wood for the finish should be followed.

Anxiety to see his work completed may lead the craftsman to forget to inspect for finger marks and other blemishes and to remove them before applying the finish. After finishing they remain permanent blemishes upon the work and a sad commentary upon the care and skill applied in making it.

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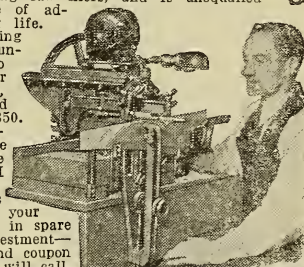
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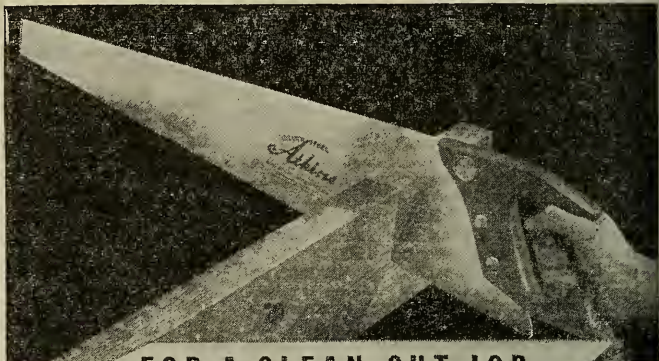
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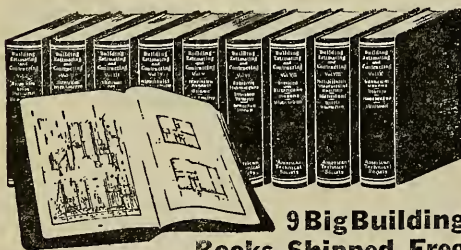
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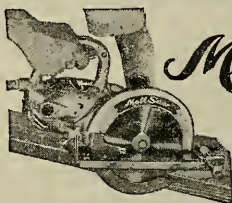
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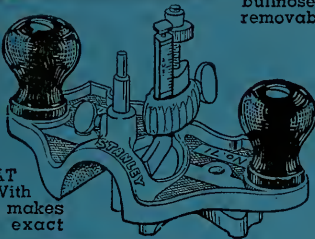
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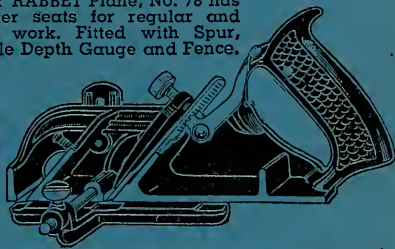
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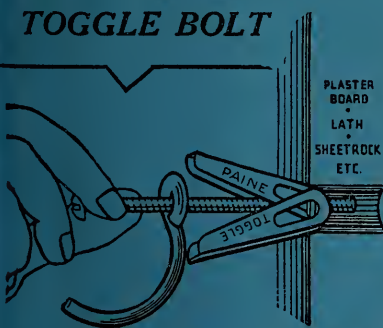


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Just write our name and address plainly on the coupon, then, examine this high paying, quick cash, triple-benefit family policy on our 10-Day Free Inspection Offer. See how it pays cash benefits for each member of your family. Only a limited number to be issued. **Act TODAY**—tomorrow may be too late. Send no money—just mail coupon.

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This amazing policy pays for natural or ordinary death, and accidental death or travel accidental death at a rate so small it is like buying only one postage stamp a day. Less than 3¢ a day pays for life insurance for each and every member of your family. You cannot afford to wait until something happens that wipes out your income and savings! Get your New "Century" Family Life Policy now on our 10-Day Free Inspection Offer.

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All members of your family from 1 year to 80 are eligible to apply for the Family Policy. Covers husband, wife, child, and grandparents in one policy—one small premium. No medical Examination for anyone. There is no red tape and if you do not find the policy as represented you can send it right back under our printed guarantee.

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Elgin Tower, Dept. P-106 WILL CALL
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Please rush without obligation the 10-DAY FREE INSPECTION OFFER and full details of the New "CENTURY" Triple-Benefit Family Life Insurance Policy. Send No Money.

Name

Address

TownState

**The Above Offer Is For The Readers Of
The Carpenter**

The CARPENTER

AUGUST

1941

CHICAGO STADIUM



With a seating capacity of approximately 30,000, a capacity audience was anticipated when the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America observes its 60th anniversary with a gala celebration August 8. It was in Chicago that the first national convention of the Brotherhood met on August 8, 1881, and so it is fitting indeed that that city should be selected as the site of the birthday party.



IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) _____ 19__

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From _____ Street

City _____ State _____

To _____ Street

City _____ State _____

Name in full _____

L. U. No. _____, City _____ State _____

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and
Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203



Established in 1881
Vol. LXI—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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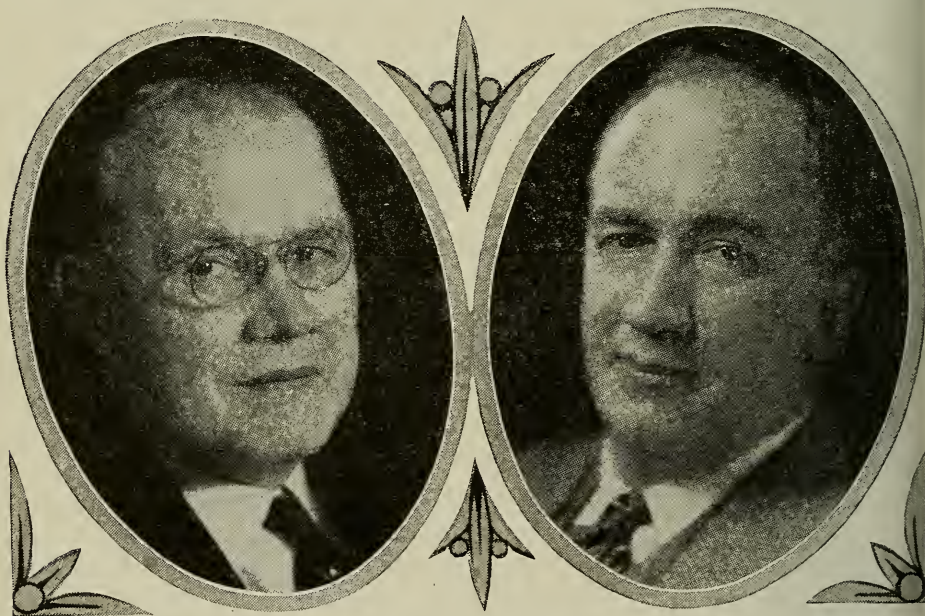
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Brotherhood Celebrates 60th Anniversary At Historic Gathering In Chicago Stadium

LONG months of arduous planning and painstaking preparation have paved the way for August 8, the day of days, which marks the observance of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A capacity gathering in the flag-bedecked Chicago Stadium, which can seat 30,000 persons, will never forget this momentous occasion. Mo-

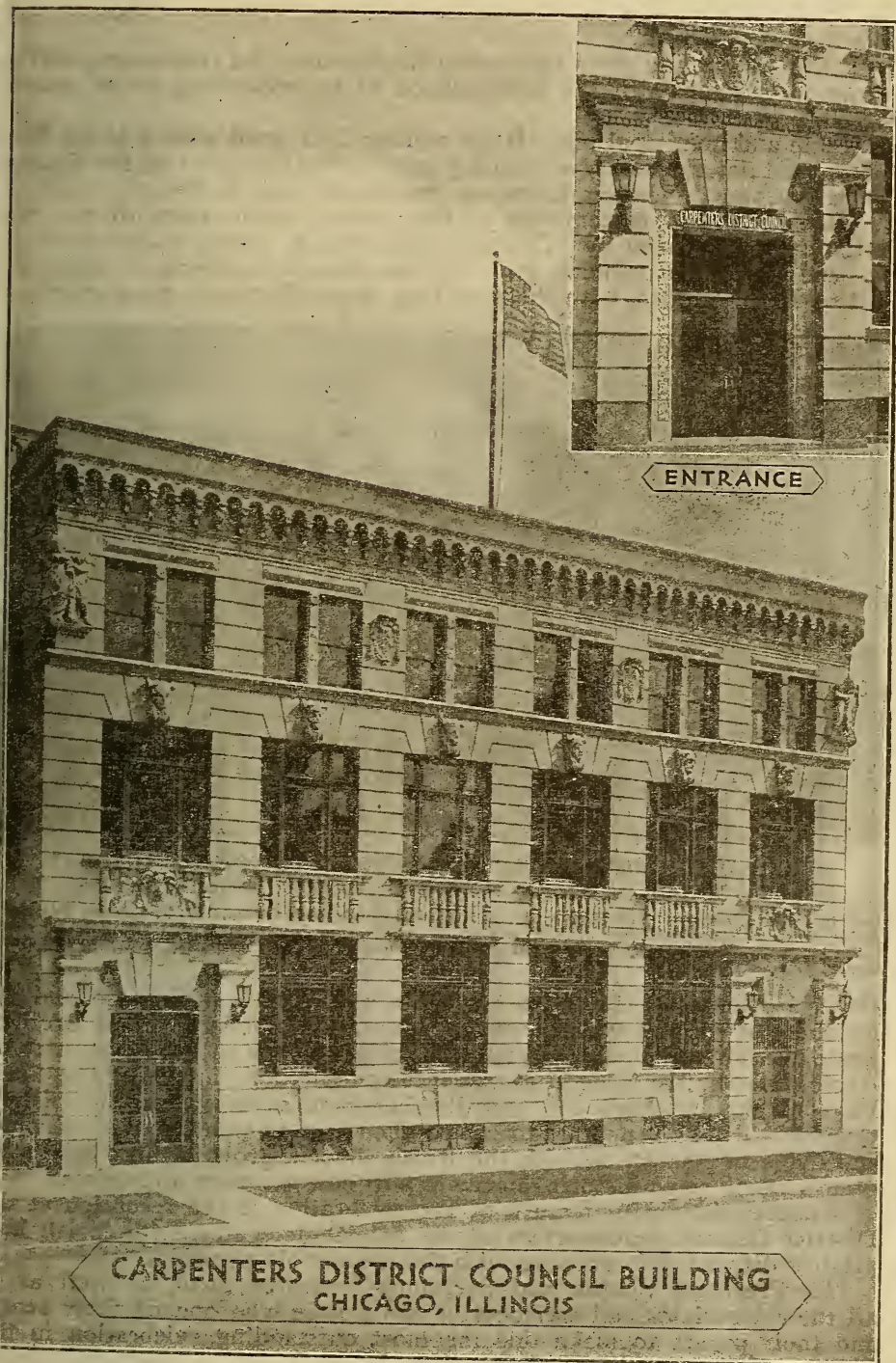


WM. GREEN, Pres. A. F. of L.
Principal Speaker

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Gen. Pres.
Permanent Chairman

mentous, not only because of its significance to the Brotherhood, but in an even wider sense, and truly national in its scope.

From all parts of the country representatives of District Councils and Local Unions have looked forward eagerly to the gala event, in keen anticipation of the official greeting from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, permanent chairman of the celebration; the stirring address of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, the principal speaker; the heartening message by General Secretary Frank Duffy, describing the growth of the Brotherhood from its birth sixty years ago in Chicago, where the first National Convention was held, up to the present time; the friendly words of welcome by President Sexton of the Chicago District Council; the history of the expansion of the



Council by Secretary-Treasurer Charles H. Sand, and last, but not least, the magnificent entertainment, featuring prominent figures from the theatrical world.

With gayety and good-fellowship the keynote, the celebration will go down in the annals of the Brotherhood as an event long to be remembered.

State and municipal officials are adding their good wishes to the flood of congratulatory messages pouring into the headquarters of the Chicago District Council, whose officers are the official hosts to the gathering.

One of the nicest mementos of the occasion is the souvenir program, artistically conceived by "Charlie" Sand, and a tribute to his foresight as well as to the printer's art. Within attractive covers, it contains a list of Local Unions, with the year they were chartered; photographs of



NEWLY INDUCTED CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICERS
Who Will Act as Hosts at the 60th Brotherhood Birthday Jubilee

Left to Right (Seated): Ted Kenney, B. A.; Charles Sand, Sec'y-Treas.; M. J. Sexton, President; Asgar Andrup, Vice-President; J. A. Palmgren, B. A.; Werner Johansen, B. A. *(Standing):* Henry Giffey, Finance Committee; John Sandburg, Finance Committee; Matt Anderson, Warden, and Anton Somer, Finance Committee.

General President Hutcheson and the other General Officers and the members of the General Executive Board; also photographs of Brothers Sexton, Sand and their Council associates, as well as the Committee on Arrangements; the General Secretary's contribution entitled: "The Early Days of the Brotherhood" and Brother Sand's review of the District Council's history. In years to come, when anyone wants to verify names and dates in connection with the Brotherhood's growth, the official program's worth as an historic document will be even more appreciated.

Another delightful feature of the celebration is the reception at the District Council headquarters to the official delegates, with lavish hospitality dispensed in keeping with the memorable occasion.

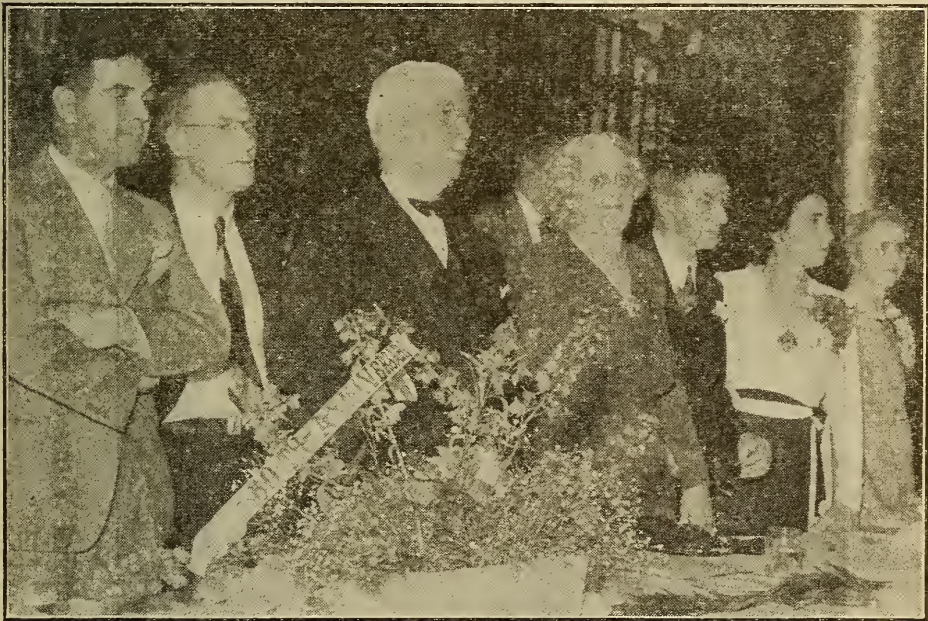
To President Sexton and Secretary-Treasurer Sand, as well as to all their associates and members of the Locals who opened their hearts and their purses to make this the most outstanding celebration in the history of the Brotherhood, are due the thanks of all the guests who will remember it as long as they live.

Detroit Marks Brotherhood's 60th Anniversary

THE Detroit District Council and affiliated Local Unions in Wayne and Oakland Counties celebrated the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood on Saturday, June 14.

The observance was held in the Fountain Room of the Masonic Temple, largest and finest dining and ball room in the city. Over 1,000 members and friends attended.

The doors swung open at 6:30 P.M., with the orchestra playing, and with the wide variety of flowers for table centers, it was a very colorful sight, the speakers' table being especially well decorated, with a background of palms setting it off. Immediately behind the speakers' table



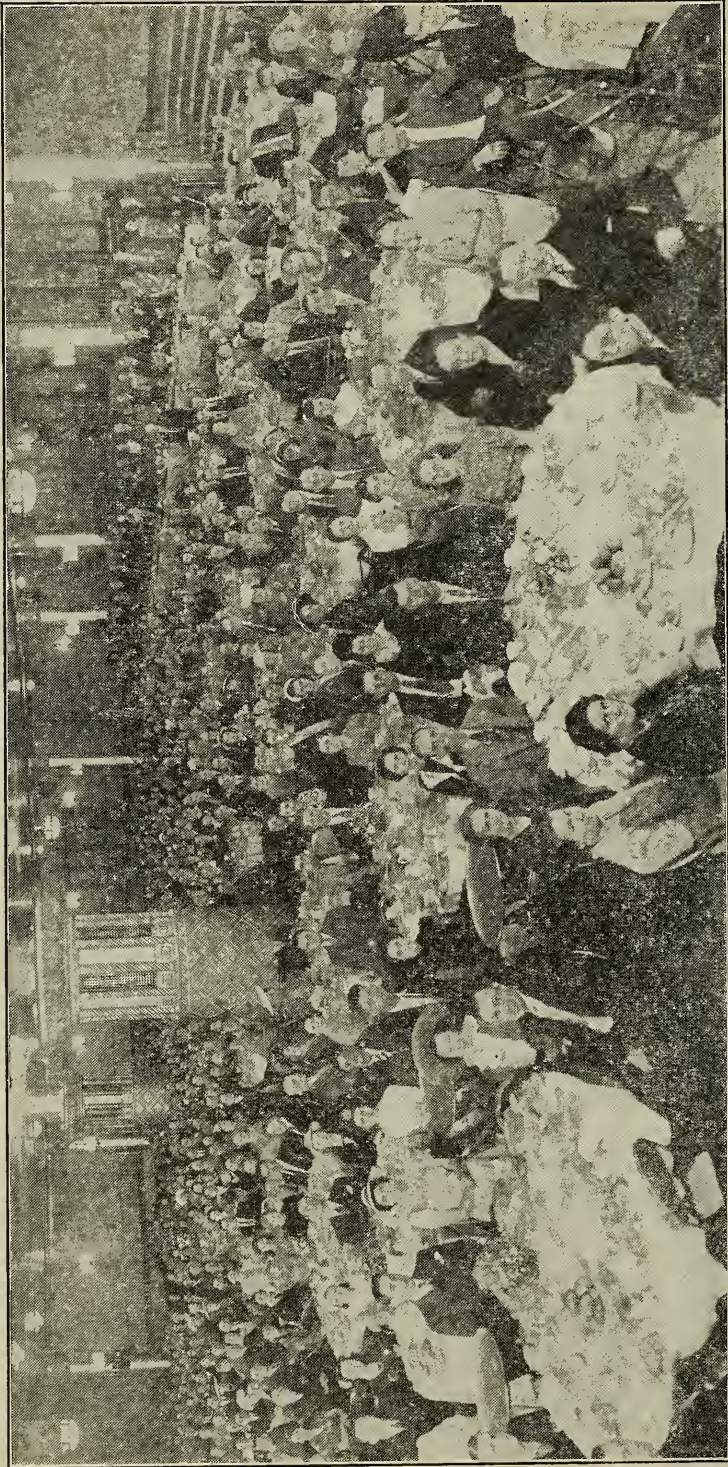
SPEAKERS TABLE AT DETROIT CELEBRATION

Left to Right—ARTHUR G. JACKSON, chairman of entertainment committee; STUART PROCTOR, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters' District Council; FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; MRS. DUFFY; WILLIAM POLLOCK, president of Carpenters' District Council; MRS. POLLOCK, and MRS. PROCTOR.

was a plaque in the form of the emblem of the Brotherhood. This emblem was designed and made by Brothers William Pollock and Henry Tuck.

The orchestra played "Michigan" as the guests and speakers came in, and just prior to dinner everyone arose and sang "America."

One of the finest examples of the printer's art was displayed in the beautiful program set at the individual places for each person present. The outer cover was of imitation gray birch veneer, with the emblem of the Brotherhood embossed in blue and gold. The program gave a brief



General View of Banquet Hall at Detroit Fete

history of the Brotherhood, greetings from the District Council, and from each affiliated Local Union, with the names of all officers, the menu, list of invited guests, program of entertainment, a special 60th Anniversary song written for the occasion and a last page for autographs, which were in great demand at the speakers' table.

After a fine chicken dinner, the Toastmaster, Brother William Pollock, in a few brief remarks, expressed regret that General President William L. Hutcheson was unable to be present, but he was glad to welcome our General Secretary Frank Duffy. Brother Pollock also expressed Detroit's pride in the fact that it was one of the first eleven cities to apply and receive a charter in the Brotherhood.

The Toastmaster then presented the following at the speakers' table: General Secretary Frank Duffy; Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County Federation of Labor; Ed. Thal, secretary of the Building Trades Council; Fred Palliaer, Commissioner and Director of Compensation; Brother Stuart Proctor, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters' District Council; and Business Representative V. Lough, Local No. 19; F. C. Allan, Local No. 337; J. Taylor, Local No. 915; L. G. Proctor, Local No. 998; J. Franzen, Local No. 1102; J. Mahoney, Local No. 1433; J. Kaller, Local No. 1513; and H. Pulver, Local No. 2265, and Committee Chairman Brother A. Jackson.

Mr. Martel gave a short talk extending the greetings of the local central body of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Thal told the part the carpenters play in the building trades movement, stressing the point that the Detroit locals have assumed a definite part in the campaign to extend the influence of unionism in the construction field.

Commissioner Palliaer also told of the part the carpenters had played in the history of the building trades movement.

General Secretary Duffy was given a fine ovation on being presented as chief speaker of the evening, and gave a very interesting talk on the history of the Brotherhood. The members were particularly pleased as he cited the record of achievement since the founding of the Brotherhood and pointed out that Detroit had a local a year previous to the first general convention, held on August 8, 1881.

The remainder of the evening was set aside for a floor show with professional talent of the highest order and dancing to the ten-piece orchestra of Frank Gillen. Both the program of entertainment and the music were under the direction of Corine Muer and would have been hard to beat anywhere.

All present agreed the celebration was one of the most enjoyable events they had ever attended, and never was the spirit of anything accepted so wholeheartedly by all the locals in Detroit and vicinity.

The entertainment committee was composed of: Brothers H. Kaplan, H. DeVries, P. Cornwell, W. Shipp and Chairman A. G. Jackson.

Whether they belong to a farm management association or do their own bookkeeping, farmers who keep records are becoming better business men, thinks a contributor to the *Kansas Farmer*. They understand their own business better than ever before, and they have learned that a record is much more accurate and dependable than memory.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

THE BIRTH OF "THE BROTHERHOOD"

By FRANK DUFFY, *General Secretary*

SIXTY years ago the carpenters had many unpleasant things to contend with. Their hours were long, their wages low and their working conditions deplorable.

The introduction of wood-working machinery throwing men out of work caused much discontent.

The subdivision of the trade, bringing with it "specialization," lessened the demand for skilled labor and opened the door to the unskilled and semi-skilled.

The piece-work system took the place of the day-work system and caused further discontent.

Besides that, there was no apprenticeship system or method of training those who wanted to follow the trade and this did not go very well with men who spent their youthful years in learning the trade properly in all its branches.

Unscrupulous and irresponsible contractors swarmed into the building industry and introduced all sorts of new-fangled ideas and questionable practices. Quality did not count. Quantity was what they wanted. A big day's work was demanded at a very low wage. Competition was keen. Cheapness had become the prevalent rule, to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and the degradation of the trade.

And so things went from bad to worse until they became practically unbearable. The once honored craft of carpentry lost its exalted position, its prestige and its standing, not only among the other skilled trades, but with the public as well.

Was it any wonder then, that the voice of the disunited carpenters was raised in favor of a national organization that would guarantee them at least some relief from those petty, annoying and aggravating grievances?

The three carpenters' unions of St. Louis, Missouri, took the lead. On April 24th, 1881, they appointed what they called a "Provisional Committee" for the express purpose of calling a convention of the existing carpenters' unions to meet at some central point and form a national union.

In order to get in touch with these unions, the "Provisional Committee" decided to publish a monthly journal under the caption, "The Carpenter," and distribute it as widely as possible so as to create interest in the project.

In the first issue, published in May, 1881, the following statement appears on the front page:

"For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.

"We must have a National Union, embracing every competent carpenter and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-

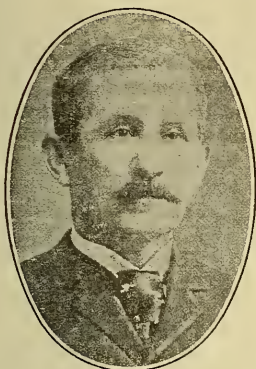
handed we can accomplish very little, but united there is no power or wrong we cannot defy.

"A National Union will bring an understanding between the various cities and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.

"We appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a Provisional Committee of five to arrange for a National Convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your co-operation.

"A National Union of Carpenters and Joiners means a more uniform standard of wages throughout the country.

"Local unions without a National Organization are like carpenters outside of a union—one works for one price, and the other for 50 % less."



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

Washington, D. C.
First General President

1881



PETER J. MCGUIRE

St. Louis, Mo.
First General Secretary

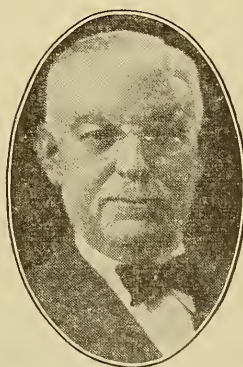
1881



WM. L. HUTCHESON

General President

1941



FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary

1941

As soon as the two unions in Chicago, Illinois—the Protectives and the Benevolents—received the May, 1881, issue of "The Carpenter," they pro-

posed that if the convention be held in Chicago they would secure a meeting hall free of charge and would take care of the delegates as they arrived. Needless to say, this proposition was accepted and the Chicago carpenters' unions lost no time in completing arrangements for the convention, after which the following communication was sent to the "Provisional Committee" of St. Louis:

Chicago, June 13, 1881.

To the Provisional Committee:

In behalf of the Chicago Carpenters' Unions, we, the undersigned, have been elected a committee of arrangements. We have secured Trades Assembly Hall, 192 and 194 East Washington Street, for the Carpenters' Convention to be held in this city August 8, 1881, beginning at 3 p. m. The Trades Assembly donated the use of the hall free of charge for the convention. The hall will accommodate 1,200 persons. The carpenters' unions of this city have decided to make the delegates their guests. Quarters will be selected for the delegates free of all expense to them. All delegates, as elected, should notify John P. Goodwin, 3218 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., so that every provision will be made for their accommodation. They should also state what railroad they will take, and what time the train is expected to arrive in Chicago, so they can be met at the depot and conducted to quarters.

Fraternally yours,

John P. Goodwin,
A. W. Kraus,
Thos. Hynes,
Isaac Porter,
E. Danden,
J. Dittman,
Chas. Kirchoff,

Committee of Arrangements.

The "Provisional Committee" then issued the Convention Call through the June, 1881, issue of "The Carpenter." It herewith follows:

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Will be Held at Trades
Assembly Hall

192 and 194 East Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Monday, August 8, 1881

CALL TO ORDER AT 3 P. M.

"The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners national union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

"All local unions of carpenters, stair-builders unions and planing mill hands unions are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union.

"The basis of representation will be: One delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

"It is hoped that every local union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order, Provisional Committee."

Thirty-six delegates were present from fourteen local unions in eleven cities as herewith shown:

Cleveland, Ohio	1 union, 1 delegate
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 union, 1 delegate
Kansas City, Mo.	1 union, 1 delegate
Philadelphia, Pa.	1 union, 1 delegate
Buffalo, N. Y.	1 union, 2 delegates
Detroit, Mich.	1 union, 2 delegates
New York, N. Y.	1 union, 2 delegates
Washington, D. C.	1 union, 2 delegates
St. Louis, Mo.	3 unions, 4 delegates
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 union, 5 delegates
Chicago, Ill.	2 unions, 15 delegates
Total.....	11 cities, 14 unions, 36 delegates

J. P. Goodwin of the "Protectives" acted as Temporary Chairman. W. D. Black of the "Benevolents" delivered the address of welcome.

Many matters of vital importance were considered and acted upon, such as:

Temporary organization.	Non-partisan political action.
Permanent organization.	Special legislation.
General organization of the trade.	Lien laws.
Reduction in working hours.	Building Trades leagues or councils.
Increase in wages.	Employment bureaus.
Better working conditions.	Convict labor.
Labor-saving machinery.	Piece-work.
Winter work.	Federation of trades.
Report of committees, etc.	

The call of the Terre Haute Labor Convention for a Universal Labor Congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881, to form a Continental Federation of Trades Unions was endorsed, and John D. Allen of the Philadelphia Carpenters' Union was elected a delegate thereto. Besides that, all local unions were called upon to send delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

It was recommended that each local union shall set apart one meeting in the month as an open meeting for the discussion of labor questions and invite the trade.

The Secretary was instructed to enter into correspondence with the carpenters of Canada with a view of bringing them into the fold.

In selecting a name for the organization it was proposed that it be known as:

"The Carpenters and Joiners' National Union."

It was further proposed that it be known as:

"The International Union of Carpenters and Joiners."

The Committee on Constitution recommended that it be known as:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,"

and after a general discussion on all names a vote was taken and the recommendation of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., was elected General President, and Pefer J. McGuire of St. Louis, Mo., General Secretary.

New Trial Granted Stone Case Defendants

MEMBERS of Labor Unions and the legal profession are reviewing with interest the decision of Judge Charles E. Woodward, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, which set aside the verdicts of "guilty" in the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council indictment.

The indictment was returned February 1, 1940, against the Council; a number of cut stone contracting firms and individuals; the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America; Patrick Cullen, agent of the Stone Cutters Union; Patrick F. Sullivan, president, Earl J. McMahon, secretary, and Byron Dalton and Charles Youngblood, delegates, respectively, of the Building and Construction Trades Council; John Callan, agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, Local No. 1, and Adolph Berglund, agent of Local Union No. 199, of the United Brotherhood.

The period covered by the indictment was from about November, 1938, to February 1, 1940. The indictment alleged, in substance, a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to prevent the purchasing and shipping into the Chicago area of fabricated stone on which work had been performed in the Bedford-Bloomington district of Indiana; that the defendant Stone Cutters Union caused other Labor organizations affiliated with the Building Trades to refuse to work on building construction in the Chicago area, in which limestone, fabricated in the Bedford-Bloomington district was used; that the intent of the defendants was to restrain trade and commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, and was not done with a view to increasing wages, shortening hours of labor, or to make for better working conditions "or to promote or effectuate any other legitimate or normal object of a Labor Union."

At the trial, the Government spent approximately seven days introducing evidence against the defendants. Upon conclusion of the Government's case, attorneys for the defendants filed motions for instructed verdicts. Our attorney, for the defendant Adolph Berglund, was successful in having him released by an instruction from the Court, to the jury, to return a verdict of "not guilty" as to this defendant. Motions as to the other defendants were overruled.

The case was then allowed to go to the jury, and resulted in some of the defendants being found "not guilty" and some being found "guilty."

Motions for a new trial were then filed on behalf of defendants found "guilty." During argument in support of these motions it was urged upon the Court that the verdict of the jury was not sustained by sufficient evidence, and that the defendants had not been proven "guilty" beyond a reasonable doubt.

After hearing the arguments, by counsel, the Court concluded that the evidence adduced at the trial was not substantial and conclusive enough to support the verdict and granted the motion for a new trial. The Court's opinion follows:

THE COURT: The court realizes that this case is important to the government and also that it is important to the defendants. In the pro

cess of the trial of the case it has reached that point where the court must exercise a function which is devolved upon it.

The court during the trial or before the trial, rather, overruled motions of the several defendants—no, during the trial overruled motions of the several defendants for instructed verdicts and submitted the case to the case to the jury. The cause was ably and forcibly presented to the jury by the government and just as ably and just as forcibly defended by counsel for the several defendants.

The jury under instructions which are not substantially challenged has spoken. It has found certain of the defendants guilty and certain of the defendants not guilty. In submitting the case to the jury, however, the court could not evade nor shirk its responsibilities.

On motion for a new trial it becomes the duty of the trial Judge to pass upon the verdict of the jury. It is incumbent upon the trial Judge to weigh the evidence and, in effect, as stated by the Court of Appeals of this Circuit in the case of *Applebaum vs. United States*, 274 Fed. 43, to sit as the thirteenth juror.

The court agrees with the statement of Judge Slick in the case of *U. S. vs. Kaad*, 31 Fed. Supplement 546, wherein, after quoting from the authorities, he said:

"I conceive it to be my duty to grant a new trial unless I am satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the verdict is justified under the evidence."

This particular case now on hearing has given this court no little concern. As stated, this court has recognized that it is important both to the government and to these defendants. In passing upon the demurrers to the indictment this court held that as a matter of law the indictment charged a crime. The court is still of that opinion.

The indictment contains specific charges as to conspiracy. The court, after listening attentively to all the evidence in the case, to the arguments of counsel to the jury and to the arguments on the motion for a new trial, is definitely of the opinion that the defendants are not guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the specific conspiracy charged in the indictment. The court does not believe that the material allegations of the indictment are supported by the evidence.

On another theory the court would have to grant a new trial. The jury found some of the contractor defendants not guilty. The court is persuaded that it committed error in overruling the motions of the other contractor defendants, namely, Bernard Van Etten, Galloy-Van Etten and Max Davison, to instruct the jury to find them respectively not guilty.

A careful examination of the evidence in the case by which it was sought to incriminate these contractor defendants very clearly discloses that it was of such an insubstantial and inconclusive nature as not to support a verdict of guilty. With these three contractor defendants out of the case the only remaining defendants are the labor defendants and under the Apex and the Hutcheson cases no indictment under the Sherman Act could be maintained against them.

The court is of opinion that it erred in not taking the case from the jury in the first place. It results that the respective motions for a new trial will be allowed.

Let that be the order, Mr. Clerk.

It will be noted from the language of the foregoing opinion that the Court felt it had committed an error in not granting the motions of the

defendants' counsel for instructed verdicts. This ruling, in its general effect, at least, is a reversal of the ruling made by the Court at the trial.

It is naturally difficult at this time to foresee whether the Government will try this case again, nor can it be predicted, of course, in the event the Government should so elect, what the outcome of the trial might be. It would seem that if the Government should not introduce any more evidence than was introduced at the first trial, the Court then, in the light of the above opinion, would probably sustain motions by defendants for instructed verdicts in their favor.

Attention is particularly called to that part of the decision, which we repeat herewith:

"With these three contractor defendants out of the case, the only remaining defendants are the labor defendants, and under the Apex and Hutcheson cases, no indictment under the Sherman Act could be maintained against them."

It is significant, according to the Brotherhood's legal department, that the Court recognizes the fact that Labor Unions, under the latest decision of the United States Supreme Court, cannot be charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act, unless it is shown that the Labor Unions have entered into some combination or conspiracy with a non-labor group.

The Military Affairs Committee of the House had voted to call J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to find out what he knew about subversive influences in arms industries. Backed by President Roosevelt and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Hoover informed the committee that he refused to testify. According to the *Times* of Washington, Hoover's letter to the committee took refuge behind the "policy that the confidential character of the work of the bureau as an aid to the prosecuting arm of the Government should be protected." Any disclosure of the bureau's work, other than through court action, the letter said, would be "fatal to the future usefulness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

PRAYER OF THE WORKER

By Patrick Cardinal Hayes, late Archbishop of New York:

Lord Jesus, Carpenter of Nazareth, You were a worker as I am. Give to me and all the workers of the world the privilege to work as You did, so that everything we do may be to the benefit of our fellowmen and the greater glory of God the Father.

Thy kingdom come into the factories and into the shops, into our homes and into our streets. Give us this day our daily bread. May we receive it without envy or injustice.

To us who labor and are heavily burdened send speedily the refreshment of Thy love. May we never sin against Thee. Show us Thy way to work, and when it is done, may we with all our fellow-workers rest in peace. Amen.

General Secretary in Office 40 Years

WHEN General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire retired July 23, 1901, Frank Duffy, of New York, then a member of the General Executive Board, was appointed the following day to fill his place, on recommendation of General President Huber.

General Secretary-Treasurer Duffy, in issuing his first quarterly circular under date of September 23, 1901, called attention to his appointment by the General President and General Executive Board and said:

"And so I assumed a position I never imagined for a moment I would be called upon to occupy."

Frank Duffy became the Second General Secretary of the organization. He was born in Ireland, May 6, 1861. His parents moved to England when he was two years old. When a young man he settled in New York, where he followed the carpenter trade. In the eighties, he joined Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, the leading organization of the craft in the East at that time. After that organization consolidated with the Brotherhood, he became a member of Local Union 478 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and held every office within the gift of that Local. He represented it in the New York District Council eight terms and was elected Financial Secretary of the Council four terms in succession. He also represented it in the Bronx Borough District Council for five terms, and was elected President of that Council every term.

When the Executive Council of Greater New York was formed in 1899, he was elected its first President, and was reelected five consecutive terms. He was appointed General Organizer of the Brotherhood in 1896, but could give only part of his time to that office. He was Business Agent for part of the year 1896, and for the years 1897 and 1898. He was a delegate from Local Union No. 478 to the General Conventions of the Brotherhood in 1896, 1898 and 1900.

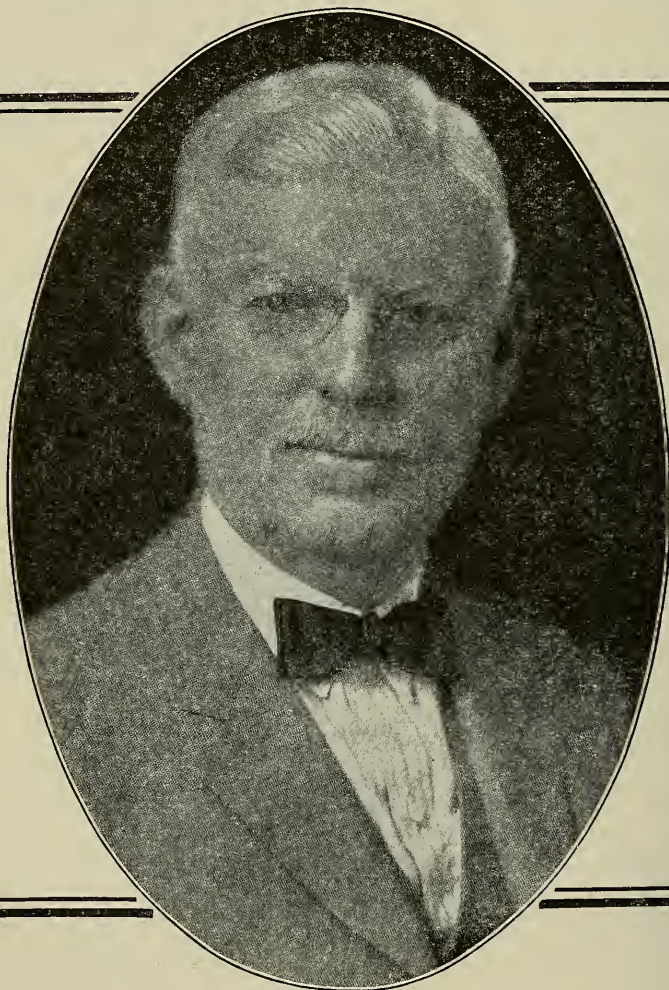
Although nominated at the 1896 Convention, in Cleveland, Ohio, for membership on the General Executive Board for the Second District, he declined. He was again sought to allow his name to be presented as member of the Board at the New York Convention in 1898, but declined. At the Scranton Convention in 1900 he was elected a member of the General Executive Board for the Second District.

When General President Huber was called upon by the General Executive Board to name a successor to P. J. McGuire, and had several names under consideration, Brother Duffy learned that his name was listed with others. He immediately waited on the General President and asked that official to do him the special favor of not mentioning his name, for several reasons. First, he declared he did not want the position. Second, his home was in New York and he did not care to move. Third, he had a good job at the trade in New York, getting more than the established rates of wages, working 8 hours a day and 4 on Saturday. Fourth, he and Mr. McGuire were old time friends and he felt it would not be right on his part even to look for the job.

The General President took all these reasons under advisement and Brother Duffy felt satisfied that he was out of the race altogether. But the following day, July 24, 1901, President Huber appeared before the

Board and submitted the name of Frank Duffy as successor to Mr. McGuire. The Board approved the nomination without debate. Brother Duffy objected and told of his meeting with the General President the evening before. He was informed, however, that he was now in fact the General Secretary-Treasurer, and it was his place to attend at once to the

Forty Years of Faithful Service



FRANK DUFFY

BROTHER DUFFY, ON JULY 24TH, COMPLETED HIS FORTIETH YEAR AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BROTHERHOOD AND AS EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER

duties of that office. The next day he resigned as a member of the General Executive Board.

At the following Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1902, he was elected General Secretary without opposition, and has been re-elected ever since.

On his first visit to Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1902, he was presented with the following address of welcome, written by the well-known and talented writer, Mrs. Margaret Scott-Hall:

Atlanta Unions' Welcome to Mr. Frank Duffy of
"The Carpenter"

From out of the toiler's line of march
In chosen words addressed,
A welcome warm would gladly greet
Today's distinguished guest;
For Union principle he comes
With hope and courage bright,
Thrice welcome, then, in labor's name,
Our Champion of the Right.
No one more ably could perform
The duties he must face,
Or guide aright the yeoman's plans
With such an easy grace;
We meet him, then, with outstretched hand,
Good-fellowship extend,
The chosen Chief of Union's cause.
Our brother and our friend.
A leader faithful to his trust,
Brave in each worth deed,
His claims are justice, truth and love,
And Union is his creed,
With voice and pen long may he strive
For Labor's highest good,
Till all the world shall feel the tie
Of Human Brotherhood.

At the Atlanta Convention, he was elected a delegate to the coming A. F. of L. Convention, and has been elected as such for over twenty years.

In 1913, at the Seattle Convention, he was elected a Vice-President of the A. F. of L. held in Seattle, Wash. He held that position for a quarter of a century.

In his youth, he received a good public school education, and afterwards took a course in the higher branches. He is a student of economics, an able speaker and a fluent writer, and, like his predecessor, he has addressed thousands of meetings in all parts of the country, and is always in great demand on public occasions. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, from 1912 to 1920.

In 1915, he was appointed a member of the Indiana State Board of Education for a term of four years, in the cause of Industrial Education and Vocational Training.

At the Seventeenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1912, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. said in the course of his address of welcome:

"The Officers of your Brotherhood are high in the councils of the American Labor Movement. There is no man in higher esteem for his probity and efficiency in your organization, and his intense desire to help others, than your present General Secretary, Frank Duffy."

He was a member of the Labor Mission of the United States to the Peace Conference of Paris, in 1919, and while in Europe traveled through France, Belgium, Italy, England and Ireland. He wrote of labor conditions of these countries as he found them, and made a special report of his travels to the General Executive Board, part of which that body incorporated in its report to the Twentieth General Convention, held in Indianapolis in September, 1920.

Under the nom de plume of "Ajax," Samuel Botterill, a close and intimate friend of Mr. Duffy's for many years, wrote of him in "The Carpenter" of July, 1921:

He is a splendid speaker. His ability as a defensive speaker is above the average, and his attacking power is masterly and superb. He has the happy faculty of correlating his facts in such a form as to denote care and preparation, carrying with it conviction when delivered from the platform.

When an editor for the Carpenters' monthly journal was needed, he was selected, and the high standing which that journal has attained shows plainly his keen literary and poetic tastes.

As further recognition of his ability as an editor and a writer, when the General Convention of the United Brotherhood decided to issue a history of the organization, he was selected as the author. He has for many years burned the midnight oil, and as a consequence of persistent study, he has developed a poetic taste.

He has often been invited by colleges and literary societies to deliver lectures on poets and poetry. Within the past few years he allied himself with the country-wide movement in the development of vocational training in the schools, and is now looked upon as an authority upon that subject.

He has often addressed literary and managerial bodies on the best means of educating students in manual training, with the primary object of producing the best mechanical ability in the craft.

A TRIBUTE

Local Union No. 8
Philadelphia, Pa.

July 16, 1941

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.,
Dear Sir and Brother:

May we take this opportunity to extend to you our heartiest congratulations on the 40th anniversary of your service as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood. The members of Local Union No. 8 have the benefit of the active service of many members who have served this organization in various capacities for many years, and we are proud of those members, and we are also proud of a man who has served with distinction for forty years as General Secretary of this great organization. You have the sincere good wishes of the members of Local 8 for many more years of good health.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

(signed) John J. Cregan, Rec. Sec.

LEGAL AND MORAL RIGHTS OF LABOR

Editor's Note: The following article, under another caption, was originally published in The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, and is reprinted herewith because of its timeliness as well as because of the interest with which we are sure it will be read by every member of the Brotherhood.

IN the face of the rapidly increasing seriousness of the threats to American security, this discussion of jurisdictional strikes has been undertaken with considerable reluctance. The mere suggestion that a jurisdictional strike may have its virtues is sufficient to incite an emotional fury in some quarters. The actual examination of the merits and proper uses of the jurisdictional strike is therefore liable to be mistaken and misconstrued as being equivalent to advocating the extended use of such instrument, an impression which it is here desired to avoid.

Yet, the continued circulation of misinformation about so many of labor's activities creates a condition capable of immense harm, not only to labor, but to the entire program. That condition does not become less real by ignoring its existence. Failure to refute false charges may have the effect of confirming them. Action based upon rash judgment and ignorance, though intended to accelerate defense production, may actually result in more, rather than less strikes. The intensification of public confusion on labor problems, furnishes opportunity for the deliberate provocation of strikes by those who would rely on the confusion to avoid the consequences of their conduct. There can be no greater encouragement for such activity than the imposition of guilt by prejudice upon an innocent party, even before the wrong is committed by another.

The proximity of danger is evident from the fact that labor's reputation is not sharing in the vindication which should seem logically to accompany labor's successful defense against the criminal charges made by Thurman Arnold's Antitrust Division. On the contrary, the belief seems to be gaining adherents in the non-labor world that labor's success has resulted from technical defenses which have not included a determination of the real substance of the charges.

That, of course, is a false belief. In the lower courts and in the Supreme Court the opposing contentions of labor and the Antitrust Division have been investigated and determined on their merits. Since the Hutcheson decision the Supreme Court has refused to review three additional cases wherein the lower courts had found indictments issued at the instance of the Antitrust Division to be without merit, and as reason for its refusal the Supreme Court cited the Hutcheson decision as containing the applicable principles of law.

But because the Hutcheson case involved the issue of the jurisdictional strike, and because this type of controversy is the most difficult for the outsider to understand, the jurisdictional strike has been singled out for special lambasting. The strategic advantage of this approach by those who seek to discredit labor is conceded. It is in accordance with

the principle of attacking at the weakest point. If the right to strike can be unconditionally outlawed in disputes which include jurisdictional issues, then the way will be opened for outlawing practically all effective labor action.

The natural strength of this method of attack has been immeasurably reinforced by the wailing and lamenting of Thurman Arnold who publicly represents his whacking defeat before the Supreme Court in the *Hutcheson* case as if it were a defeat administered to the cause of law and justice!

There is a difference between law and justice. Each, therefore, is deserving of consideration. But since the legal aspects of the *Hutcheson* decision have previously been reviewed in these pages, their examination will not be repeated except for one element which appears to be commonly misunderstood. The most plausible adverse criticism of the *Hutcheson* decision based upon legal grounds relates to the question whether the Supreme Court correctly construed the "intent of Congress" in holding the jurisdictional strike lawful, at least in the particular circumstances of that case.

Even this criticism, however, is only superficially plausible. The determination of the "intent of Congress" in the application of a statute is admittedly often a difficult and technical problem which frequently allows room for more than one bona-fide interpretation. As to the question whether the immunities provided in the Clayton Act extend to jurisdictional strikes, however, there is no room for doubt. The problem is not technical. The language is clear, unmistakable. The provision of Section 20, which enumerates several activities not to "be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States" expressly applies to "any case between an employer and employees, *or between employees.*" That Congress did not adopt such terms through oversight is confirmed by its adoption of more precise terms of equivalent effect in subsequent legislation, notably in the Norris-LaGuardia and the National Labor Relations Act.

Since the legal theories have been rejected by which he attempted to usurp the authority to decide what is a "legitimate object of a labor union," Arnold has assumed the cloak of a moralist—and, indeed, a righteous one.

Labor has not in the past and cannot now afford to stand on legal rights while remaining indifferent to moral issues. Labor's struggles have too frequently been directed to bringing legal code into conformity with sound morality, and its future struggles will continue to have the same objective. If, therefore, Arnold is right on the moral issue, he is right on the basis of standards which have permanent value for labor.

To what, then, does the righteous Assistant Attorney General object? Arnold was recently afforded the opportunity of testifying before the House Judiciary Committee, which was conducting hearings on delays in national defense preparation. Whether the chief of the "trust-busting" unit had knowledge of the numerous major impediments to the defense program—in the success of which program no group is more earnestly concerned than labor—Arnold omitted discussion of anything except problems arising out of labor relations. The trend of his testimony suggests that those who rely upon him as an expert on the subject of labor problems would not be misled quite so far if they were to rely instead upon the capsules of such dangerous "little knowledge" as are contained in *The Reader's Digest*.

. Arnold first prefaced his remarks with characteristic expressions of his friendly attitude toward organized labor. Then he got to his point. "The Hutcheson case," he said, "prevented us from prosecuting cases . . . where labor organizations have restrained trade for the purpose of destroying an established and legitimate system of collective bargaining."

Now, as a matter of fact, the decision in the Hutcheson case did no such thing. The indictment in that case alleged no such malice as Arnold infers in his statement. To the extent that malice was implied in the allegations of the indictment, the absolute lack of any foundation for such a charge was squarely met by Justice Stone when he observed that: "The legality of the alleged restraint under the Sherman Act is not affected by characterizing the strike as 'jurisdictional' or 'not within the legitimate object of a labor union.' . . . If the counts of the indictment which we are now considering make out an offense, *then every local strike aimed at closing a shop whose products or supplies move in interstate commerce is, without more, a violation of the Sherman Act.*"

Arnold never had before the Supreme Court a case such as he describes, and to our knowledge has never even had such a case initiated—and accordingly it is doubtful whether there were any such to be abandoned. He is therefore wrong in his conclusion as to the nature of the issue in the Hutcheson case, and he multiplies his error when he generalizes upon that false conclusion as being descriptive of all, or even of a large proportion, of jurisdictional strikes. At a time when the national interest especially requires the exercise of intelligence in the solution of defense problems, it is the opposite of wisdom to muddy the waters in a matter so important as this.

The *only proper* generalization which can be drawn about jurisdictional strikes is that they involve differences between two organized groups of workers—nothing else. The fact that a strike is jurisdictional in character is no indication whatsoever as to its ultimate merit or lack of merit, even though it is not denied that some jurisdictional strikes lack merit, as do other forms. Such a strike may, and usually does, involve any one or more of a number of other elements. One group may be a "company" union and hence no union at all. One group may be defending itself against an employer-fostered raid by another group with lower standards of wages, or hours, or working conditions, or a combination of all of these. One union may be obliged by economic competitive factors to organize where an employer already has, from his point of view, harmonious collective bargaining relations with his employees but where the lower wage standards of his establishment threaten the higher standards of an entire industry.

That situation is extremely common, and the morality, as well as the legality, of labor's effort to eliminate the competitive advantages based upon wage differentials has been recognized both within and outside of the courts. Forbid this type of activity and any employer can maneuver any kind of a dispute into a jurisdictional one, especially in a period of unemployment, by offering other than bona-fide union terms to workers as a group instead of making the offer to them as individuals. It is not only labor which would then suffer, but all employers who would prefer incorporating respectable and decent terms in their collective bargaining agreements. Moreover, the making or renewal of a union contract is in practice frequently conditioned upon the union's ability to bring the employer's competitors into a similar agreement. Thus the problem is not simply one of overcoming a union's greed, if it is ever that: It embraces fundamental elements of industrial economics.

Then there are the differences arising out of some employers' attempts to economize on production at the expense of breaking down a skilled craft. In most skilled occupations there is much work which does not require the possession of skill. But, if the worker permits himself to be deprived piecemeal of those tasks which do not require the maximum of skill and do not expose him to the maximum of hazard, that worker will shortly find himself doing only the most difficult and most hazardous work without a corresponding compensation. In addition, he will gradually cease to be a skilled craftsman and will become only a "specialist" with impaired earning capacity and reduced work opportunities. The prospect of an employer's success in such an undertaking is greatly enhanced if he can find a group of organized workers who will participate in this anti-social practice. Because unions rarely submit themselves voluntarily to cooperation of this sort, one tempting tactic recommends itself in such situations. It consists of the employer's sub-contracting part of the work to another. Whether the sub-contractor is a mere stooge or a regular enterprise makes little difference in the result. Then, if a dispute ripens into a strike, the position of the first contractor convincingly establishes his "helpless innocence," in the opinion of the ignorant.

Such ignorance, however, is no justification for denying the worker's right to resist by lawful means the decimation of his occupation. His right is parallel to the right of the furniture dealer to refuse to sell table-legs instead of tables. In the one case, the merchant declines to sell his wares, and, in the other, the worker declines to sell his services.

These examples are by no means exhaustive, but it is believed they are more than adequate to illustrate the invalidity of Arnold's generalizations. Nor is the problem the least bit simplified by Arnold's frivolous reference to "established" and "legitimate" systems of collective bargaining, as if practical distinctions were thereby being made. There are no existing standards for the application of such tests which would not aggravate the problem, instead of aiding in its solution.

For example, what possible end of justice could be served by vesting perpetual *and exclusive* rights in an "established" organization? In the event of a conflict between two organizations—and every organizational conflict is of necessity between established organizations—which shall prevail? The one first established in point of time? Overlooking the fact that state-imposed stagnation leads to revolution, which "first" counts? The first to establish itself with a particular employer, the first to establish itself in the particular industry, or the first to establish itself in any industry? It requires little imagination to visualize the chaos which would result from an attempt to apply any one or any combination of these arbitrary tests in the world of realities.

But suppose the obstacles to applying such standard have been overcome, are the employers' activities and the industries themselves to be reduced to a similar frozen status, so that "established" processes and articles shall be legally protected against newer technological change? If not—and obviously they will not—then the "established" system becomes a meaningless formula, for new technology is probably the greatest single cause of the proportionately rare jurisdictional strike. Arnold has already lost two cases against labor where technological changes were among the underlying causes of the strikes he claimed were criminal in character.

His designation of a "legitimate" system is even less meaningful than his designation of an "established" one—that is, if it is possible for one

vacuum to be more vacuous than another. In most instances of labor competition, both organizations are legitimate in the sense that they are lawful, even as business competitors are usually legitimate. And, if by "legitimate," Arnold means that a union certified by the National Labor Relations Board is legitimate, as distinct from the illegitimacy of a rival, he is again thrusting a subjective, personal significance into the word which is directly opposed to the legal realities.

Such ignoring of realities might readily be excused when indulged in by a layman. But from a lawyer, from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is testifying in his official capacity before a Congressional Committee, regarding problems inherent in pending prosecutions which presumptively are related to national defense, the conduct is inexcusable. At best it is gross carelessness. For the National Labor Relations Act contains no provision which could possibly support Arnold's conclusion, but it does include a section, the sole function of which is to exclude any possibility of such conclusion arising, even by implication. The entire Section 13 consists of only one sentence, as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with, or impede or diminish, in any way, the right to strike." Arnold's contention must again yield to this fact.

Finally, there is the question of the position of the actually, and not only apparently, "innocent" employer. It is believed that most of the sweeping unconditional condemnations of the jurisdictional strike stem from the popular conception that they always and inevitably wrong an innocent employer. Expressions of sympathy for the plight of the workers engaged in the contest are too often affectations adopted to hide an anti-union bias. It has already been shown, however, that the innocent employer is not so common as he might at first appear. In a great many cases he has exercised his choice on the basis of his self-interest, a choice necessitated, perhaps, by economic factors beyond his control, and is caught in a contest somewhat of his own making. Privately he may even recognize his position as one of the hazards of profit-seeking.

But even in those rarer cases, where the employer is entirely and literally helpless, when reduced to essentials, his position is the same as that of any business institution which suffers from the conduct of other institutions which are not in direct competition. It is a matter of daily occurrence, commonly accepted in the world of business, for the prosperity of an institution to be adversely affected by the deliberate conduct of related business rivals.

An office-building barber-shop may suffer a loss in trade because a newly erected building attracts the tenants who were formerly its customers; or the tenants may be attracted by the reduction in rentals in an older building. A wholesaler may suffer the complete deterioration of his business because his principal retail outlet is put out of business by a retail competitor, or perhaps because the customer's business was merged with that of a stranger. The local chamber of commerce of Penobscot may be counting upon a windfall of easy profits from the prospects of the holding of a Republican convention in the home town, when the city council, in an act of government interference, induces the Democrats to convene there, making the G. O. P.'s get-together at the same place impractical. The economic foundation of an entire city, or a whole region, may be undermined because a particular corporation, on the decision of one man, may choose to locate elsewhere. The possible examples are limitless and they are common in every level of economic activity.

In each of these instances the suffering party may be considered "helpless" to avoid its particular loss. But the State will not come to their rescue, nor will the moralists condemn the conduct of those who caused such loss for that reason alone. Is there, then, any valid reason why labor should voluntarily forego, or be required to forego, the exercise of its rights in order that an "innocent" party shall be spared loss or inconvenience, where other persons in like circumstances are under no comparable restraint?

To hold that labor should be under such obligation would be to discriminate against labor and violate social justice. On the other hand, to hold that social justice does not require such restriction, as labor does hold, does not involve the adoption of the false and irresponsible doctrine that two wrongs make a right. The legitimate rights of those referred to here as innocent parties, are not such that the power of the State should be invoked in their favor at the expense of the equally-legitimate rights of the others.

Only in so far as these problems involve labor, are they of recent origin. In other fields, they are as old as the law. In the cumulative wisdom resulting from many centuries of meeting such problems in other fields, the law has recognized that there is no solution in favoring the rights of the few by suppressing the no-less fundamental rights of the many. And so it is, that one who complains before a court of justice that he has suffered from the lawful acts of another, will be told by that court that he has suffered "damage without injury"—a doctrine not unknown, even to Mr. Arnold.

The solution of the problems giving rise to jurisdictional strikes calls for cool heads. The current emotional attitude directed toward labor, on this account, is shared chiefly by those who have failed to investigate or try to understand the nature of the difficulties. It is in large part the product of distortion and exaggeration. A fair consideration of the multitudinous complexities of industrial economics and an appreciation of the factors beyond the control of any one labor or business group, by those most violent in the condemnation of labor because of jurisdictional strikes, might well occasion surprise that such conflicts are not more frequent, and give rise to respect for labor for the effective effort it is constantly exerting to reduce this type of strike, as well as all other kinds.

According to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximately 3 per cent of the man-days idleness from strikes in 1940, covering all industry and not merely defense projects, was occasioned by strikes involving jurisdictional and rival union issues. To those who insist that even this is too much, it must be admitted that the figure reflects less than perfection. But it is no cause for alarm. It is suggested that those who enjoy translating idleness from strikes into an imaginative loss in the production of bombing planes, try their hand at calculating the imaginary loss in the production of bombing planes occasioned by the idleness of the unemployed, and compare the results. The ratio will be a few score against a million and several hundred thousand!

Labor would welcome the opportunity of helping to produce the few score *and* the million plus.

Old Glory never officially contained 47 stars; the number jumped from 46 to 48 on July 4th, 1912.

Demand the Union Label

Plans Shaping for Local 101's Gift to Army

Response to the patriotic gesture of Local 101, Baltimore, Md., in donating free of cost a recreation hall for soldiers at Camp Meade, Md., has been most enthusiastic.

Following publication in the Carpenter last month of the offer to construct and donate the social building to Camp Meade, General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, of Washington, D. C., who handled the negotiations with the War Department for Local 101, has been the recipient of many messages of congratulation.

Lt. Col. Joseph H. Burgheim, Quartermaster Corps, who is Zone Constructing Quartermaster for the Baltimore area, has advised Brother Blumenberg as follows, under date of July 2:

"Dear Mr. Blumenberg:

"Confirming our telephone conversation of July 2, 1941, in connection with donation of recreational buildings by Local Union No. 101, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Baltimore, Maryland, it is understood that the Commanding Officer, Fort George G. Meade, would like to have one of our standard RB-1 recreation buildings located in the hospital area. The Commanding Officer, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, would like to have a building of suitable width and length to house bowling alleys for the enlisted men.

"Plans will be submitted to you on approval of the Secretary of War to accept these buildings.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Burgheim,
Lt. Colonel, Quartermaster Corps,
Zone Constructing Quartermaster."

Construction Activity High

The F. W. Dodge Corporation, building statisticians, estimated construction contracts awarded in thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains in June totaled \$539,106,000, a rise of 66 per cent over the amount for the same month last year, but slightly under the May, 1941, figure.

In the first half of the year contracts awarded reached an eleven-year peak of \$2,549,962,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the \$1,623,087,000 recorded in the first half of 1940.

"At the half-year mark," said the company's survey, "the major classifications of construction were substantially above the corresponding period of 1940. Non-residential building with \$956,525,000 in contract total was 105 per cent larger; residential building to the amount of \$948,994,000 was 37 per cent larger, while public works and utilities amounting to \$644,443,000, showed a 39 per cent increase."

Thomas S. Holden, president of the Dodge Corporation, said:

"Construction activity may be expected to continue at very high levels during most if not all of the next twelve months. Industrial plant expansion continues at an enormous rate. The government aims at stimulating during the current fiscal year a 25 per cent increase in residential building as compared with the volume produced in the fiscal year just closed."

The LUMBER INDUSTRY Its History and Problems

THE NORTH PACIFIC

THE old Oregon country, known as the Pacific Northwest, completed the outline of what is now the continental United States. It is north of what the Spaniards used to call California Alta, west of the Louisiana Purchase, which stopped at the Rockies—although Napoleon would not commit himself on that point. The north boundary was fixed by compromise with Great Britain of the claim that U. S. territory extended to 54 degrees 40 seconds. It includes the Puget Sound Basin, most of the Columbia River, and the Chehalis, Umpqua, and Rogue River Basins, as well as a number of smaller streams that empty into the Pacific. It is now three States and part of two others.

Captain Bruno Heceta, working for the Spanish Viceroy in Mexico, saw it first. Vancouver charted the Puget Sound region. The Boston men traded ten-cent jewelry with the Coast Indians for sea otter skins, and traded the skins in China for tea. Captain Gray sailed his ship "Columbia" into the big river. At President Jefferson's direction, Lewis and Clark made the trip from what is now Kansas City to what are now Olympia and Seaside, and back without losing a man.

The Mountain Men explored the region and pronounced it the best hunting ground on the continent. They added that the summer rendezvous of all the Indian tribes at The Dalles was the greatest show on earth. Astor, the Nor'westers, and the Hudson's Bay Company all went after the beaver fur for the high hat trade. The Hudson's Bay Company came out ahead.

David Douglas painstakingly wrote of the Willamette Valley, in 1826, that the soil was a light brown loam, very fertile, 7 to 12 feet deep, with scattered oaks and pines of great girth. He was continually running into trees 184 feet to the first limb and 46 feet 9 inches in circumference—or something like that. Marcus Whitman brought the first wagon across the Rockies. Soon thereafter the Oregon Trail was half a mile wide, a tangle of dusty wheel ruts. Gold was found, and the coastwise trade in lumber got a start.

Doctor McLoughlin, of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, had the first sawmill built at Sawmill Creek, six miles east of Vancouver, Washington, in 1827. It was water driven, one vertical saw, capacity for a 12-hour shift, 3,000 feet. In 1833 he made the first export shipment of Douglas fir—50,000 feet, to China. The Doctor knew the value of a good trade name. He called it Oregon Pine.

It still carries that name in some places. Other shipments were made to the Hawaiian trade. One cargo brought \$80 per M.

Up Seattle way, a shipload of piling went to San Francisco in 1851. By 1853 the place was getting quite metropolitan. King county had 170 white settlers and H. L. Yesler's sawmill. The same year or thereabouts, Captain Renton built a mill at Alki; Talbot and Company built one at Port Gamble, others were built at Appletree Cove, Port Ludlow, and Ut-

solady. A shipload of 190,000 feet of sawed lumber went to San Francisco. The North Pacific lumber business was on its way.

Washington took the lead away from Oregon at once. The census credits Oregon with 242 woods workers and a product worth \$1,355,000 in 1850, but does not mention Washington. In 1860, Washington had 653 woodsmen, Oregon 378. In 1870 and 1880, Oregon was slightly in front with 692 and 579 jobs to Washington's 474 and 499.

In the 1880's the transcontinental railroads were built, and Jim Hill, who hated the sight of an empty freight car, cut east-bound rates on lumber. By 1900, the lumber industry employed 19,000 men in Washington, 5,000 in Oregon. It began to occur to people that timber might be worth something, and a great deal of it moved from public to private ownership. Stumpage doubled several times. Good timber claims in Southwest Washington brought \$8,000, which was a nice start for any struggling homesteader.

In 1907, the panic did something drastic to that particular speculation period. Timber has never looked the same to purchasers since then. The ownership of a section of timber became a burden. Shelling out \$800 or so every year for taxes alone gets tiresome. Without going into particulars, many owners decided that getting rid of their holdings was, for their personal interests, sound economy. The supply from the Lake States and the South dwindled. The Panama Canal made shipments to the Atlantic Coast a possibility, and high grade Douglas-fir found a market in competition with southern pine in spite of the long haul. Liquidation of excess forest holdings in the North Pacific country went right ahead.

The timber closest to deep water went first, of course. Grays Harbor and the lower Columbia River region began to look bare. The Puget Sound log market stabilized the log supply for a while. Towage charges on the Sound are low; many timber owners have no mill, most of the mills have no timber in the same ownership; many logging concerns have neither mill nor a reserve of timber. When logs roll off the dump into Puget Sound waters, they belong in general to anyone who will pay the current price, plus towage to wherever they are wanted. A mill at Tacoma may get logs from the head of the Deschutes or the Wynooche, or from western Clallam or Jefferson county. A decade or so may see some changes in the total supply, but in the meantime there are lots of logs while they last.

Even at that, a good many towns now are cutting much less lumber than they used to. Take Bellingham, for example. Six big sawmills and several small ones were running in and around town in 1925; the cut was 341,000,000 feet, and the annual payroll about \$2,000,000. In 1938 the cut was about 60 million feet—a bad year, of course; but that does not explain the progressive junking of mills.

Grays Harbor is another example. This port used to export a billion feet, but not any more. Logs are towed over 200 miles from southern Oregon Coast to Grays Harbor mills to supplement the local stand. Portland used to have 10 big mills—a number of them have dropped out, and others are a bit uncertain. The Tillamook fire disposed of 20 years' supply. Logs rafted from the upper Willamette are now the backbone of the lumber industry in this town.

The superintendents of most mills, either in the fir or pine regions, can say with much finality that they have an 8, or 12, or 15-year supply in sight. A few can point to 25 years' cut. Those that have a 50 years' cut

can be counted on the fingers, and some of them are thinking about government timber.

Just as in New England, the Middle Atlantic and Lake States, and the South, production for the region keeps up, but district after district is cut out. The last big stand will take a lot of licking; but it is no more inexhaustible, illimitable, or infinite than any of the other regions.

The West Coast country can be made to produce twice as much timber per acre per year as almost any other part of the United States. Like the South, it has a tenacious lot of trees that will grow, if given even a small break. In 1937, which was not a really good year, the forest industries in Oregon furnished 36,000 jobs; in Washington, 48,000.

The question frequently is asked: "Can the forests of the Northwest stand the present rate of cutting and waste and losses from fire and other causes?" The answer to that requires consideration of two other questions: "How long will the old growth timber last under the present rate of depletion?" and "Will the cut-over land produce enough timber to keep our forest industries going after the old growth has been cut out?"

These questions will be discussed in future articles.

Fuel Conservation Measures

When cold figures are set down on paper by engineers, there is no other answer—the maximum economy in thickness of insulation is around $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in northern locations. The same thickness suffices for summer comfort in southern locations.

Engineers and economists of the United States Housing Authority have for months been studying this problem. They have now just issued their basic specification for insulation of defense housing, which contains the following important provisions:

"Insulate top story coillings with loose-fill, bat, or blanket type insulation, in a sufficient thickness to provide a total thermal conductance of the insulating media only (exclusive of air spaces) of not more than .083 B. t. u. per hour per square foot per degree F. temperature difference between the two surfaces of insulation."

The following note is made to the architect:

"Specifying a total thermal conductance of .083 B. t. u. (Paragraph (3) under "Scope") requires approximately $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches of insulation."

This is an advance step of considerable importance, but follows the pattern suggested in the excellent Bureau of Mines Information Circular No. 7166, which states: "On the basis of an average saving of even \$25 a year with insulation, 200,000 defense houses would save the Nation well over \$5,000,000 a year if insulated. This saving is equivalent to 12,000 carloads of coal or 8,400 tank cars of oil."

The United States Housing Authority takes a great forward step as a leader of thought by this commendable action.

Public housing will henceforth be designed for permanent low operating cost to the taxpayer.

"For ages," writes Professor J. Russell Smith, "we *worked to overcome scarcity*, but now, forced by a new technology, we strive to *plan scarcity*. . . . Abundance with its glutted market has become the devil of the machine age; *relative scarcity* its god."

LSW Reports Rapid Growth

ALTHOUGH the task of absorbing former IEU operations into the Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the four northwestern states is about completed, a large number of IEU locals in the Middle West and California still remain to be taken over. The IEU extended as far east as North Dakota and boasted of considerable strength in California. Already fine progress has been made in absorbing these outlying locals and within a short while it is expected that every one of them will be lined up one hundred per cent with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

On January 12, Charter No. 2742 was installed at Rapid City, South Dakota, for the employees of the Warren-Lamb Lumber Company. This operation employs approximately three hundred and fifty men, ninety-five per cent of whom are now paid-up members of Local 2742. On January 16, the Local held election of officers which resulted in the following members being elected to the respective offices:

President, Warren Coon; Recording Secretary, Lester Sagen; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Warner Everson; Conductor, Floyd Wagner; Warden, John Ernst; Trustees, one year term, Russell Bodine; two year term, Joe Roberts; three year term, Wesley Strong; Plant Committee, K. Gibson, Art Rouse, H. Buckingham, Floyd Phillips, Dewey Ham, Ed. Smith, Ralph Grimm, and Faye Gunderson. John Scissions and Ed Sloan tied for vice-president.

At Camino, California, Charter No. 2749 was installed June 19 for the employees of the Michigan-California Lumber Company remanufacturing and shipping department. Membership in Local 2749 in this former IEU operation is now practically one hundred per cent. The sawmill and logging end of this operation is located at Pino Grande and is considered a separate unit by the NLRB. However, fine work is being done in organizing this unit and there is every reason to believe that very shortly it, too, will be signed up in the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union one hundred per cent.

Officers elected to head Local 2749 are: President, H. T. Carsten; Vice-President, Robt. Fairburn; Financial Secretary, Delmar Johnson; Recording Secretary, W. C. Logan; Conductor, H. J. Sheets; Warden, Earl Sargent.

Another former IEU operation in California, the Bridewater & Barrington Lumber Company, at Quincy, is solidly in the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. Charter 2738 was installed June 14 and a vast majority of the employees were obligated. Since then virtually all of the rest have signed up as well. At the election of officers, W. H. Brown was elected president; Harold Morton, vice-president; Jack Gardenier, recording and financial secretary; Harvey Egbert, conductor; Sidney Yaker, warden; Harold Morton, George Day, J. D. Johnson, and Joe Chapman, plant committee.

Also organized almost completely in the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union are the employees of the Sacramento Box and Lumber Company, Sacramento, and the sawmill and logging employees of the L. W. Sly Company, Kyburz. Both of these operations were formerly IEU but the transition to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union is now about complete.

Except for a few isolated operations, the transfer of the IEU membership into the LSW is virtually achieved.

Col. Fleming Hits "Business Rackets"

INVITING industry to exploit low wage labor markets is disastrous, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, told Mississippi Bankers recently at their convention in Biloxi.

"Small rural communities," said Colonel Fleming, "which once served as trading centers for fruitful agricultural communities, find themselves hard pressed when agriculture declines. They are especially prone to turn to industrialization as the solution to their problem. But it is easy to forget that the new factory building in itself solves nothing. It has no beneficent significance unless the people who work in it are going to be better off than they were before. Otherwise the town is importing, along with the factory, congestion, slum conditions, new problems of community sanitation, and new problems of financing health, police and fire protection.

"Almost every town has some advantage to offer to at least one type of industry. One has excellent railroad facilities; another is on navigable water; another is near the source of certain necessary raw materials; another possesses advantages of climate or proximity to the mass market. Some towns can offer a combination of several attractions, all legitimate. But if the only, or principal, attraction offered is 'an abundant supply of cheap, docile labor,' look out! For if the manufacturer has been coaxed in merely to exploit the poor you are compounding human misery and making worse the conditions you are trying to cure.

"Very frequently the invitation to the manufacturer carries with it some sort of direct subsidy. Sometimes the local Chamber of Commerce places at his disposal a factory building, rent free. Sometimes the town itself bonds its people to raise the funds to put up the factory building, or furnishes free light, free power, and free heat.

"In one New England city an enterprising Chamber of Commerce bought for taxes a factory building that had been abandoned by a rubber concern. Then it induced a 'runaway' shoe manufacturer to set up shop in the building under a contract which assured him free rent for ten years, free heat, free sewage privileges, and then threw in the free services of a night watchman for good measure. The watchman worked from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. every night including Sundays, or a total of 84 hours a week, for which he was paid by the Chamber of Commerce the munificent sum of \$10 a week. Naturally, on that wage, he couldn't keep up the payments on his home and lost it. Labor in the factory was paid \$2 or \$3 a week, and after an investigation by the Wage and Hour Division, the employer was forced to pay workers, in restitution, the difference between what they had received and what they should have received under the law. But when it came to the night watchman, the Division billed his employer—the Chamber of Commerce—for \$650, the back wages due him. That gave the boys in the Chamber several sleepless nights during which they reached the conclusion that perhaps their enterprise in attracting a sweatshop industry wasn't much of a service to the town after all.

"From our files I could cite numerous instances to show that the offering of something for nothing in an effort to attract sweatshop industries

seldom works out to the advantage of the town that pays the subsidy. The steady, reliable, dependable manufacturer isn't looking for something for nothing. He is perfectly willing to pay his way. And the fellow who has to be bribed to set up shop in the town usually isn't worth having. Paying subsidies to him is an injustice to every other businessman who does have to pay his own way.

"One town in Georgia subsidized a manufacturer and then had to turn around and subsidize his employees with relief because he didn't pay enough for them to live on. A manufacturer who had been given a bonus to locate in a Tennessee town before the Wage and Hour Law was passed was unwilling to pay as little as 25 cents an hour when that minimum was established by the Act in 1938. His attempted evasion took the form of calling his factory a 'school' and his employees 'pupils.' There are instances in which local boards of education have used tax revenues to build so-called trade schools which actually were nothing but factories. Then the exploiter was invited in to serve as 'teacher.' He got all the profits the factory produced. His employees got nothing, the fiction being that they were students who should have been grateful merely for the chance to learn a useful trade—a trade at which they never were given an opportunity to earn a living.

"In one city an investigator for the Children's Bureau saw several school buses parked in front of a shrimp cannery at 10 o'clock in the morning. The factory certainly didn't look like a school and the investigator went inside where the children were found to be hard at work cleaning shrimps. The Board of Education, which was supposed to be educating the children, actually was using public funds to deprive them of their schooling in order to supply the cannery operator with cheap labor.

"I know of one shoe manufacturer who moved seven times in seven years and collected a bonus every time. He got \$113,000 from Vincennes, Ind., \$120,000 from Mattoon, Ill., \$109,000 from Sullivan, Ind., \$7500 from Caruthersville, Mo., \$115,000 from Moberly, Mo., \$60,000 from Charleston, Mo., and \$7500 from Pittsfield, Ill.—a total subsidy of more than half a million dollars. And each time he moved he left behind him a stranded group of jobless workers for somebody else to take care of.

"A Virginia manufacturer tried to get us to help him circumvent the law by applying for certification of his employees as handicapped workers as an excuse for paying them less than the legal minimum wage. When we asked him what was the matter with them he said they were all a bit feeble-minded. As a matter of fact, he added that all the residents of the town were a 'mite tetched in the head;' and since they had paid him a bonus to come in and exploit them, it was almost possible to believe it.

"What can any town possibly gain from encouraging such conditions? Usually the argument is that the town needs the pay roll which the carpet-bagger will bring. But in a good many cases they discover to their sorrow that the sweatshop pay roll is a curse and not a blessing."

From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1940: Of the numerous services rendered by the Department to the poultry industry, few have resulted in more popular interest or a warmer reception than research to develop a small-type turkey. The objective in producing such birds is primarily to meet the demands of small families and apartment dwellers.

Gloomy Days Face Workers

GLOOMY days are ahead for workers due to be displaced by machines, according to a study of technology prepared and published for the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the committee, commenting on the study, declared that "it seems apparent that technology will continue to increase labor productivity, to displace skilled occupations, and to reduce labor costs."

"In the absence of effective, offsetting forces," he said, "economic and social distress may be expected to accumulate."

Those offsetting forces were listed as reduction in working hours, development of vast new industries, or the drastic lowering of prices. The likelihood of any of those forces being put into operations was not regarded as good.

"Substantial reduction in hours," O'Mahoney said, "must be regarded as distinctly remote, because of legislation establishing the 40-hour work week and widespread acceptance of it as the norm of employment."

"The development of great, new industries likewise holds slight promise of creating sufficient employment to offset the labor-displacing effects of technology, especially since fields examined, such as prefabricated housing, air conditioning, television and Diesel engines seem unlikely to create much new employment," the Senator added.

Price reductions are seldom used by concentrated industries, O'Mahoney noted, and concentration is the outstanding feature of a large number of industries.

"While technology on the one hand creates tremendous economic problems through the displacement of labor, on the other it induces concentration, thereby impeding the operation of the compensatory force of price reductions," he stated.

"High wages are a possible stimulus to employment," the Senator said, "but it has been found that when wages are advancing the output per man-hour advances faster and wages never catch up to productivity. Labor costs decline faster than wages rise."

"If the preparation for and the conduct of war constitute the only adequate compensatory force to the labor displacing effects of technology, the proposition would then be established that only through war can the present economic system be operated in such a way as to approximate full employment," O'Mahoney concluded.

Figures were presented showing that for manufacturing, production increased 30 per cent from 1923 to 1929 while the output per man-hour gained 32 per cent. During the depression years, manufacturing output remained practically stationary while the output per man-hour increased 32 per cent.

"For more than 10 years," the report stated, "long term employment of such large numbers of people as to seriously threaten our economic and political stability has demonstrated the fact of a major unbalance in the economy where technological forces were so strong that an abundance of goods could be produced without employing the available labor."

There are more than 300 lakes in Sequoia National Park.

* * * * *

Alaska has only eight incorporated cities. Of the territory's 72,000 population, about 39,000 are white.

Skilled Workers Still Jobless

THE insistent demand for skilled labor in the national defense program has left virtually untouched some 150,000 experienced mechanics and other industrial production workers who are now on WPA rolls or are unemployed and certified as eligible to WPA, according to the Acting WPA Commissioner.

In addition there are 154,000 with partial skills who can be quickly trained and still another 31,000 who are now undergoing training in defense occupations on the nation-wide vocational training project, he said.

These figures were arrived at as a result of a check by each State WPA Administrator of all skilled and potentially skilled workers in their files of persons certified to WPA.

"The names, addresses and occupations of these workers are available to employers either through their local WPA or U. S. Employment Service offices," the Commissioner said.

He pointed out that the total of 151,323 names appearing on the register as already possessing various skills by no means exhausts the number of skilled persons on or certified to the WPA. Only those possessing the skills included in the list of occupations prepared by the National Defense Commission or requested by local defense industries have been included in the defense industries employment register.

Few, if any, occupations in the building trades, for example, general construction work, technical or white collar pursuits, have been included.

The 154,027 persons listed as suitable for vocational training and the 31,177 listed as already enrolled in such courses represent a group of partially skilled workers who need only a small amount of training or refresher experience to become skilled, it was explained.

Many of these, for example, formerly worked in industries which either did not revive after the depression or which migrated to other sections of the country. The thousands of stranded New England textile workers typical of this group.

Their knowledge and experience with machines for making textiles can, with training, be redirected to machines for making guns or motors or ammunition.

Another important group among those potentially skilled, it is said, are the more proficient "handy men" who have an innate talent for handling tools and machines but who have never had the opportunity to develop the knack.

Enrollment on the national vocational training project for defense workers already has transformed thousands of these "handy men" into capable mechanical workers in industry, it was stated.

The average age of those on the defense industries register is believed to be two or three years lower than the WPA as a whole. A recent study showed that approximately one-half of all workers on WPA had, before becoming unemployed, spent as much as five years with a single employer.

"You can hire a man to plough your fields. You can delegate much of your farm work to others, but you have got to do your own reading," says the Farmers Digest. "No one can do your reading for you."

* * * * *

Mr. Ott Parrysius, chief special agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, recently observed that the draft was making such a dent in the box-car tourist business that he was looking forward to a 60 per cent drop in the number of non-paying (or hobo) riders on the line this year.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Sixty Years Old and Going Strong!

By the time this issue of the Carpenter is generally distributed, the celebration of the Brotherhood's sixtieth birthday will have become history, but the memory of the observance and its significance will be with us for years to come.

It was fitting that such an auspicious occasion should be celebrated with pomp and dignity, with fun and relaxation, and with justifiable pride in the Brotherhood's accomplishments.

Under the able leadership of General President Hutcheson, the Brotherhood has reached its present strength and prestige, and its members are reaping the benefits of ceaseless efforts to better constantly their working conditions.

Today, with sixty years of fruitful accomplishment, the Brotherhood can look back with pardonable pride on what has already been achieved, and look forward with complacent confidence to whatever lies ahead.

And heartiest congratulations to the Chicago District Council, official host to the celebration, whose members labored so long and diligently to insure the success of the Brotherhood's sixtieth birthday observance.

A Surprise for the Editor

All readers of the Carpenter know that the General Secretary is, by virtue of his office, also editor of the Carpenter. And they also know that editorials are generally written by the editor. But this is one editorial that the editor did not write. He knew nothing about it and we dare say his first intimation that anything like this would appear on these pages could only be had when he reads this issue.

We who are privileged to share the editorial burden simply could not let pass, without comment, the occasion of Frank Duffy's completion of forty years as General Secretary and as editor of the Carpenter. No words of ours could add one iota to the glory of that magnificent record. But we do wish him, and we are sure we voice the sentiments of the entire Brotherhood, many more years of health and happiness.

And that comes from the bottom of the heart.

R. Leo O'Heay, lecturing on "Post War Reconstruction" at Liverpool, said: "No one knows what will be left to build upon. We shall certainly have to face a new world, and the fact that the return to peacetime life will necessarily be slow and painful holds out, perhaps, the best hope of a new and better order of things for civilization."

Official Information



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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary






All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

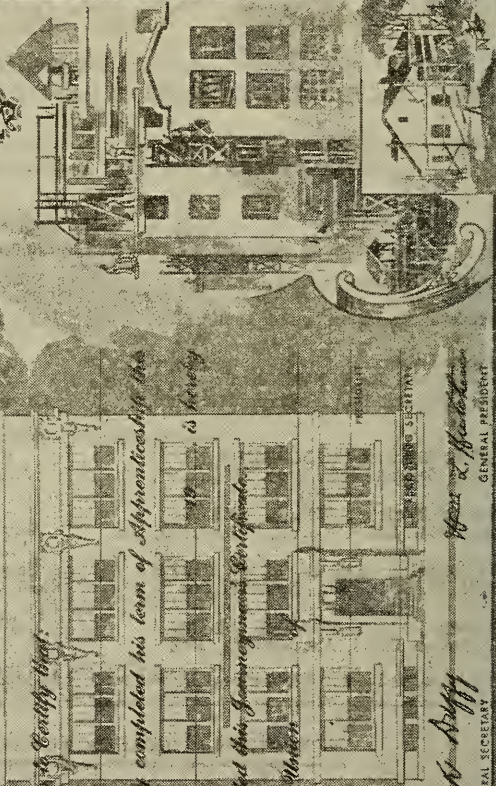
NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES



Misunderstandings can be avoided by remembering that it is no longer possible to print resolutions of sympathy or condolence on the death of our Brother members. Lack of space makes it imperative that all death notices be as brief as possible and in the future, as a matter of policy, the In Memoriam column of our monthly journal "The Carpenter" will be restricted to simple death or funeral notices. Recording Secretaries of the Local Unions will please bear this in mind when asking for space in the printing of obituary notices.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

291 Redmond, Ore.	2690 Southamton, Ont.,	2817 Flagstaff, Ariz.
2549 Chicago, Ill.	Can.	2800 Lebanon, Ore.
2553 De Kalb, Ill.	2693 Fountain Hill, Ark.	273 South Haven, Mich.
285 Altus, Okla.	2765 Klamath Falls,	2820 Bly, Ore.
279 Toronto, Ont., Can.	Ore.	2822 Malin, Ore.
2617 Columbus, Miss.	2787 Domingo, N. Mex.	2825 Nashville, Tenn.
2623 Council, Ida.	2795 Heck Canyon,	267 Baton Rouge, La.
2625 Pino Grande, Cal.	N. Mex.	270 Pine Bluff, Ark.
2631 Snohomish, Wash.	276 North Little Rock,	2827 Muscoda, Wis.
2632 Lachute, Que., Can.	Ark.	2861 Helena, Ark.
2688 Pine Bluff, Ark.	2811 Flagstaff, Ariz.	2876 Lacombe, Ore.







United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
OF AMERICA

JOURNEYMAN'S CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that:

has completed his term of Apprenticeship this _____ day of _____ 19____

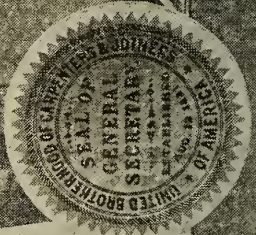
and that this Journeyman's Certificate is hereby

granted to him by

Grand Master

GENERAL SECRETARY

GENERAL PRESIDENT



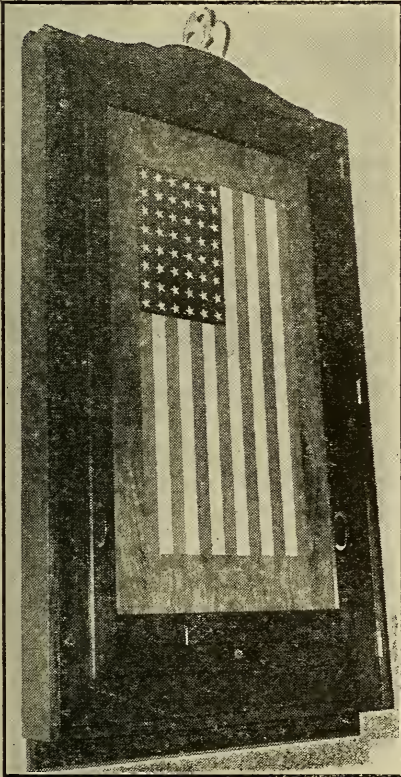
Our New Journeyman's Certificate

The 24th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at Lakeland, Florida, December 9 to 16, 1940, decided by action of the convention to award a certificate of journeyman-ship to each apprentice upon satisfactory evidence that he has completed his term of apprenticeship together with the application and approval of his Local Union and the joint committee on apprenticeship.

On the opposite page is shown a facsimile of this new certificate, which is being sent to all Local Unions who advise this office of the satisfactory completion of the term of apprenticeship of all of those who are between the ages of 17 and 24 and who have served a term of apprenticeship of not less than four years of reasonably continuous employment at the trade.

Carpenter Makes American Flag of Inlaid Wood

In this issue, we publish an illustration of an American flag of inlaid wood, true in colors and dimensions.



As announced briefly in a previous issue, it is the handiwork and "labor of love" of Brother John J. Moosberger, of Local Union 1694, with headquarters at 808 I Street, Northwest, in Washington, D. C.

A native of Switzerland, where he learned the rudiments of his craft, Brother Moosberger was asked by his Local to build a cabinet to house the flag which the Local carried when marching in the "Mile o' Dimes" parade, an annual feature in Washington to raise funds for the Warm Springs Foundation.

He started out with a walnut panel across the front of the cabinet but decided to adorn it with an American flag.

To be sure his measurements were right, Brother Moosberger wrote to the War Department and the United States Flag Association.

Inlaying the through-stained wood meant eight weeks' work in his spare time. The worst job, he says, was cutting 48 pieces of wood into star shapes and cutting 48 places for the stars out of the blue wood. Starting one Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, he had the stars half done by evening.

Then there was the polishing, coat after coat of shine—seven hours of polishing. Scorning varnish, he stuck to pure shellac and elbow grease.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Vincent Gelcich, Local 42, San Francisco

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Millmen's Union Local No. 42, informs you of the death of its Treasurer, Brother Vincent Gelcich, who was born April 14, 1884. He joined Local No. 42 in September 1907 and was a member in good standing for 34 years.

Fraternally yours,

Al. Fromm, Recording Secretary.

Brother Richard Albert, Local 119, Newark, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have to inform you regretfully of the death of Brother Richard Albert, a pensioned member of Local 119, who died at St. Michaels Hospital, June 23, 1941. Brother Albert was held in high esteem not only by the members of 119 but by nearly all the older members of Essex County. In his period of activity he had charge of several construction jobs throughout the State.

He was a regular attendant at the Local's meetings and as late as June 9th he was first to enter the hall and stayed to the end, as it was the time for nomination of officers. He had never missed a meeting of that kind since he cleared into No. 119 from No. 638, Morristown, N. J., where he was initiated November 16, 1901.

His cheery disposition and pleasant smile will be missed by all.

Fraternally yours,

Edward Danks, Financial Secretary, No. 119.

Brother Jacob Nussbaum, Local 132, Washington, D. C.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with regret that Local Union No. 132 announces the death of Brother Jacob Nussbaum, who passed away June 13, 1941.

Brother Nussbaum was initiated into Local Union No. 190, in Washington, June 12, 1901, and was transferred to Local Union No. 884, December, 1902.

He was President of Local 884 when the several Locals in Washington were consolidated into Local Union No. 132, and he was elected the first president of No. 132.

He represented No. 132 at the General Convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1906.

Funeral was held Monday, June 16, 1941, and was attended by many members, as well as representatives of employers' associations.

Brother James H. Smith, Local 734, Kokomo, Ind.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother James H. Smith, Financial Secretary of Local 734, Kokomo, Ind., for many years one of the most faithful members of this Local, passed away June 22, 1941.

In the death of Brother Smith, Local 734 mourns the loss of a member who had won the deep affection of all who knew him.

As a token of respect, Local Union 734 ordered the Charter draped for a period of 30 days, and transmitted resolutions of sympathy to his survivors.

H. E. Vincent,

F. P. Draper,

Frank Colvin.

Brother Fred Hillertz, Local 416, Chicago

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Fred Hillertz, who was initiated into Local Union 416, February 12, 1909, died June 17, 1941. He had been Conductor of Local Union 416 for many years. Although handicapped physically, he radiated cheerfulness and his chief interest in life was the welfare of our organization.

Fraternally,

Fred E. Weaver, Recording Secretary.

Brother John B. Wolf, Local 77, Port Chester, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We regret to inform you of the death of one of our former Presidents, Brother John B. Wolf. He was born August 28, 1855, joined the Local in 1900 and died June 7, 1941.

In memory of this faithful friend and Brother, it was voted to have the charter of this Local draped in mourning for 30 days.

Fraternally,

Ernest A. Ruhkopf, Recording Secretary.

Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind., Mourns Members' Loss

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am sorry to report that since the first of this year, Local 90 has lost five of its oldest and most faithful members by death. They are:

Brother O. Johnson, in January; Brothers J. Hartman and Joel Mills, in March; Brother John Ellerbush, who died in May and Brother Wm. Schlegel who passed away in June.

Fraternally yours,

George Bridges, Recording Secretary.

**Local 298, Long Island City, N. Y.,
Eulogizes Deceased Brothers**

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 298 regrets the loss by death of the following members:

Brother Jacob Immerslager, pension member; born March 23, 1860; joined Local Union No. 697, January 10, 1893; cleared into Local Union No. 298, in October, 1918; died April 9, 1941. He was a good Union man for 48 years.

Brother Joseph Kanawanda, born December 8, 1868; joined Local No. 309, October 28, 1902; cleared into Local Union No. 298, October 7, 1918; died March 28, 1941. He was a loyal supporter of the Brotherhood.

Brother Charles Jackle, born December 8, 1860; cleared into Local Union No. 298, March 12, 1917, from Local Union No. 774; died April 9, 1941.

Brother Nils Anderson, born July 8, 1879; joined Local Union 298, April 9, 1917; died April 14, 1941.

The loss of these whole-hearted supporters of the Brotherhood is deeply mourned by Local 298.

Fraternally yours,

Frank J. Coughlan, Recording Secretary.

Brother Peter Kelly, Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., mourns the death of Brother Peter Kelly, one of our oldest members. He had not worked at the trade for several years but retained his membership and was always ready to defend organized labor. He was 86 years of age.

Fraternally,

C. B. Ainsworth, Recording Secretary.

Brother Gustave Eichholz, Local 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 284, of Jamaica, N. Y., regrets to report the passing away of Brother Gustave Eichholz, one of our oldest and most esteemed members.

Brother Eichholz joined the Brotherhood in 1900, as a charter member of Local Union 613 of Jamaica, and, a few years later transferred into Local Union 901 of Woodhaven, L. I., which he was instrumental in organizing, and where he remained until consolidation of the Locals in 1917, when he transferred into L. U. 284. He had been an active member until about two years prior to his death.

His funeral was held May 30, 1941, conducted by a Singing Society, in which he had been active for many years,

He will be greatly missed by members of Local 284, and his many friends.

Fraternally yours,

Jess Whiteway, Recording Secretary.

Empire State Aids Defense Workers

WARNING all workers against wandering aimlessly around the country in search of employment, Milton O. Loysen, Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, State Department of Labor, has announced that the New York State Employment Service has already arranged local office interviews for thousands of New York State workers with representatives of out-of-state defense industries.

"We make every effort, of course, to place New York State workers in or near their own communities," said Mr. Loysen. "Not for a moment will we tolerate any raiding of the State's labor reserve. However, when it is impossible to find a job for a man in this state, working through the United States Employment Service, we arrange interviews for out-of-state employers who can put men to work immediately.

"In this manner we save applicants the expense, the time and the disappointment of haplessly pursuing the will o' the wisp of employment. Aimless wandering, stimulated by vague reports and wild rumors, gets workers nowhere. They may be needed in one particular section and at the same time be travelling in the opposite direction. Such situations slow down our defense effort and cause the worker unnecessary hardship.

"According to the Connecticut State Employment Service, 2,000 migrants—'defense boomers' from all over the country—are drawn each month to Bridgeport's expanding defense industries. A few are hired and the rest are turned away jobless—many with resources exhausted by their travels. The same holds true in many other states where industry is undergoing expansion.

"Through the United States Employment Service," continued Mr. Loysen, "any State Employment office in the country, unable to secure workers in its own locality, requests other offices to canvass their communities for applicants who meet employers' specifications. Since New York State is known to have many workers wanted for hard-to-fill jobs, hundreds of calls have been relayed to upstate cities, as well as to the Metropolitan area. As soon as a local office has arranged to assemble the necessary number of applicants, a representative of the employer goes there and interviews them with the aid of the staff of the Employment Service. To be called in for an interview, of course, a worker must be registered with the Service. We can't, obviously, call in people we've never met. That's why I sincerely urge everyone who is unemployed to register with the service immediately, if he hasn't already done so."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Bouquet From Local No. 2757, Tacoma, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Some members are complaining that they do not receive "The Carpenter." We certainly wish to see that they get it, because, in our opinion, it is the finest Union publication and trade journal in the country. It is really "the tops" when it comes to the quality of its articles and editorials and it is something in which every member of the U. B. of C. and J. can take pardonable pride.

Fraternally yours,

Jack Amen, Recording Secretary.

Local Union 425, El Paso, Texas, Has Double Celebration

Editor, The Carpenter:

We had a double celebration June 28 at the Labor Temple. We marked our 31st anniversary and the lifting of all indebtedness against our newly reconditioned building.

The members and guests enjoyed dancing and the occasion was voted one of the most successful ever held.



Fraternally,

S. M. Hyten, President.

Local 595, Lynn, Mass., Holds Celebration

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 595, of Lynn, celebrated its 43rd birthday June 6, and called it "Old Timers Night." The party took place in St. Jean de Baptiste Hall and a very large number of old timers met and talked of old times. There was entertainment and refreshments and all left with the hope and wish that they will meet for many years to come.

Yours fraternally,

Wilfred Bessette, Recording Secretary.

Local 825, Willimantic, Conn., 40 Years Old

Local No. 825 held a smoker, on June meeting night, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the granting of its charter.

Colorado State Council's 28th Annual Convention

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters was called to order on June 14, at 10:30 a. m. in the Grange Hall at Greeley, Colorado, by Brother Axel Pearson of the arrangement committee of Greeley Local 418. Brother Pearson introduced the Reverend Thomas J. Tramel, who delivered the invocation and welcomed the delegates with a delightful and interesting history of the Brotherhood as he knew it from the viewpoint of a carpenter and Methodist minister. Greetings were extended by Otho Franklin, of the general arrangement committee of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and W. S. Frank, Financial Secretary of Greeley Local Union, No. 418. At the conclusion of the addresses of welcome, Chairman Axel Pearson, in the absence of President E. T. Johns, turned the gavel over to Vice President William F. Holmgren, who addressed the delegates, declared the convention open for the transaction of business and requested Secretary Osborne to read the convention call.

The President's report follows:

Let me call to the attention of the delegates attending this convention that the 1940-1941 Colorado Legislature passed House Bill 992 that provides that the contractors on highway work can pay less than the prevailing scale and set up semi-skill or rough carpenter classification for carpenters and other skilled craftsmen. That permits chiseling contractors to get this work and prevents union men from working on the job.

These facts were called to the attention of Governor Carr and his henchmen but the bill was passed over the protest of Labor.

The Denver Building and Construction Trades Council have at present the Cloverleaf highway project close to Derby, Colorado, tied up with an injunction and have won all the court cases pertaining to prevailing wages and classification of labor as set up by the Industrial Commission for highway work, and it was necessary for the Highway Department and the Industrial Commission, with the help of Governor Carr, to have the Legislature pass 992 so they could cut the standard of living and wages of workers on highway work.

Let me say that the fight is still on and every effort will be made to have House Bill 992 declared unconstitutional.

I am happy to report, after several conferences with Mr. Warner of the Warner Construction Co. of the Green Mountain Dam project, the wage scale was raised to \$1.25 per hour this Spring. This should help us in the future in setting wage scales on heavy construction projects.

The Colorado State Council of Carpenters and the Heavy Construction Council have been organizing the Caddoa Dam project since the start of actual construction work this Spring and Local No. 55 donated \$800, and Local No. 1396, \$50, to the Council for organizing this project. W. T. Sweeney of Local 55 was sent to Caddoa to organize and we have installed Local 967 at Hasty, two miles from the Dam project, and no doubt we will have boys affiliated with the State Council in the near future.

Tom Connolly, contractor on the John Martin Dam project, at Caddoa, is not very much interested in making an agreement with the Heavy Construction Council, but the Engineers, Iron Workers, and Carpenters are well enough organized to make their presence felt and we intend to carry on until an agreement has been signed. We gave the Industrial Commis-

sion their regular 30 day notice and notified Mr. Conolly that we want an agreement by July 11th.

In closing, I want to thank the Executive Board members of the Council for helping me to furnish enough carpenters to fill Denver's needs, and I hope the next year will bring a more prosperous one to you all.

(Signed) E. T. Johns, President.

* * * * *

After the other officers' and Committees' reports were read, reports were made by delegates from the various Local Unions in regard to the conditions of employment in their various localities.

Delegates to the Colorado State Federation of Labor, Brother Bert Millington, Building Inspector in Denver and Brother Leonard Owings, Building Inspector in Colorado Springs, representing the State Council of Carpenters at that convention, gave interesting and instructive talks as to conditions that come under their respective jurisdictions.

The delegates of the convention went on record as being in favor of a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and each delegate was requested to take them up with their local organizations and to make reports at the next quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held on the first Saturday of October, that is October 4, 1941.

The delegates also went on record as urging upon their various locals to elect members of their Executive Committees promptly and send the names and addresses under the seal of the local union with the signature of the president and secretary.

The delegates then elected Brother Johns for the ensuing term. Brother William Holmgren of Colorado Springs was nominated for Vice-President and, there being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Brother Holmgren. The Secretary complied and Brother Holmgren was declared elected for the ensuing term. The President then called for nominations for Secretary-Treasurer. E. M. Osborne of Denver Local 1583 was elected.

A general discussion was held in reference to the preparedness program. Brother E. T. Johns, who had been delayed in reaching the Convention, was installed by Vice-President Holmgren. It was suggested then that the Colorado State Council send a representative as a fraternal delegate to the Colorado State Federation of Labor's Forty-sixth Annual Convention.

At the conclusion of the convention and before adjournment the Committee on Arrangements from Local 418 invited the guests to a chicken dinner.

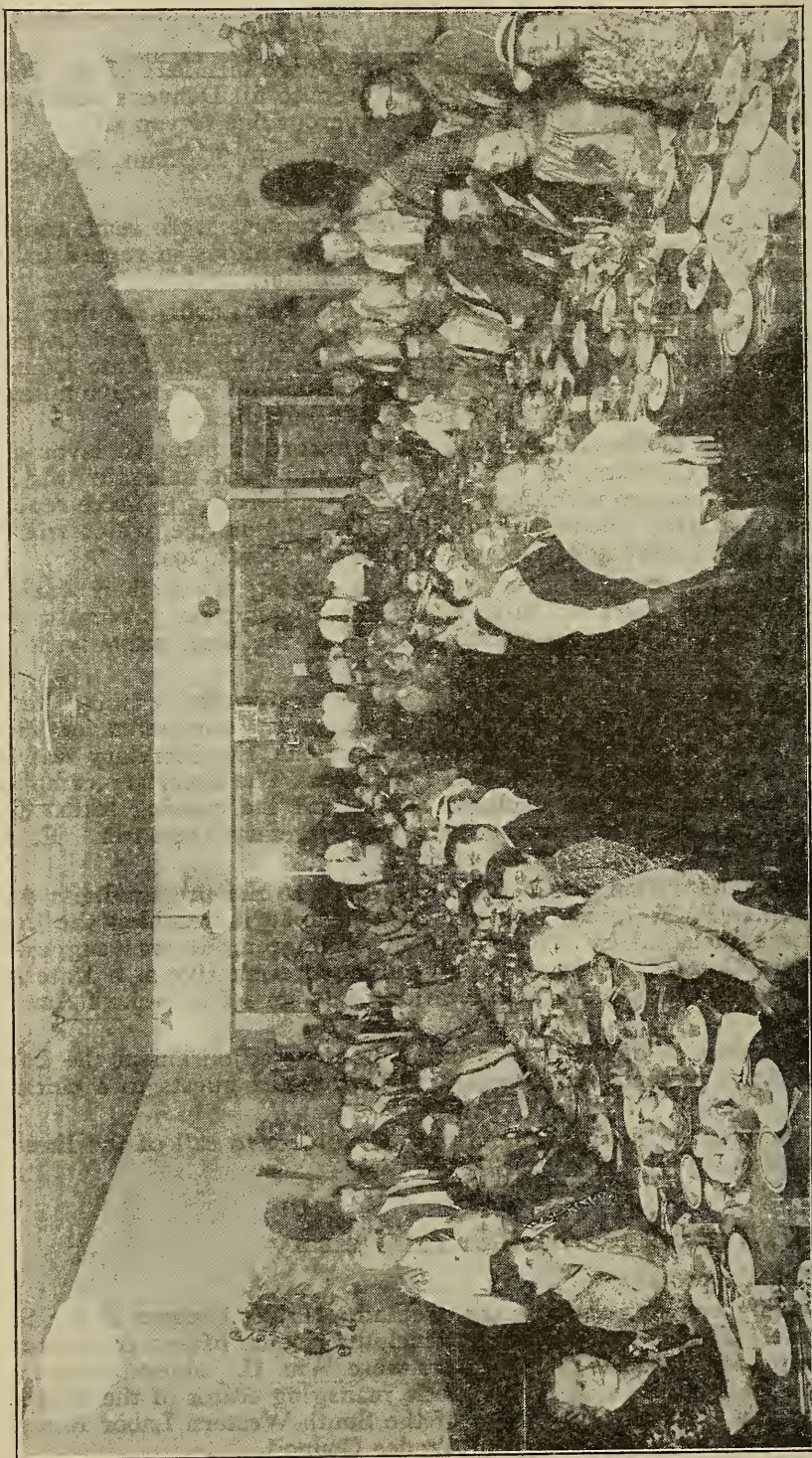
Upon motion, the Convention adjourned, subject to call of the Executive Committee.



Local 857, Tucson, Marks 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Celebrating our 40th anniversary, we had a turkey banquet at the San Carlos Cafe. There were 99 present, including some fifteen contractors. The three principal guests and speakers were Wm. H. Johnson, editor of the Tucson Daily Citizen, J. F. Weadock, managing editor of the Arizona Daily Star and John Durkin, editor of the South-Western Labor Record, official organ of the Tucson Central Trades Council.



Festive Board at Tucson Local's Birthday Fete

Decorations were Saws, Hammers, Levels and Planes. Refreshments were served.

We held a barbecue picnic June 14, at the Mission Pool Grove. About 240 were present—all members and their families. Three hundred pounds of finest Western baby beef were barbecued in Western open pit style and served under the trees along with chili sauce, buns, salad, pickles and ranch-style beans and coffee. Also ten cases of pop and two hundred ice cream bars for the youngsters.

Everything went off smoothly and all the guests enjoyed themselves mightily.

Fraternally,

Harry J. Blackledge

Chariman, Arrangements Committee.

Local 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., Marks Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 71 celebrated its 43rd anniversary on July 1st, and also the Installation of Officers, at the Labor Temple.

When the Carpenters' Organization was first formed in Fort Smith forty-three years ago it was known as Local No. 86, and later it was succeeded by Local Union No. 71.

The installation Obligation was given by Brother J. W. Adams, who has held continuous membership in the Local for forty-three years. Brother Adams was the installation officer at the first meeting of the old Local, No. 86.

Brief talks were made by R. D. Marshall and J. W. Adams, who are the only remaining Charter Members who still retain membership in the Union. Comparison of trade conditions of forty-three years ago and at present constituted the topic of their talks. They stated that then they worked for fifteen cents an hour and worked a ten-hour day. Today the carpenter works an eight-hour day, a forty-hour week and earn \$1.12½ an hour.

Charles Bager, President of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, complimented the Local on its successful career, and upon the working conditions which they had obtained throughout the years. President Bruce Turner responded and was master of ceremonies as well.

Miss Jean Walton, an accomplished musician, entertained with several accordion selections. Miss Walton is the daughter of W. M. Walton, a member of the local organization since the inception of Local 71.

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served, bringing to a close a most pleasant and successful celebration.

The following officers were installed: Brothers Bruce Turner, president; Fred Wade, vice president; M. E. Goss, recording secretary; A. C. Earp, financial secretary; J. C. Smith, treasurer; F. M. Stofer, business agent; R. M. Walton, conductor; M. T. Vernon, warden and H. B. McCabe, trustee.

The carpenters' new scale, which went into effect on July 1st, was accepted by all fair contractors and we have not had any complaint from the public. All carpenters in this district are working.

Fraternally yours,

M. E. Goss, Recording Secretary.

Local 630 Observes Silver Jubilee

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., celebrated its 25th anniversary at Eagles Hall, May 17, tendering a banquet to members and their wives and to local contractors and their wives. About 280 were present.

President Brother Harold G. Laurson was toastmaster and gave a resume of the history of our organization since its establishment twenty-five years ago. President Laurson paid tribute to Brother Gustave Discher of No. 630 and stated he was the only charter member now holding membership in Local No. 630. On behalf of the Local, the President presented Brother Discher with a token of appreciation. Mayor Edwin Kalfahs of Neenah gave the address of welcome to the assembled guests. Program speakers included Mrs. Mabel Gass, Member of the Board of the Auxiliary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Jay A. Hathaway, First Vice President and Acting President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters and Roy E. Shaw, Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

At the close of the banquet everyone rose and sang "God Bless America."

The assembled guests then enjoyed refreshments, followed by dancing, which the members, their wives and guests enjoyed until an early hour. Everyone voted the affair a grand success.

Fraternally,

Henry Rasmussen, Recording Secretary,
Local No. 630.

Bernardsville, N. J., Local Holds Birthday Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 880, Bernardsville, New Jersey, celebrated its fortieth anniversary on July 3, 1941, with thirty members present and ten guests.

There were four charter members present, two of whom are still working everyday and are seventy-four years of age.

Fraternally yours,

Theodore Vallacchi, Recording Secretary.

Army Waste Revealed

Representative Albert J. Engel (Rep., Mich.) who made a one-man investigation of seven army camps, said recently that at least \$250,000,000 of the \$800,000,000 appropriated for cantonments had been "wasted" as a result of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

In a report to the house summarizing some of his findings, Engel compared the cost of Camp Dix, New Jersey, built on a competitive bid contract, with that of Camps Edwards, Massachusetts; Meade, Maryland, and Devens, Massachusetts, built on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

At Camp Dix, he said, the cost of a representative sixty-three-man barracks was \$9,822, compared with \$15,000 for the same structure at Camps Devens and Edwards and \$17,364 at Camp Meade.

Although the building cost at Dix was the lowest, the wage scale there was the highest, being from 10 to 25 per cent greater than that at Meade, Engel asserted.

"It is my recommendation that all construction contracts hereafter be advertised and let on a competitive bid system," Engel said.

Now Is the Time!

By Ruth Taylor

The editorial pages of every newspaper, the commentators whose voice ring out over the radio dial, all proclaim the same thing—Management and Labor *must* get together.

Prejudice or bias for one side or another often colors this clamor, but it still rises from both sides—and, far more important to both, from the great middle ground of the public, who are tired of the strife and are keenly conscious of their own danger if an agreement is not reached.

In this outcry for better understanding lies the golden opportunity for those who are honestly and sincerely trying to bring about better industrial relations. With the attention of all the people focused on this subject, there is opportunity for the forceful and accurate presentation of all the facts. No attempt of selfish interests to accomplish their own ends can succeed under steady public scrutiny. Therefore, at a time when the most important need of the country as a whole is unified action, there is a real chance for a fair and equitable settlement of long-range industrial disputes.

To arrive at this solution, both Management and Labor must consider the problems concerned, not only from their own viewpoint, but from the viewpoint of each other. The facts must all be put on the table and the arguments for each side given not in heat and anger, but with full knowledge and consideration of the common problems we are all facing.

Once they have arrived at the facts, then is the opportunity for a permanent solution. Both sides will have to be ready to give up something for the common good, for only when there is a real feeling of partnership can there be a relationship that will endure. This does not mean setting wages or hours on a permanent basis—but it does mean working out a system by which all disputes can be settled amicably and fairly.

Surely both sides have brains enough to work out such a system. All that is needed is the desire to do so.

The real leaders of Labor have gone on record as to their wish for such a settlement. They are the articulate representatives of the rank and file workingmen who make up the great mass of people throughout the length and breadth of this land. If public opinion were marshalled back of them in this effort, the day of peace in industrial relations would be far closer at hand. But they must have the support of every earnest and sincere member of Union Labor and surety that their decisions will be abided by and their counsel heeded.

There seems to be no effort made to economize in State and local governments in view of the great national tax burden, caustically remarks the editors of *Farm and Ranch*. Our officials go on spending in the same old way just as if money grew on trees and all citizens have to do is to shake the tree and pick up the dollars. The only kind of tree we know of that bears money is the political plum tree to which the ordinary citizen has no access.



Women in Defense Industry

SINCE the days of the first settlers, the women of America have stood side by side with the men in the making of our Nation. The pioneer women, who ventured forth with their men in conquest of the American continent, shouldered the hardships, endured the perils and won the victories of the frontier.

The women of our own generation, during the recent years of unemployment, were also ready to answer the call of the day. When men workers became chronically jobless, women often went out to seek jobs and became the sole family breadwinners. There is a long and proud record of the strength, courage and ability of the American woman to assume her full share of responsibility under the stress of peacetime problems as well as during the storms of war.

Each war crisis our Nation has faced has brought the American woman further and further to the fore. Once men used to do the nursing at the front as well as the fighting and cooking. During the Civil War, women of the North, as well as of the South, came forward to endure the hardships of nursing and serving behind the firing lines, in the field hospitals and at the army posts.

They also went to work preparing and forwarding supplies and necessities to hospitals and camps and entered new industrial factories which were put into operation to provision the armies.

It was also at the time of the Civil War that women came into the recently established schools to become teachers, replacing the men called to the colors.

Women have been employed in textile, shoe and other factories from the early days of industrialization. When the World War broke out there was a seasoned, well-trained, hard-drilled army of women workers in American industry and a larger army of women in the retail and service trades, in office work and in many other occupations. But the industries most wrenched and strained by the first impact of World War I were still predominantly employers of male workers.

As the pressure of war emergency became more intense, women put aside their home interests and obligations and came forward to take the job of helping America step up its industrial pace. They were not only called upon to serve as nurses and to make war materials, but also set up women hospital units, and acted as ambulance drivers, doctors, technicians, hostesses and supervisors at the canteens, supply centers and army camps.

When America plunged into the last World War women were ready to take over from men all tasks, short of fighting in the trenches. They became motormen, street car conductors and ticket takers. They put on overalls and work gloves and calmly settled down to operating machines most of them had never seen before.

What is more, they were good at it. They took jobs in ammunition plants, in shell-loading plants and even in shipyards. In Buffalo, factories

making airplanes and motor trucks, women in large numbers went to work on every conceivable process and operation.

In the iron and steel plants surveyed, it was shown that between 1914 and the period immediately after the first draft, the proportion of women workers had doubled and after the second draft their number had trebled.

In the aircraft and aircraft engine plants studied it was found that there were 6,000 women workers after the second draft as compared with only one woman employed in the industry in 1914.

The emergency employment of women in many occupations requiring a high degree of skill served to establish a new place for women workers in American industry. When the war was over a large portion of women workers was retained in our labor force. During the post-war years the ranks of women in industry were supplemented by the expansion of employment opportunities for them in commercial trade and other fields.

The war experience also proved that in many manufacturing occupations, women equaled or even excelled men in output. On small detail work, dexterity, nimble fingers and light touch of women workers gave them a decided advantage. As a rule, on light repetitive work, rather than on highly skilled and heavy operations, women proved to be fully equal to their task.

During the last World War, the American Federation of Labor succeeded in establishing the Women's Bureau, first as an emergency agency and later as a permanent branch of the United States Department of Labor. It was the initial purpose of this Federal Bureau to safeguard the welfare of women in wartime industries. The Women's Bureau studied the qualifications of women war workers and analyzed their work standards.

In their wartime studies the Women's Bureau investigators found out many things about where, how and under what conditions women can fill the industrial needs of wartime.

Performance standards, labor standards, details of operation, length of work, productivity and working conditions—all these were carefully analyzed and recorded, providing us with a rich source of information regarding wartime employment and training needs of women workers.

(To Be Continued)

AUXILIARY NO. 379, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We would like to write a few lines in order that we may get better acquainted with Sister Auxiliaries.

We have only been organized a short time, and have a comparatively small local, but we feel that we have a future. We obtained our charter last May, and have a membership of 11 in good standing.

We have spent funds in helping to re-decorate the Labor Temple of L. U. No. 1070. We have also given several "Pot Luck" Dinners, and on May 17, 1941, we gave a party in celebration of our charter.

We have contacted the Red Cross in our community and we plan to do knitting for this chapter in the future.

To raise funds for our activities we have had raffles and cake sales, and the Carpenters have been very generous with their donations.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. D. H. Neff, Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 121, OKMULGEE, OKLAHOMA

Greetings to our Sister Auxiliaries and our friends of the Yarnin' Basket.

We would like to tell you about our little, but mighty organization of carpenters' wives here in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

We have 16 members in good standing and we think we have a pretty good record of achievement in the twelve years of our existence. In April of this year, we sent two delegates to the three-day State Convention in Muskogee, Oklahoma, and the other members went in a body for one day. For six consecutive years we had two officers in the State Council. Twice members of 121 have been president of the Council.

Every year we make a quilt for each member. We also make them for outsiders and last year we sold options on a quilt and made ten dollars. The carpenters



Left to Right—Front row: Mrs. W. J. Gunn, Mrs. Frank Griffin, Mrs. R. W. Bremner, Mrs. J. B. Harshaw, Mrs. Chris Laursen, Mrs. Dick Hu'l. *Back row:* Mrs. Ed Beise, Mrs. W. C. Winn, Mrs. W. L. Beard, Mrs. John Thorp, Mrs. Virgil Garrett, Mrs. Claude Dickerson, Mrs. W. M. Harbison, Mrs. T. V. Azbell, Mrs. Bruce Azbell.

ters gave us an advertising board and the first year, we made ninety dollars selling space to various merchants in town. We raise funds in other ways and use this money for all worthy causes, such as Christmas baskets for the underprivileged families; donations to the Carpenters' Home in Florida; the U. S. O.; cards and flowers to the sick and any other project that we think will be of benefit to our organization, our friends, our city, our state, or our nation.

In November, we will celebrate our 13th anniversary with a chicken dinner for all the carpenters and their families. This has been our practice for the last several years. On July 4, we fixed baskets and our husbands furnished ice cream for a picnic lunch at Carpenters' Point, on our beautiful Lake Okmulgee. We give each member a shower of dish towels on her birthday and every three months the losing team in our attendance contest entertains the winners with a luncheon.

We are sending our group picture to the Yarnin' Basket and hope that when you look at us you will know that every one of us is sending every one of you our very best wishes for all the coming years.

Fraternally,

Mrs. W. L. Beard, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 370, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Editor, The Carpenter:

Just a few lines from our Auxiliary, which was organized January 31, 1941.

We started with a membership of 17. Now have 26. We elected temporary officers, as follows:

President—Mrs. Mary Tyrell
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Lillie Miers

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Townsend
Treasurer—Mrs. Mabel Rutherford

We have had many cooperative suppers, also Valentine and St. Patrick's Day parties, all of which were held jointly with Local 767. We have had showers for two members, who suffered loss of their homes by fire. We also have remembered two mothers of new babies, presenting them with flowers and baby books. We have had two picnics so far this season with our husbands and families and at one of them we observed one of our member's wedding anniversary. We also have a penny march at each of our meetings which we hold on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon of every month. Our treasury has been augmented by bingo games and candy sales.

At our meeting June 3rd we had installation of newly elected officers.

Our charter was presented to us by Local 767. Mrs. Lillie Miers presented us with our first gavel, for which we were very grateful.

Our officers for the year from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, are as follows:

President—Mrs. W. Epps

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Mabel Rutherford

Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Joan Smith

Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie Smith

Warden—Mrs. Tuttle

Conductor—Mrs. Jessie Jones

Flower Chairman—Mrs. Verna Jones

Press Correspondent—Mrs. Tuttle

Board of Trustees: Mrs. Lena Minnick, Mrs. Gladys Swanson, Mrs. C. Parsons.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Joan Smith, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 258, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Sister Auxiliaries! The "Yarnin' Basket" page is read frequently at our meetings with much interest and the variety of ideas proves helpful to our members.

We celebrated our sixth anniversary, with 21 members present, February 6, 1941.

We organized with 22 members and now have 33 members, with 7 charter members still with us.

We meet the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in our local Labor Temple.

Each summer we join with the carpenters and their families for a picnic.

At Christmas time, the Auxiliary ladies and Carpenters' Local have a turkey dinner, which is enjoyed by all the carpenters and their families.

Our Auxiliary funds are kept up by having bake sales, rummage sales, and recently we made and sold a quilt, netting us a nice sum. A sister member drew the lucky number, which made us very happy.

We also maintain a flower fund to purchase flowers and cards for those who are ill. In case of death of a member, we send flowers. We also make clothing and covers for needy families at Christmas time, and throughout the year we donate to worthy causes.

The Lakeland Florida Home received several books from our Auxiliary.

We also find time to do some Red Cross sewing.

Best wishes to all Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Milo Curtis, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 4, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor, The Carpenter:

We read your communication at our last meeting and were all very much enthused with the new password. We thought it the best one we have ever had and I am sure now that henceforth we shall all be more Label conscious.

If it is not asking too much, could we have a list, if you have any such, of Union-made goods?

Fraternally yours,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 135, UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY

Editor, The Carpenter:

We have closed our meetings until September. We recently had a lovely turkey supper and plenty of refreshments for the ladies and their husbands. Dancing and singing were enjoyed. A very good time was had and one that will long be remembered. We have a wonderful set of ladies. All good workers. We had a boat ride to Ridge Beach and dinner down at the Casino, all out of our sunshine funds.

We all went to the theatre in New York and to supper after; everyone had a good time. We all read the Yarnin' Basket and enjoy it very much.

We send you herewith the names of 35 ladies who would like a copy of the June Carpenter cover.

Fraternally Yours,

Mabel Hering, Treasurer.

I Hear America Singing

By WALT WHITMAN

(After the Civil War there came depression of men's pocketbooks and men's hearts. There arose an itinerant carpenter by the name of Walt Whitman who visualized for the first time the greatness of democracy. The possibilities of the common man were Whitman's theme. Whitman's influence spread around the world.)

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear;
 Those of mechanics—each one sings his,
 as it should be, blithe and strong;
 The carpenter singing his, as he measures
 his plank or beam,
 The mason singing his, as he makes ready
 for work, or leaves off work;
 The boatman singing what belongs to him
 in his boat—the deck-hand singing on
 the steamboat deck;
 The shoemaker singing as he sits on his
 bench—the hatter singing as he stands;
 The wood-cutter's song—the ploughboy's
 on his way in the morning, or at the
 noon intermission, or at sundown;
 The delicious singing of the mother—or
 of the young wife at work—or of the
 girl sewing or washing—Each singing
 what belongs to her, and to none else;
 The day, what belongs to the day—
 At night, the party of young
 fellows, robust, friendly,
 Singing, with open mouths, their
 strong melodious songs.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 155

Has anyone of our readers ever been caught on a job without a level or steel square and found that he had to set a jamb? Well, that is exactly what we had to do some years ago. We went from one job to another with a handful of tools to do some odds and ends. (This was before we owned a car.) In the meantime, it developed that a jamb had to be set for a large opening. The tools we had sufficed for everything excepting the plumbing, leveling and squaring. The other job was too far away to justify going on foot for the

and at the bottom. Then we set a straightedge to these points and used the 6-8-10 method of squaring to establish the level line for the head. With these two lines we were able to set the

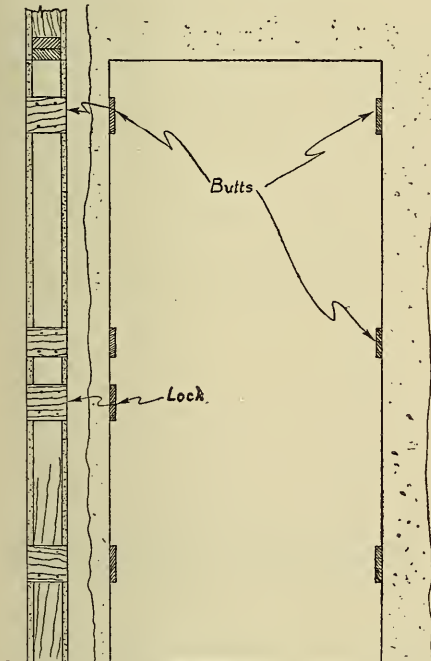


Fig. 1

level and square, but we set the jamb. Here is the way we did it: We made an improvised plumb-bob and plumbed one side, establishing a point at the top

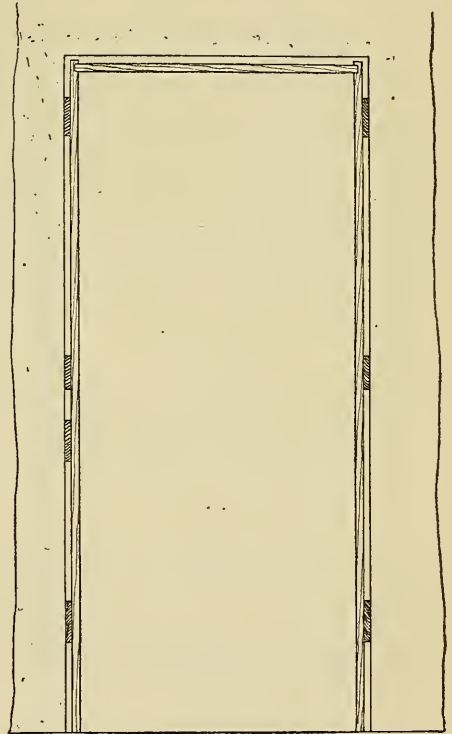


Fig. 2

jamb so it was both level and plumb, which of course, means that the two upper corners were square. This is not a bad method for plumbing and leveling jambs for large openings. The plumb-bob is always more accurate than the straightedge and level, although not as convenient, speaking of wind-still conditions. And by the way, we remember one carpenter who had a plumb-bob fixed to his straightedge, and used it for setting jambs. This arrangement is not new—it is probably the most accurate means of plumbing jambs available, but somewhat clumsy.

Anyone can make such a straightedge, by cutting into it a slot about 3 or 4 feet long by one-half inch wide, with an enlargement at the bottom to give

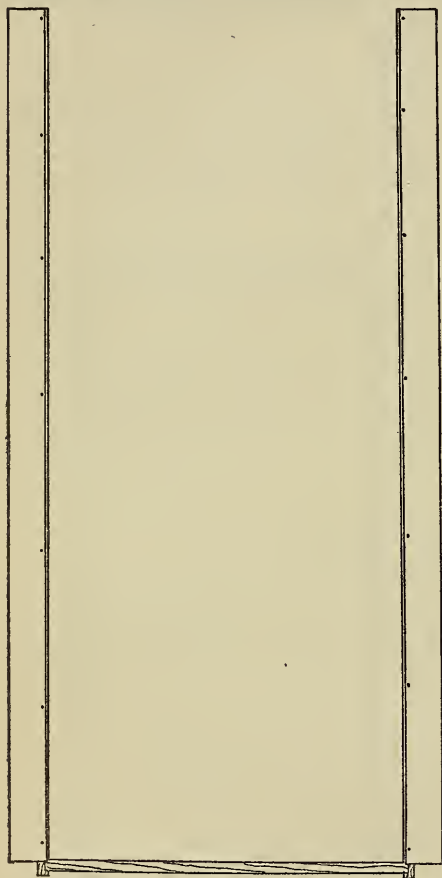


Fig. 3

a small plumb-bob free play. This slot should be centered from edge to edge and from end to end on the straight-edge, and strips of sheet metal should be nailed across both sides of the slot above the plumb-bob, after it is in place, so as to keep it from swinging out of the slot when the straightedge is handled.

Continuing the study of jamb setting from the last lesson, we refer the reader to Fig. 1. Here we have a method of blocking for jambs before they are placed into the opening. Only once in our experience were we required to set ordinary jambs in this way. The foreman insisted that the blocks be nailed to the rough opening in such a

way that when the jamb was set into the opening and nailed to the rough work, it would be plumb; of course, the head had to be leveled. To the left in this figure we are showing a face view of the blocks as they are nailed to one side of the opening, and to the right we are showing the ends of the blocks, looking at the opening. Only three blocks were used to a side, and each block was located so it would come directly back of the butts when the door was hung. On the side where the lock was, an extra block was placed to give a solid backing for the keeper of the lock. We are pointing out some of these blocks with indicators. For ordinary doors we do not like this method of blocking, because it takes more time than the shingle wedging does; but for large openings—openings from 10 to 15 feet high or higher—and rather wide, this is perhaps the best method of blocking for jambs that can be used.

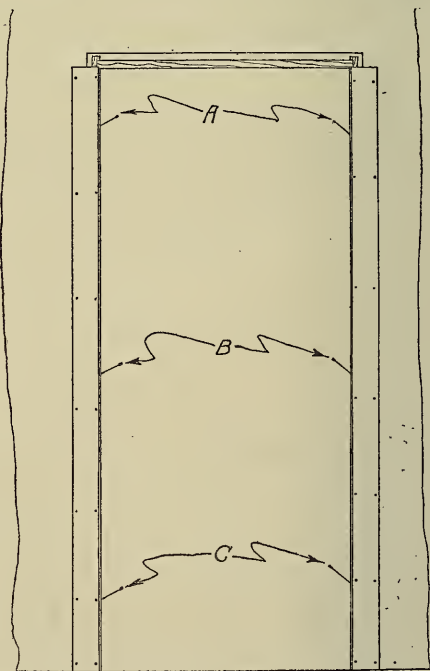


Fig. 4

In other words, the blocks for such openings should be fastened to the rough work on both sides, and for wide openings, overhead, in such a manner that when the jamb is nailed to them it will be both plumb and level. Fig.

2 shows the layout shown in Fig. 1, with the jamb nailed in place.

Another method for setting jambs is illustrated by Figs. 3 and 4. Here the jamb is cut off at the floor line (if the jamb is to set on the floor) and the

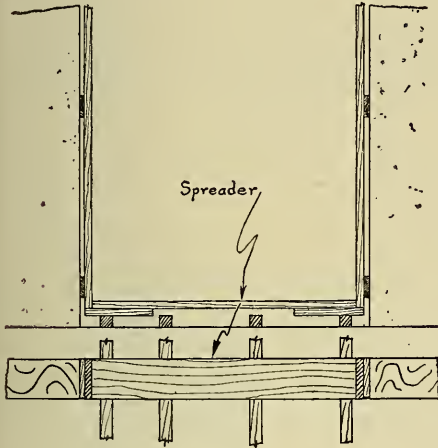


Fig. 5

casings for one side are nailed on, as we are showing by Fig. 3. This pair of casings should be perfectly straight, for they are used for plumbing the jamb. These casings on, the jamb is set into the opening, as we are showing by Fig. 4, and plumbed by using the casings as straightedges. When one side is plumb the casing is nailed to the wall and then the other side is brought into a plumb position by placing a spreader between the two side jambs at the bot-

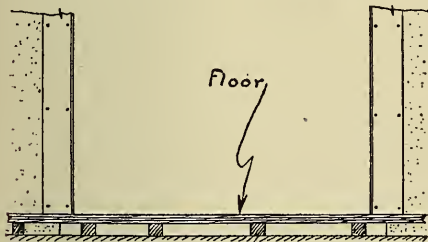


Fig. 6

tom and nailing the casing to the wall. Before casing up the other side of the opening, the jamb should be blocked to give both the hinges and the keeper for the lock backing. Sometimes, however, the blocking is omitted entirely, in which case the jambs should be reinforced with extra nails after the open-

ing is completely cased up. This nailing should be done with 10d finish nails or larger, and driven into the jamb as we are indicating in Fig. 4, A, B and C. The nails are driven at a slant so they will not pull the jamb out of place when they are set with a nail-set. Carefully done, this method of jamb setting gives good results, but it is mostly used on the cheaper class of buildings.

Sometimes the flooring is nailed onto strips, as we are showing by Fig. 5, in which case the jamb should be set with a spreader that will hold it up to the finish floor line by means of blocks nailed to the bottom. These blocks should be gauged to the thickness of the flooring. The upper drawing shows an edge view of the spreader, while the bottom drawing shows a plan. Fig. 6 shows the same layout with the spreader out and the flooring in place.

Fig. 7 shows how sometimes the jamb extends down to the rough floor,

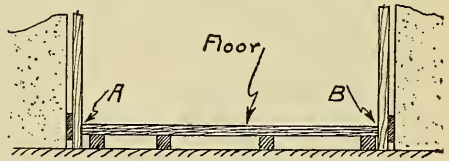


Fig. 7

and the finish flooring is fit against the jamb in the manner pointed out with indicators at A and B. When this method is used, the jamb should be well blocked on both sides, as shown, so the flooring can not push it out of place.

The Plot and Roof Plan

By L. Perth

The National Housing Act of 1934 which established the Federal Housing Administration is responsible for the tremendous activity in the Building Industry, the greatest activity in the history of the land.

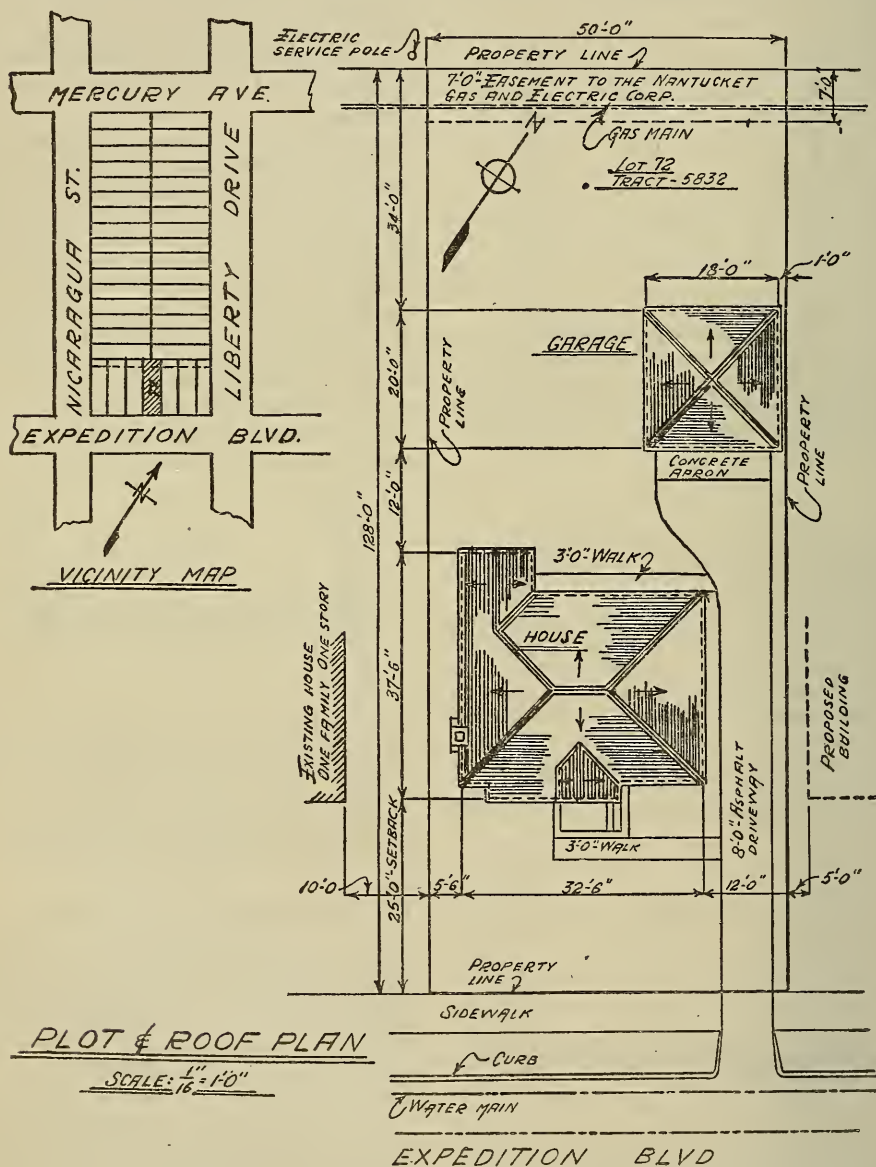
It has created a new "Mortgage System" which assures to borrowers the most liberal credit terms ever known in mortgage lending.

Under these terms any responsible person with a steady income and a good credit record can borrow money to build a home. He pays off his loan in convenient monthly installments of less

than his present rent over a period most suited to his income, up to twenty or twenty-five years.

This made it possible for the average individual to own a home instead of

for such Plans is obvious, for they are a protection not only to the F.H.A. whose commitments are based on these documents, but also to the home owner and the mortgagee as well as the



paying rent and the public is being educated to think in these terms.

One of the very important requirements in applying for a loan to the Federal Housing Administration is a well prepared set of Plans. The need

builder.

The Plans, or as they are sometimes called the working drawings, are extremely important as they are the basic documents. Care should be exercised in their preparation and it is not enough

that they show only room arrangement.

A complete set of Plans should consist of a Plot Plan, Foundation Plan, Floor Plan, all four elevations, front, rear and sides. If the building consists of more than one story the additional Floor Plans must be shown. If the attic is finished off, a Floor Plan of it must also be made.

In addition to the above enumerated general drawings, a set of Plans should contain: a typical cross section of the structure showing the method of construction, material, sizes of members, spacing, general dimensions and grade of lumber.

The Foundation Plan must be accompanied by typical sections taken at various parts where the construction differs. These sections must be made to a larger scale, preferably three quarters of an inch to the foot. This makes it possible to indicate all the necessary dimensions and peculiar features. If reinforcing steel is being used in foundation walls or floor, the size and length as well as the shape should be stated. Orientation should also be indicated.

Fireplace and chimney must be completely detailed in conformity with the requirements set forth by the Federal Housing Administration. This holds good for all construction such as framing, roofing, concrete work, plastering, heating, wiring, painting.

It must be clearly understood that the observance of the laws prescribed by the local City, County and State Building Codes must be strictly adhered to, as applied to all phases of construction.

Details of cabinetwork and special millwork or room treatment must be developed and if any special features, equipment or materials are being used, these should be incorporated in the drawings.

The above being a general description of the requirements for a complete and comprehensive set of Plans, the subject will be treated in detail in the subsequent issues of the Journal. The topic of this article being the Plot Plan, we will proceed with this title.

The Plot Plan is usually developed from the Survey, Foundation and Floor Plan. Naturally, the dimensions, location, boundary lines and topographical peculiarities, if any, of the building site, must be definitely established be-

fore any attempt is made to develop a set of working drawings.

The Plot Plan must contain complete and accurate dimensions, establish property lines, show easement if any, the dimensions, and the purpose and party to whom easement is dedicated. Retaining walls, fences, accessory buildings, existing trees, must be accurately located. The location of public utilities, water and gas mains, telephone and electric service lines, sanitary sewers and, in the absence of them, private sewer systems, such as septic tanks or cesspools, must be correctly shown and dimensioned.

The adjoining properties on both sides of the lot and existing buildings on them with correct distances from the lot lines of the proposed buildings should be shown and noted whether existing or proposed buildings are of one or more stories and are intended for the accommodation of one or more families.

The legal description of the property must appear on the Plot Plan and all sidewalks, curbs and driveways drawn and materials and dimensions clearly stated.

The proposed building, representing the contour only, is located on this Plan with exact distances from all lot lines, conforming with the setback established by the local Zoning Commission.

Very frequently the Roof Plan is combined with the Plot Plan. The Roof Plan shows the general roof construction, indicating hips, valleys and ridges and direction of slopes.

In addition to the Plot Plan, it is necessary to show what is known as the Vicinity Map, which gives the location of the lot with reference to the vicinity in which the building is to be erected. This map is usually drawn to a very small scale and must contain, in addition to the street upon which the proposed structure is to be erected, the other streets which are surrounding the block. By referring to the accompanying drawing, it will be noted that Lot 72 is facing Expedition Blvd. and is the third lot from the corner. On the East and West sides the block is bounded by Liberty Drive and Nicaragua Street, while the next street on the North is Mercury Avenue.

It is desirable to indicate the width of the streets and whether paved or

not, and if paved, what kind of material is used.

It will also be noted from the accompanying illustration, that in locating the proposed buildings on the Plot Plan, the dimensions are shown from the face of exterior walls, which is indicated by dotted lines on the drawing. The full outline represents the eaves and, since very frequently the eaves of the building project a considerable distance from the face of the walls, the distances must be given to the walls and not to the eaves. We would suggest that the students carefully study this drawing and, if possible, prepare a sketch of somewhat larger proportions. This will greatly facilitate the assimilation of this material and will prove of great assistance whenever they contemplate developing a Plot Plan.

Fixing Furniture, Reinforcing Table and Chair Joints

By Charles A. King

The only possible apology for the quantities of poorly-made furniture found in the markets for the past century or more, is that the masses of purchasers have considered no more than apparent suitability and the price. Few ever looked under the shining surfaces and in most cases it would be of little use if they had, since they knew nothing of furniture construction. Hence, as furniture makers, like other manufacturers being obliged to meet deadly competition, they cut costs in every way they could. Always there have been many furniture users whose habit was to use a piece of furniture until it fell apart, or until it became useless from a broken leg, when it was either stuck in some out-of-the-way corner or broken up for firewood and replaced by a new piece.

Manufacturers of the ordinary grades of furniture seldom reinforced construction by using anything more efficient than glue blocks. Often the glue was of a low priced quality, but could be depended upon to see the piece into the hands of the ultimate owner. The natural reaction of wood to changes in humidity would break the glue bond and strains would soon loosen the joints and cause a case of the rickets. This came gradually, hence the piece might be used for several years before

the owner decided to do something about it. The upholsterer who had a shop around the corner would glue it up again; because of the seasoning already taken place and perhaps a stronger glue, the joints might last longer than did the original gluing, but still the lack of efficient reinforcement left the piece little if any stronger than before. Of course this cost something and, like most people, the owner thought the repair man had overcharged him.

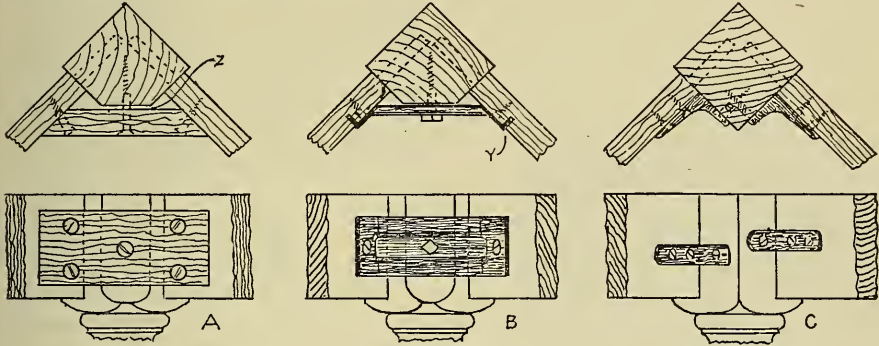
Often after a piece demands thorough repairing, it is found that the proper fitting of reinforcements is such an expensive proposition that its cost is prohibitive, but only thus may the piece be given a new chance for usefulness. In this day and generation, a saving condition has evolved, for in many homes which several decades ago would have had no alternative but discarding the piece, there is a basement or attic shop in which odd jobs may be done. The men of the family and, perhaps, the ladies, too, are glad of something really worthwhile they can do for their home and surely the saving of a still good but rickety table or chair from the dump is a piece of commendable thrift.

At A, we see the corner joint of a table which has failed; the joints, either mortised or dowelled were all taken apart, the old glue scraped away, so the new glue could reach the wood; for only a wood to wood contact may have ultimate strength. If the leg square was split it was thoroughly glued. The inside corner of the leg square was cut away as suggested and a hardwood piece, somewhat narrower than the rails and long enough to leave a drawing space, as at Z, was mitered, and screw holes bored and countersunk as indicated; this was laid aside and the rail and leg squared as it was glued. Usually the end rail joints were glued first, then the joints of the side rails and the table squared; it may be possible to glue all four joints at once and the clamps to have a square pull. This would be the craftsman's method, but it cannot always be done. The mitered blocks should be glued and fastened in place after the table has been squared. Most craftsmen prefer a good grade of hot glue, for it sets more quickly than liquid glues, but in this case it would be best to use the recently developed and dependable commercial casein, resin or plastic glues,

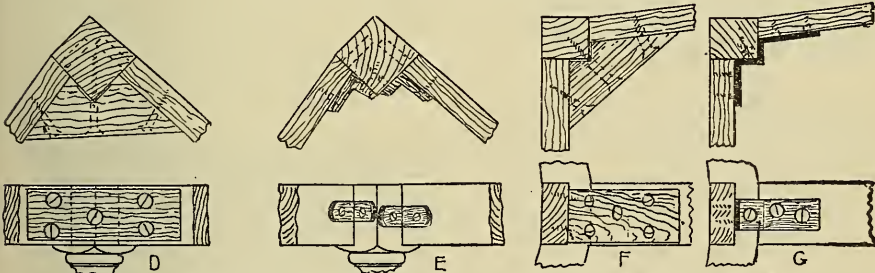
for they set more slowly, are reliable, and may be had as wanted. It is not easy to get a high grade hot glue in most hardware stores for few of them keep more than "sheet glue," or dry glue in other forms. To many hardware attendants, glue is glue and differences are not as important as the making of a sale. There is no positive test for such glue short of making it up and testing it carefully and this is a nuisance, hence modern glues are recommended.

Joint B may be prepared and glued the same as joint A. The iron shown is

pose; the sketch shows one of these angles placed at each joint in the center of the rail. It is placed a scant 32nd of an inch from the shoulder of the tenon and fastened strongly to the rail; the pull of the screw, driven into the leg, will draw the shoulder of the joint into perfect contact. One iron is efficient, but two irons, placed near the edges of the rail, will more than double the strength of the joint. These angles are cast iron and, being stiffer, will be stronger than ordinary strap iron angles. They may be had in different sizes.



JOINTS OF TABLE LEGS



JOINTS OF FRONT CHAIR LEGS

JOINTS OF BACK LEGS

REINFORCING TABLE AND CHAIR JOINTS

a stock pattern and may be secured at or by any well-stocked hardware store. Address given upon request. While table B is taken down, the saw cuts at Y may be made and the irons fastened in place after the table is again assembled and squared. These irons are efficient and are used by many table makers for assembling knock-down tables, either with or without glue. Tightening the screws will stiffen the table if it should become rickety.

At C, we reinforce the joint by using a cast iron angle made for this pur-

pose. In repairing chair legs we are likely to find the leg squares and the ends of the rails badly broken. These must be carefully repaired; perhaps the old tenon may have to be removed and an entire new one set in a deep groove cut in the end of the rail. Chairs receive harder usage and more direct and more trying strains than do tables and there is less wood to make really strong joints possible. One would naturally think the maker would strongly reinforce these joints, especially those of the back legs. Usually, upon high grade

custom work, this is done, but, being out of sight, many workmen will slight them. Usually, upon the ordinary and lower grades of chairs, especially if made upon a piece work basis, reinforcements are given little more than a lick and a promise. Corner blocks may be inaccurately fitted and fastened with nails; just enough so the chair may be sold as reinforced. Usually, front leg joints, as at D, will stand up well; back joints are required to resist greater strains than are other joints of the chair and usually hard wood blocks, carefully fitted, as at F, will be strong enough. Many craftsmen pin their faith upon bent and fitted irons, as at G, but such irons are expensive for they must be individually fitted and few wood shops have facilities for making such irons. Light strap irons with but one or two screws, straddling past the leg and fastened to the rails some distance from the joints, are not dependable.

Any home worker repairing his furniture as above described will rarely be called to repeat the work. He may, however, acquire a new viewpoint regarding the reasons for the usually considered exorbitant prices a craftsman must charge for doing work of a similar nature.

A Scribes Trick

By H. H. Siegle

Many carpenters and foremen, too, think that the only accurate way to plumb from a line is by means of a plumb-bob. They claim, and correctly, that if the straightedge is held against the line, the line will be pushed more or less, so that one can never tell, when the marking is done, whether it is directly below the line or not. At any rate they maintain that the extra time it takes in plumbing with a straightedge and in making sure that the marking is correct, makes the method prohibitive. Let's see.

To get a point on the floor that is directly below the line, set the straightedge at any convenient place, just so it will not strike the line, and yet be close enough so the scribes will reach from the straightedge to the line. Having this, manipulate the scribes with the right hand (see the two top views in Fig. 1) and bring the straightedge to a plumb position with the left hand; when plumb, set the scribes and

mark the floor, as we are showing to the right (Fig. 1) both in elevation and

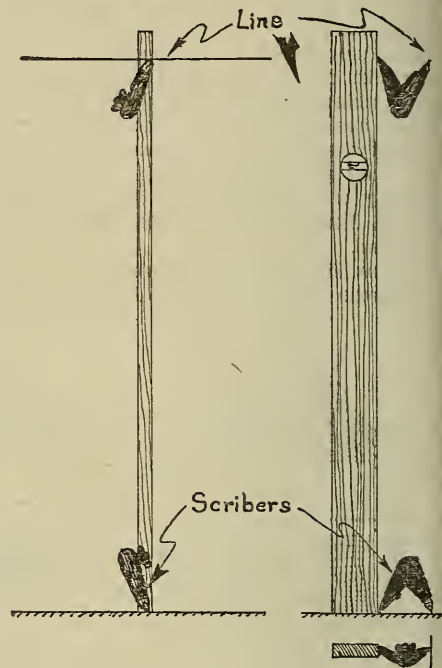


Fig. 1

plan. If painstakingly done, the point will be directly below the line.

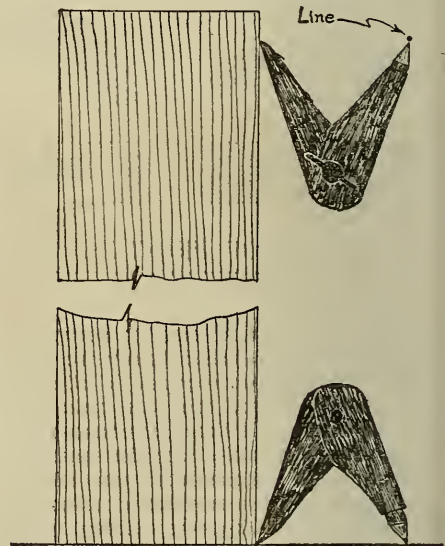


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows a detail of the scribes adjusted at the top, and in the position for marking at the bottom.

Long Turnings

By Charles A. King

Many home craftsmen and full fledged ones, too, at times have occasion to use lathe; usually they have fair success until they attempt to turn a slender baluster or other slender piece. Making a turning not long

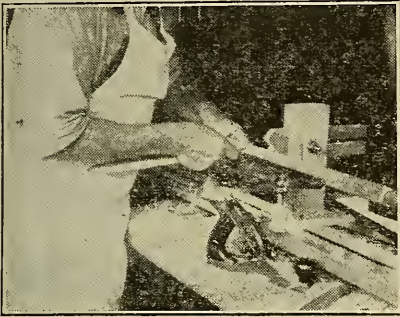


Fig. 1

enough to vibrate too much is comparatively easy, but for a turning billet, say 1" through, and perhaps 30" long, the turning of a tapered shaft is not so simple. Even with a good back rest it is nearly impossible to eliminate all vibration.

A serviceable back rest at work is shown in these photos. In Fig. 1 the craftsman allows the blank to turn loosely in his hand while with a gouge

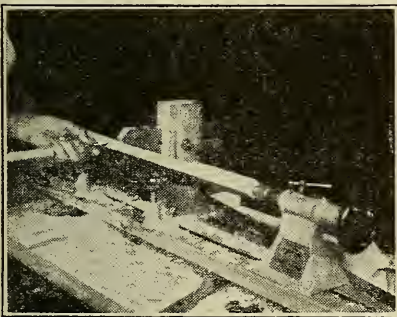


Fig. 2

he turns the corners off, near the center, until he has a round bearing for the contact V of the back rest. The construction of the back rest is easy; the base extends under the lathe bed, the weight of which holds it in place, perhaps helped by a wedge. The 2" x 4" upright, housed on the side to receive a

1" x 3½" slotted slide as shown, is centered so the contact V rests upon the piece being turned and must be in line with the head and tail centers of the lathe. The slide is held by a bolt and may be moved back and forth and the bolt set up where the vibration may be kept within reasonable limits.

Fig. 2 shows the turning in process of being "roughed off," the rather deep and rough cuts of which cause bad vibration unless controlled. The back rest may be moved along to bear most effectively on the turning as the work progresses and while the finer turnings at the end are being done. The turning of the shaft with ordinary turning tools is sure to cause vibration. If the turner uses the "scraping" method of turning instead of "cutting" he will find this

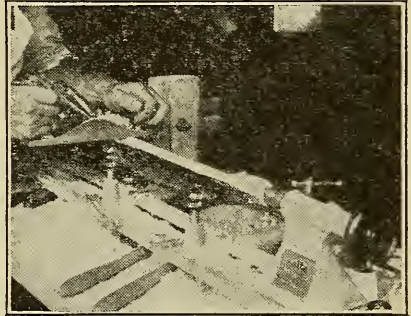


Fig. 3

hard to do, but if, in smoothing, he uses a sharp and carefully adjusted plane, as in Fig. 3, fine shavings may be taken with good results. In doing such small turnings, the lathe should run at high speed.

Toggle It

Every carpenter does more or less of what has been called "handy man's work" and because that is true, he should keep a few toggle bolts where he can get his hands on them readily. For instance, if he has to fasten something to a plastered wall where there is no backing to nail to—the toggle bolt will solve the problem—or, should he find that he is working on a hollow tile wall, where plugging is at best unsatisfactory, he solves the problem with a toggle bolt. In fact, anything that has to be bolted, where one can not get to the other side to put on the nut, can be toggled. But this

article deals specifically with toggling hinges that cannot be fastened with screws; let us take for example, the upper hinge of a door that has been pulled off several times, and the screws won't hold any more.

Fig. 1 shows a part of a door jamb where the upper hinge is fastened, with

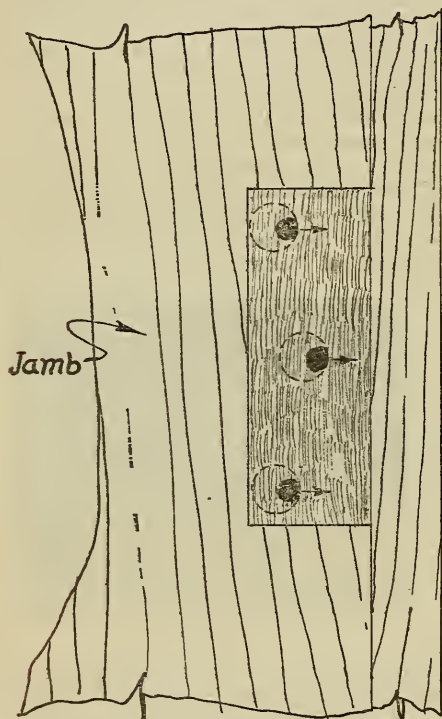


Fig. 1

the hinge removed. The heavy dots indicate the screw-holes, while the dotted circles show how to bore for insert-

ing the toggle nuts. In this way the bolts will keep the hinge from slipping in the direction indicated by the arrows, while the housing will hold it in place otherwise.

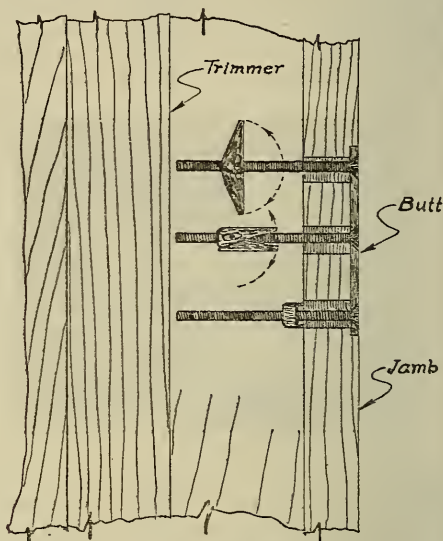
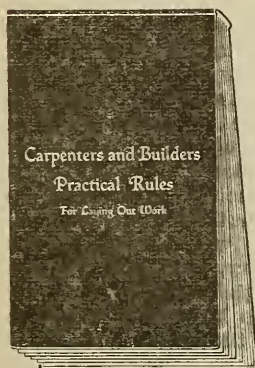


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows three positions of the toggle bolt. At the center, the bolt has just been inserted. At the top, the bolt is shown with the wings of the toggle nut open. (The arrows and dotted lines show how the wings open.) At the bottom, the bolt is in permanent position. The nut has been given a half turn in order to cross the grain of the wood.

The space shown here between the jamb and the trimmer is more than is necessary, but in old buildings one finds this quite frequently.



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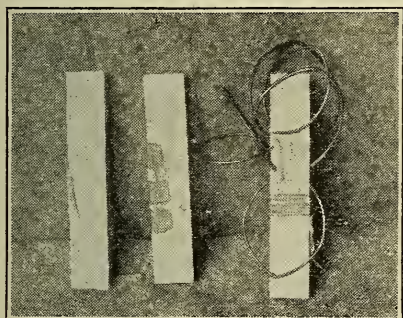
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Repairing Splintered Corners

By Charles A. King

Accidents will happen despite all that may be done to avoid them and corners may be badly splintered or broken in various ways. They may develop in the process of seasoning or through careless handling with results similar to those shown in the photo.

Often a broken corner or badly splintered edge may destroy the usefulness of the only available piece, which otherwise is suitable for an important use. Sometimes a small piece broken away by a blow or by falling may be glued in place by merely smearing the surface of the break with glue and pressing the loose piece in place. If a break is so large that this method will not do, the splinter should be pressed firmly in



place and held by moistened adhesive paper tape, carefully applied and drawn tight.

If a large piece is broken out, as shown in the piece at the right, then more pressure is needed; this may be applied by winding string tightly around it or by using rubber bands. The latter furnishes more and continuous pressure, as the bands are wound over and over where this treatment may be applied. Another method is to use steel springs, making these of discarded steel upholster springs bent and pointed, as indicated in the photo. Handscrews and clamps may be used, but unless a very large break or a real split is to be repaired, their use will be like using a twelve pound sledge to drive a $\frac{1}{2}$ " brad.

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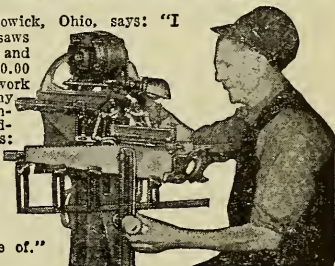
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SEPTEMBER

1941



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Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by
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BROTHERHOOD'S 60th ANNIVERSARY THRILLS THOUSANDS ASSEMBLED IN CHICAGO STADIUM

SURPASSING in thrills and enthusiasm any celebration in the Brotherhood's long and glorious history, the 60th anniversary jubilee held in Chicago Stadium, August 8, exceeded the fondest hopes even of the most optimistic, and will go down in the annals of the organization as a never-to-be-forgotten demonstration of loyalty, strength and solidarity.

From all parts of the country, members of the Brotherhood and their families streamed into Chicago, with Philadelphia alone sending a delegation of 106 Brothers, who were accorded a wild ovation as they marched to their allotted places in the vast auditorium.

Not even the withering heat could subdue the spirits of that memorable throng, estimated at 16,000 persons, who cheered the entrance of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, the entire group of general officers, members of the executive board and other distinguished guests, including most of the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, headed by President William Green.

It was apparent the day before the anniversary celebration that a record turn-out could be expected. On that evening, the Chicago District Council, official host to the jubilee, held an informal levee at the East Erie Street headquarters, where President M. J. Sexton, and Secretary-Treasurer Charles H. Sand, together with the committee on arrangements, greeted their guests with traditional hospitality.

The following afternoon, preceding the Stadium celebration, the Council members were again hosts, this time treating their guests to a delightful "Smorgasbord," which was enjoyed by several hundred members, headed by the General President, with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor by his side at the head table.

From the Council headquarters, the guests of honor were escorted to the Stadium, where, as early as 6 o'clock, long lines had formed at the various gates.

Entering the portals of the vast auditorium, gayly bedecked with American flags and with a huge emblem of the Brotherhood overhanging the stage, the celebrants were greeted by the strains of stirring marches and popular selections played by Al Melgard at the console of the huge Stadium organ.

Occupying special seats of honor flanking the platform were representatives of the eleven original cities which had sent delegates to that first Carpenters' Convention in Chicago, August 8, 1881, exactly 60 years ago. As each group took its place, prolonged cheers rocked the Stadium. As stated above, Philadelphia won the hearts of the celebrants with its magnificent showing, while Chicago, naturally, had the most members numerically. The other "original" cities, whose delegates also were accorded

warm welcomes, included Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland and Indianapolis.

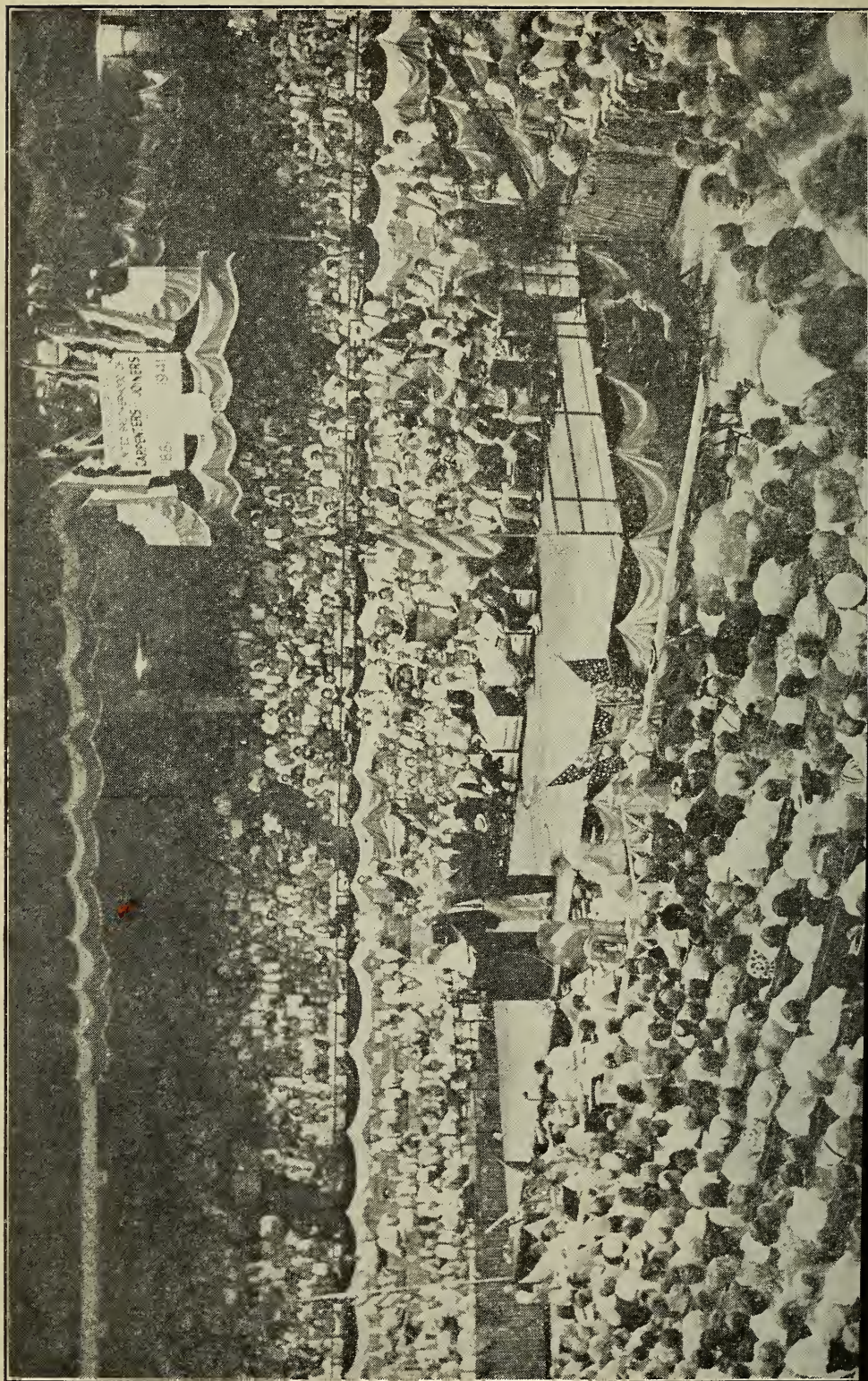
President Sexton, as temporary chairman, opened the proceedings after acknowledging a heart-warming outburst by the gathering which cheered "Mike" to the echo. He spoke briefly but touchingly on the significance of the occasion and then introduced as permanent chairman, General Presi-



General President Congratulated by AFL President Green
at Chicago Birthday Celebration

dent Wm. L. Hutcheson, who received an ovation which almost raised the roof. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies, invited guests and members of the Brotherhood: We are assembled here this evening to celebrate and commemorate the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Carpen-



ters and Joiners of America, and, in opening our program, it would seem most appropriate and proper that we pay our respects to the emblem of Americanism, the emblem of Liberty, Freedom and Justice, the Stars and Stripes! I request you kindly to rise and join in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

With organ and orchestral accompaniment and led by Miss Charlene Day, internationally known soprano, the assembly responded to the Chairman's exhortation and sang most impressively the National Anthem.

When the applause had subsided, the General President continued:

"Sixty years ago, when representatives of the groups of carpenters in eleven cities of the United States assembled in the city of Chicago for the purpose of considering ways and means of establishing a national organization, there was no central organization of carpenters in this city, whereas today we have a District Council, comprising 38 Locals in the city of Chicago. They select and elect officers who are constantly and continuously on the job to look after the welfare and well-being of the members of the local unions, and it was through the Council that arrangements have been made for this gathering this evening. The officers and arrangements committee have selected one of their group to extend to you a word of welcome. I take pleasure in presenting the Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, Mr. Chas. Sand."

"Charlie" Sand then extended the official greeting to the assemblage on behalf of his Council colleagues and the participating Locals. His remarks were accorded a tremendous ovation, and then the first two acts of a long-to-be remembered stage show got under way, directed by Jack Klein, of the Barnes-Carruthers Booking Association, as Master of Ceremonies, and with Captain Cervone wielding the orchestral baton.

By this time it was close to 9 o'clock, and time for a coast-to-coast broadcast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, whose Special News Events Department had deemed the occasion sufficiently noteworthy and momentous to donate 30 minutes in order to bring the celebration to its listening audience on a nation-wide basis.

On the stroke of 9, the N.B.C. announcer faced the microphone and briefly informed the audience of the nature of the celebration, and then presented the General President.

Address of General President

FOR the information of the radio audience permit me to inform you that here in the Stadium in the City of Chicago are assembled many thousands to participate in celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

On August 8, 1881, there assembled in the City of Chicago, 36 delegates representing individual groups of carpenters from eleven cities in the United States; the cities being New York, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

The purpose and object of their meeting was to consider ways and means whereby they could establish a national organization of carpenters, as they realized from the conditions under which they were then employed that the only method of improving conditions of the carpenters throughout the nation was by establishing a national organization.

After four days' deliberation they adopted a set of principles By-Laws and a Constitution and decided on naming the national organization the

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and elected their officers, selecting Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C. as president and P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, Pa. as secretary-treasurer. The office of President in those days was a complimentary position. The office of Secretary-Treasurer was permanent and the Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, devoted his time to the building of the organization and he afterwards became known and is still oftentimes referred to as the Father of the Brotherhood. Also to him goes the credit for enactment of the law by the Congress of the United States establishing the first Monday in September as Labor Day and he is also oftentimes referred to as being the Father of Labor Day.

On the foundation laid by those pioneers in the labor movement has been built the Brotherhood of today.

In 1881 the prevailing wage of carpenters, in the cities represented by the delegates who met in convention, was 20c per hour; 10 hours per day; 60 hours per week. In the same 11 cities today the prevailing wage is from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hour. While in 1881 the number of members affiliated with the groups in the eleven cities was 2032, today, in those same eleven cities we have 149 Local Unions with 55,562 members. At the time of creating and organizing the Brotherhood the number of Locals represented was 14; today we have 2529 Local Unions, and while the membership in 1881 was some 2000, today it consists of tens of thousands of members.

During the 60 years' existence of the Brotherhood, millions of dollars have been paid to the members, and members' families, in death and disability and pension donations, and during that 60-year period there has been over fifty-five million dollars passed through the General Treasurer of the organization, which sum has been disbursed for the benefit, help and assistance of the members and their families.

During the years that have passed since the Brotherhood was brought into existence, the beneficial features of the organization, aside from the assistance given the members in bettering their working conditions, have been changed and improved so that at the present time we have death and disability donations, a pension and a Home for the aged members.

The Home for the aged members of the Brotherhood is located at Lakeland, Florida. A member who has reached the age of 65, and has been 30 years a continuous member, may enter the Home and spend the remainder of his days as an occupant; the Brotherhood providing him with every need and comfort, including hospitalization and care when sick or incapacitated. The Home was opened for occupancy in March, 1929, since which time hundreds of our aged members have enjoyed the comfort provided for them therein.

In setting forth the qualifications for membership in our Brotherhood, aside from requiring the necessary mechanical ability, it is provided that an applicant must be a citizen, or produce evidence of his intention to become a citizen. The rules of the Brotherhood also provide, and an applicant is assured, that the organization will in no way interfere with his religious belief, political opinion or domestic duty. Neither is there any discrimination against color or creed in accepting candidates to membership in the Brotherhood. The organization, however, does not permit communists to hold membership in our Brotherhood. Neither have we any sympathy for the principles of Fascism or Nazism. We do, however, subscribe to the principles of Americanism and the form of government

as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Since the Brotherhood was instituted and brought into existence in in August 1881, we have endeavored in every way possible to assist other organizations in organizing and establishing conditions for men of their trade, and, in conformity with that policy, representatives of the Brotherhood, along with representatives of seven other, then existing International organizations, in November, 1881, assisted in bringing into existence the American Federation of Labor, since which time the Brotherhood has been a continuous affiliate of that organization, and has endeavored in every way possible to assist other organizations in their efforts to establish better conditions for men of the various trades.

We have with us this evening the President of the American Federation of Labor, and it gives me great pleasure now to present him—President Wm. Green.

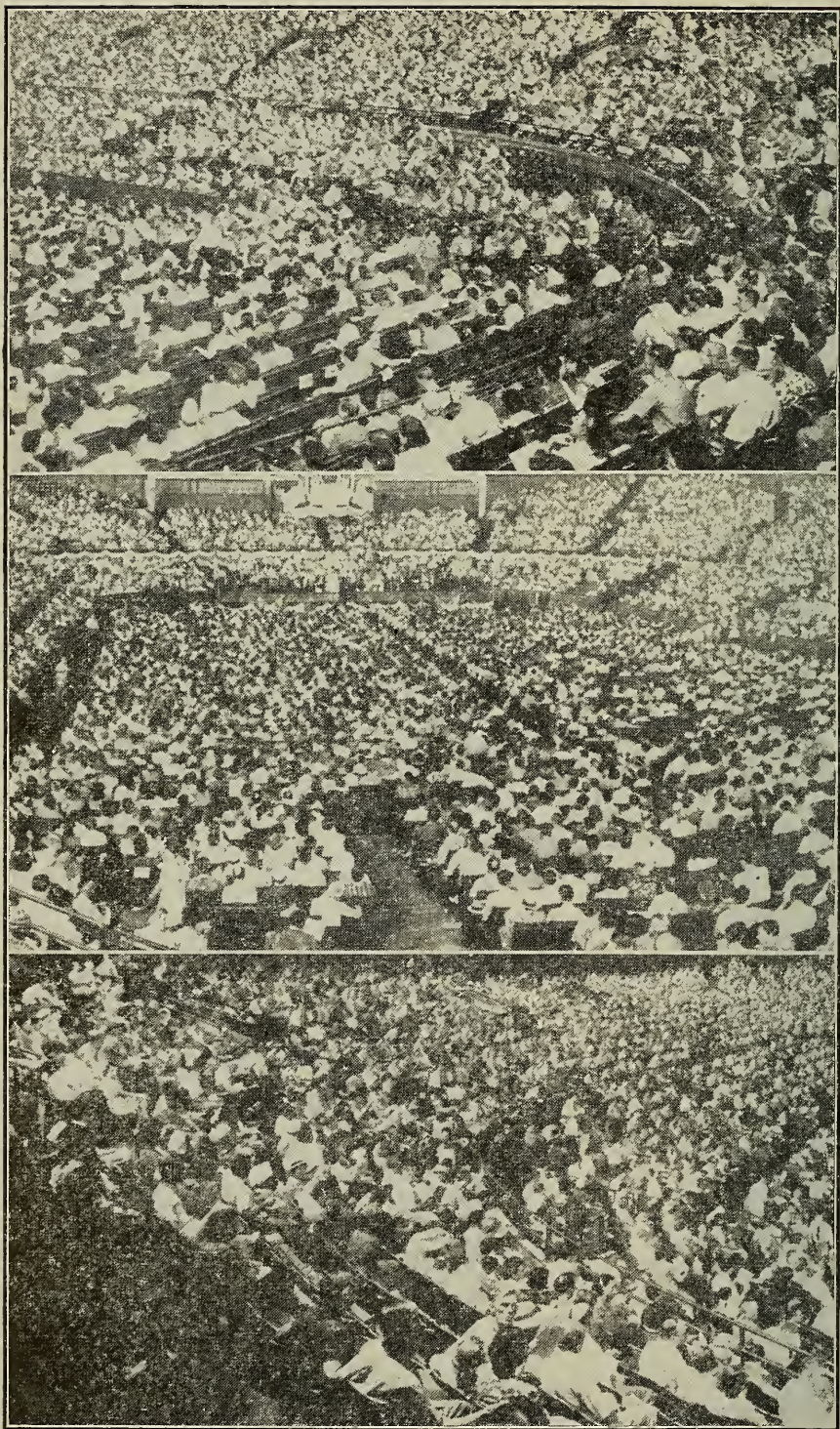
Address of President Green

JUST sixty years ago there gathered here in the City of Chicago a small band of trade unionists, carpenters by trade, with a vision and hope for the future which was more than justified, as is evidenced by this fine assemblage.

We are gathered here this evening to honor the great organization which was created at that meeting in August, 1881, and to pay fitting tribute to your founders as well as to those on whom have fallen the honor and the responsibility for carrying on the work started three-score years ago. In order that we might be afforded an opportunity to join with you on this happy occasion, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided to hold its mid-summer meeting here in Chicago. We wanted to participate in the celebration being held in commemoration of the real founding of your Brotherhood here on the shores of Lake Michigan. I am happy to be here with you and to give testimony to the honor and esteem in which we of the American Federation of Labor hold your fine organization, your officers and members. I am proud of you, proud to be with you and to acknowledge the great debt which the wage earners of America owe to the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who have rendered service of the highest order to the whole trade union movement.

The entire history of the trade union movement of America is replete with the names of those who came from the ranks of your organization. It was the founder of your Brotherhood, P. J. McGuire, who drafted the declaration which embodied the call for the conference held on November 15, 1881, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which resulted in the formation of the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, now the American Federation of Labor. In that conference were delegates representing Carpenters' Locals of New York City, Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis, Missouri. At the sixth annual convention of the Federation, held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, P. J. McGuire acted as chairman of the conference, which changed the name of the Federation to the present one of the American Federation of Labor.

Your own Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was formed just three months before the founding of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. The first convention of your Brotherhood in 1881 comprised delegates from

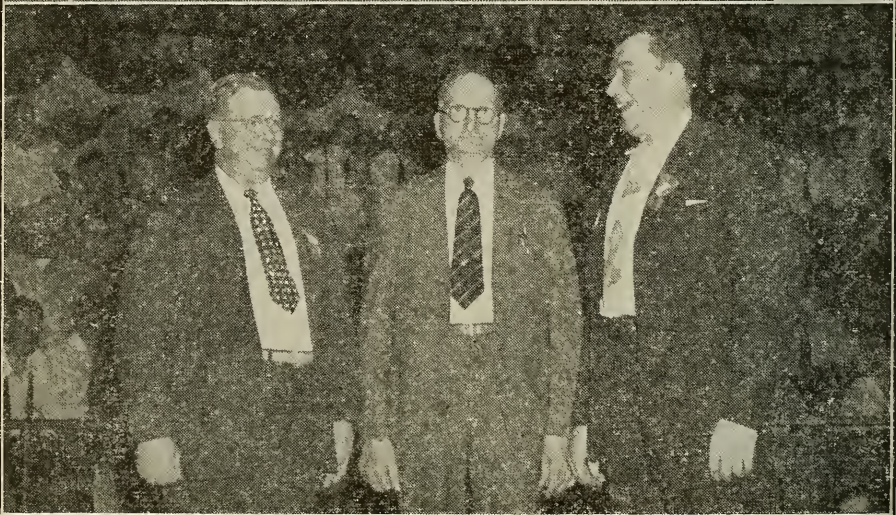
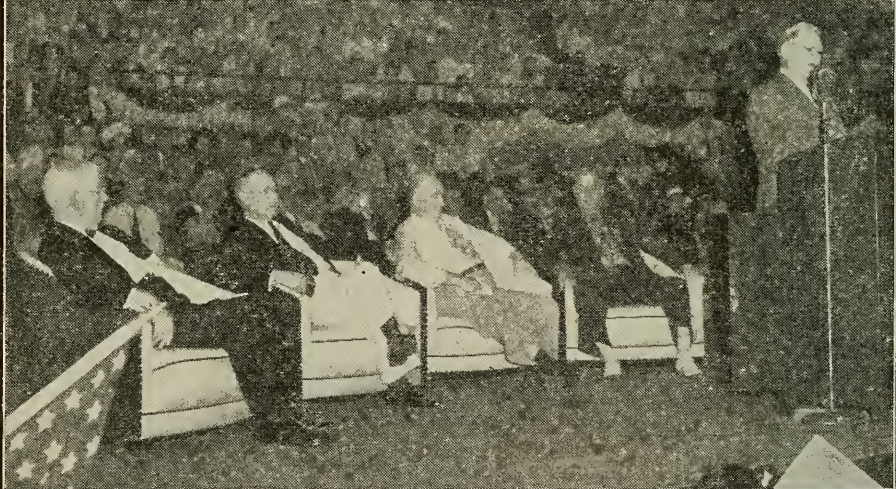
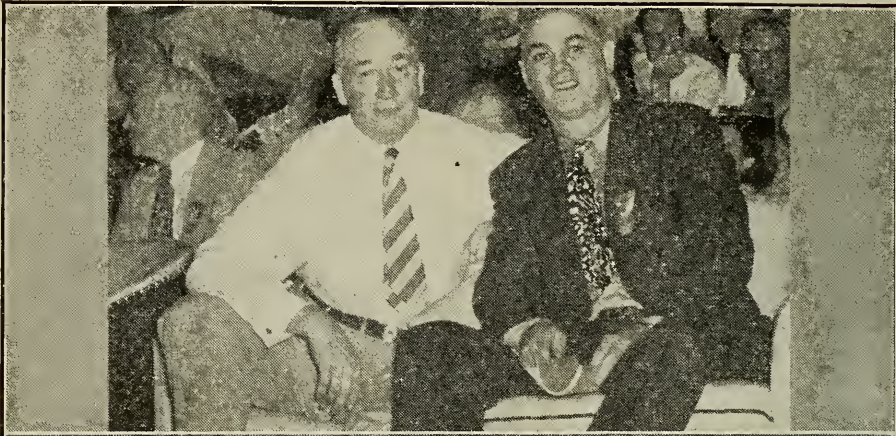


THREE CAMERA CLOSE-UPS OF STADIUM THRONG

14 independent unions in 11 cities with a combined membership of 2,042. The average working day for carpenters at that time was 10 hours and the average wage was \$2 per day, six days per week. In a half-century the number of locals grew to 1,876 representing a membership of 302,000 and the average work day was lowered to 8 hours, 5 days per week for an average wage of \$9.

From an humble beginning the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has progressed until now it owns its own headquarters in the City of Indianapolis, representing an investment of \$425,000 and a home for aged members in Lakeland, Florida, established at a cost of \$2,250,000. Such phenomenal growth was not the result of chance. It was the result of wise counsel and leadership and we who have assumed responsibility for the present and the future welfare of our great trade union movement would do well to emulate the examples of those early pioneers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The leaders of your Brotherhood have been identified with the American Federation of Labor from its inception to the present day. P. J. McGuire first proposed to make Labor Day a national holiday; he drafted the call for the first convention for the Federation and was elected Secretary of the Federation in 1886, 1887 and 1888. In 1889, he became First Vice-President and served in that office for eleven years. Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, served as a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation in 1882 and was elected Secretary in 1884, serving one term in that office. In 1885 he became Treasurer and served during 1885, 1886 and 1887. It was Gabriel Edmonston who, in 1884, proposed the establishment of the 8-hour day. When the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided to launch the 8-hour campaign in 1890, the Carpenters organization was selected as best prepared to take the initiative. In 1913, Frank Duffy, the General Secretary of your great Brotherhood, my friend and your friend, was elected to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and served continuously until, at the 1939 convention of the Federation, he withdrew and nominated your able General President, William L. Hutcheson, to the office he was vacating—the First Vice-Presidency of the American Federation of Labor, which office he now holds. Members of the Carpenters Brotherhood have likewise served with credit and distinction as representatives from time to time of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

I will not dwell further upon the history of your Brotherhood, for that privilege has been extended to Brother Duffy. I have only endeavored to show the strong link between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the American Federation of Labor and the ties which bind us together. The history of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—now the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—like that of the American Federation of Labor, is a proud one. It takes its place creditably in the economic history of our great Nation and reflects great honor and credit on those who were its founders, and those who have progressively assumed responsibility for maintaining standards already established and attaining higher and ever higher levels of life and work for those we represent. We must bear in mind, however, that the going has not been easy. The outcome of our struggles has not always been as we wished, but the trend has always been forward—and not back. We have had to battle against those who were our open enemies, and in addition we have had to struggle unhappily against some who had been our friends, those whom we have called "brothers." We had to de-



(Top) General President Hutcheson and Host "Mike" Sexton.
 (Middle, left to right) Messrs. Duffy, Green, Hutcheson and Sexton hear Charlie Sand's speech.
 (Lower, left to right) General Officers J. R. Stevenson, S. P. Meadows and M. A. Hutcheson.

fend our organizations against a bitter attack which became a virtual civil war, in our own ranks, which was not of our choosing, but as men we had to accept the challenge. We have had to divert our strength and our resources from time to time to overcome the influences of false friends who found their way into the councils of our affiliated organizations with false promises and evil misrepresentation of facts concerning the work and motives of those responsible for the welfare of our bona fide trade unions. I wish I might say that all this was over, but, my friends, the end is not yet. I think it appropriate on this occasion to suggest that we rededicate ourselves to the preservation and perpetuation of the principles and ideals on which our great movement was founded and to pledge unqualified allegiance to the bona fide trade union movement of the United States of which we are proud to be a part.

We have come here tonight on a happy occasion and I am loathe to inject a serious note, and yet I know that each and every one of us is conscious of the seriousness of the hour in the history of our Nation, and indeed of civilization itself.

The trade unionists of America as represented by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates, are patriotic, loyal citizens. We represent a cross-section of the citizenry of our country which has more at stake, perhaps, in the present conflict raging across the seas, than any other group in our Nation. We have been appalled at the fate of workers in those unfortunate nations which have been overrun by the forces of aggression abroad. We know that there could be no such gathering as this one which we are enjoying tonight in Hitler-dominated Germany, Mussolini-controlled Italy, or in any totalitarian Nation. There, free trade unionism has been wiped out. Because the trade union is one of the most democratic organizations, it is the first to be attacked when democracy is to be destroyed. In many of the conquered nations the wage earners are virtual slaves of the states and freedom is a thing of the past.

As Americans, and as trade unionists, we are enlisted in a crusade to insure for ourselves and our children, the privileges which our forefathers fought to make secure for us. Our pledge of service and loyalty to our government and to our fellows is not mere lip service. We are fully conscious of the responsibility resting upon us to produce the goods vital to our defense. We accept that responsibility as a solemn pledge, fully realizing the implications involved. We have set about our part of the task in a systematic and thorough way. Through our Executive Council full support was pledged to the Government in its valiant determination to build an adequate defense. We have given our word that we will use every means at our command to avoid stoppages of work on defense projects whenever and wherever possible. We have called upon every affiliated organization to refrain from calling strikes on defense projects until full opportunity has been given to established government agencies for conciliation and mediation to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem. In the months ahead the wage earners of America will probably be called upon to make decisions which will have far-reaching effect upon our lives, not only as workers but as citizens. When difficulties or misunderstandings arise, we must take into consideration not only the possible effect of our conclusions upon our personal lives and tasks, but the cumulative effect upon the entire defense pattern. The building of an adequate defense requires whole-hearted cooperation and perhaps sacrifice. It is a task in which all of us can serve with honor to ourselves, to our movement, and to our Nation. It matters not how small or seemingly unimportant may be our individual task, each part is

important to the whole. After all, who can tell which is the strongest link in a chain, or the most essential thread in a fine design? Each has its place and each is important. Full cooperation on the part of the individual worker is vital to attainment of that peak production which is entirely possible with our material resources. The realization of full cooperation, however, can come only from the giving and acceptance of responsibility for the performance of an essential task. We of the American Federation of Labor regard the challenge to American institutions as a direct threat to us individually. We accept the fact that our Nation cannot be adequately protected without full support and we have solemnly assured our Government that this support will be forthcoming.

While our pledge of support has been given unconditionally and without reservation, we have requested that workers be accorded representation and a voice on policy-making agencies affecting us as wage earners, and that the experience and counsel of which we are so fully capable be utilized. We ask continued freedom from restrictive legislation as unnecessary and un-American. We do not want to strike. We have given our word that we will not strike on defense projects without first exploring every available channel for peaceful settlement of disputes—but we maintain that compulsion has a deterring effect and would react unfortunately on the morale of the American wage earners, consequently impeding the defense program. Those who would foist repressive laws upon the workers of America, as necessary to defense, would defeat the very purpose which they have announced as their goal. The wage earners ask only an opportunity to prove the almost limitless responsibilities which can be realized in production by free men in a free nation.

In challenging the wisdom and legality of legislation designed to limit our trade union activities and force wage earners to work against their own free will, we are not debating the imperative need for uninterrupted production. We know that peak production is necessary and vital to our national safety. We do maintain, however, that through our established system of collective bargaining the trade unionists of America have made available one of the most effective agencies ever conceived for the peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes which may rise, and negotiation of mutually acceptable working agreements. Practically every one of our trade union agreements contains provisions for amicable adjustment of controversies, and many contain voluntary arbitration clauses. True collective bargaining eliminates the principal cause for strikes and establishes order in industry. There is our answer to the hue and cry for repressive legislation!

The American Federation of Labor is actively participating in the work of our Government in its defense activities. Many representatives of organized labor are giving of their time and service on boards and committees engaged in the formulation of policies and administration of defense orders. We are proud to serve and to give unstintingly to this work. As President of the American Federation of Labor I have created at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. a National Defense Committee to provide an organized, coordinated channel through which Labor can render its most effective service in the national defense program. In addition, state and central bodies throughout the country have been called upon to appoint similar cooperating committees to carry out locally the policies and programs formulated by the Central Committee. The objectives of these committees are designed not merely to meet the present emergency but anticipate the time when the present crisis will have passed and important readjustments will be necessary. Through the

work of these cooperating committees we hope to preclude post-emergency unemployment and resultant hazards for the wage earners of our land as well as the repercussions throughout our whole economic structure which were experienced following the last world war.

Trade unionists of America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, also constitute a great battle line against those enemies of our Nation who seek to undermine our form of government and to substitute therefor some foreign un-American philosophy, whether it be Nazism, Fascism, Communism, or any other "ism" than real Americanism. The adherents of revolutionary tenets have long sought to entrench themselves in the ranks of organized labor in an effort to gain control of our organizations for their own purposes. We recognize them for what they are—enemies to our cause and to our Nation—and we have waged unceasing warfare against them whenever they appear. There is no place in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor for any proponents of revolution. Ours is an AMERICAN Federation of Labor. We believe in America and in the American way of life. We are pledged to preserve those ideals and principles always identified with democratic procedure. We have no place in our movement for dictators or those who would destroy the rights and privileges for which we have struggled over sixty years.

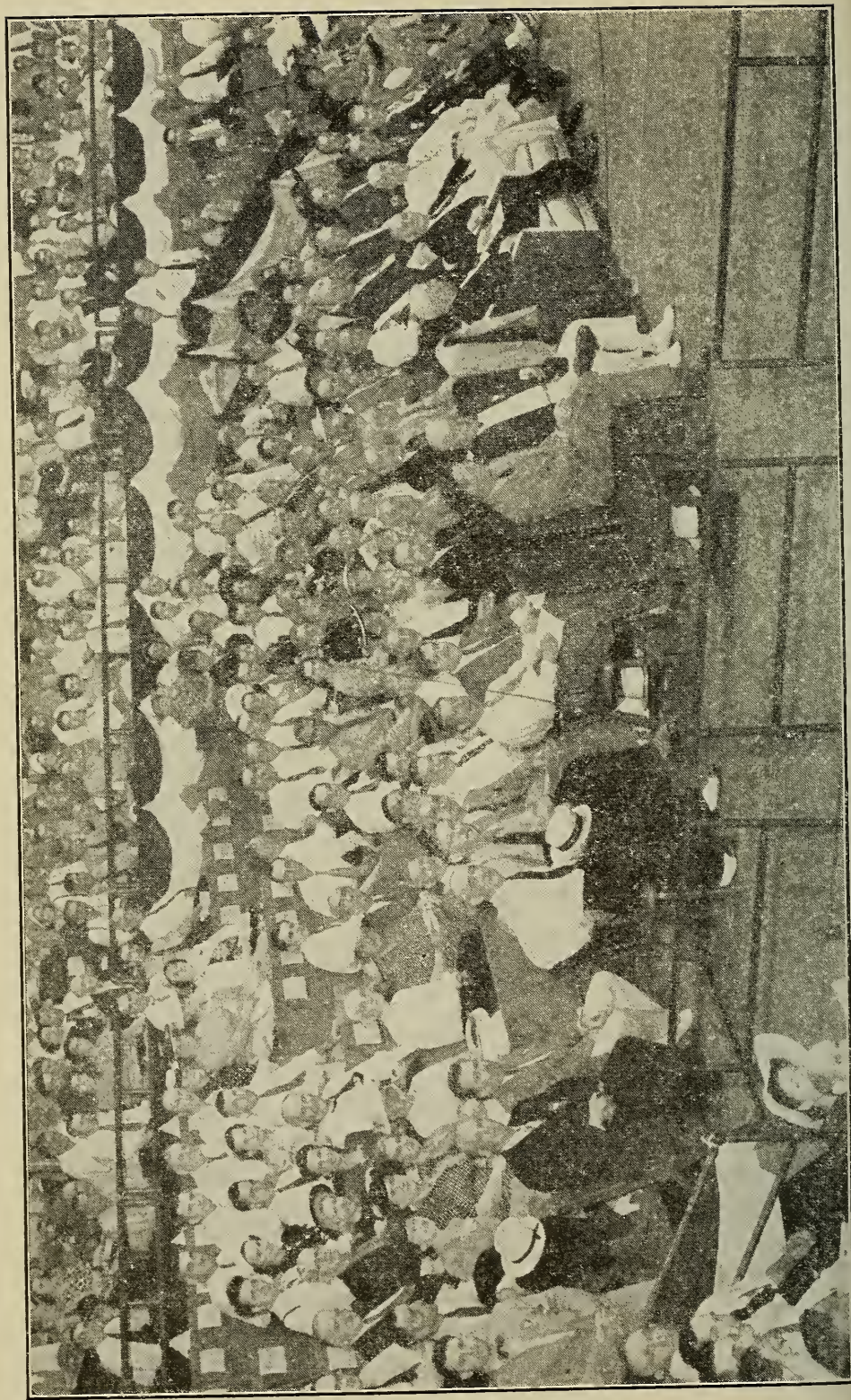
There can no longer be any doubt as to the aims of foreign dictators to gain control of all democratic countries of the world. The American Federation of Labor has always been opposed to involvement of our Nation in foreign wars. We are STILL opposed to involvement in foreign wars ... but when our safety and peace is threatened, it is no LONGER foreign war. When our liberties are threatened—whether that menace appears from across the waters or within our own boundaries—the trade unionists of America will be found in the forefront of those ready to defend our country and our American institutions against attack. The present threat to our peace and happiness is more than a matter of differences between individuals, between rulers of Nations, or even between the peoples of the several Nations. It is a struggle against the effort being made to foist totalitarianism and dictatorships upon all the free peoples of the world, and the destruction of the democratic way of life. The wage earners of America as represented by the American Federation of Labor face the future vigilant, determined and unafraid. We are prepared to render service when called upon and to sacrifice our personal aims and interests when necessary. It must ever be possible in our country for organizations such as yours and mine to live and to be free. To be content with less than this would prove us unworthy of the trust which has been handed into our keeping. We have set ourselves toward a goal and there will be no turning back. DEMOCRACY AND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE MUST BE PROTECTED AND PRESERVED FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

The broadcast period ended with President Green's speech, and this was followed by the presentation of the attending members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, each of whom was roundly cheered when introduced by Chairman Hutcheson.

The speech-making ended with a brief address by General Secretary Frank Duffy.

Address of General Secretary

BROTHER Duffy gave an account of how the International Union was formed through the efforts of the Local Unions in St. Louis, Mo., appointing a committee on April 24, 1881, with distinct instructions to call



PLATFORM VIEW OF CHICAGO STADIUM CELEBRATION

a convention as soon as possible in some centrally located city for the purpose of organizing a National Carpenters' Union. He pointed out the difficulties that committee had to contend with in getting the project before the carpenters throughout the country. He credited the committee with publishing a monthly journal under the caption "The Carpenter" and advocating therein the necessity of a national union.

He produced the first copy of "The Carpenter" dated St. Louis, Mo., May, 1881, Volume 1, Number 1, and said that when the carpenters of Chicago got a copy of it they immediately decided that if the convention were held in Chicago they would secure a meeting hall free of charge and would take care of the delegates as they arrived.

He then produced the June, 1881, issue of "The Carpenter," Volume 1, Number 2, in which the Call for the Convention was published on Page 4. He explained this was the only way the Convention Call could be issued, and it was up to the Local Unions in other cities to take notice of it or not.

The convention was to be held in Trades Assembly Hall and open at 3:00 o'clock on the afternoon of August 8, 1881.

The minutes of the convention show that the delegates attending the convention acted wisely and well in their deliberations for they formed a labor, a fraternal, a beneficial, an educational and a patriotic organization all in one. The name decided upon was the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and remained so until the Fifth General Convention held in Detroit, Michigan in 1888 when a plan of amalgamation was reached whereby the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners—a New York organization of 5000 members—could become affiliated. The plan provided that the word "United" be placed before the word "Brotherhood" making the name of the organization "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The General Secretary then referred to some of the accomplishments of the Brotherhood and said that the records show benefits paid in the last sixty years amounted to:

In death and disability.....	\$19,481,464.00
Strikes and lockouts.....	4,042,052.00
Pensions in the last 12 years.....	5,491,083.00

The Chair then turned the program back to Master of Ceremonies Klein, who proceeded to bring on one breath-taking act after another, nicely diversified with musical numbers and a beautiful bevy of dancing girls. One specialty not down on the program literally "panicked" the audience. A group of expert acrobatic tumblers had held the audience spellbound by their agility and artistry. The leader then announced through the loud speaker that the group would like to have the "assistance" of the audience in their next feat. "First," he said, "he would like to have a young man, of about 150 pounds, to help us out." Looking around on the platform, two of the ladies in the act spied John A. Carson, popular Advertising Director of "The Carpenter," and younger son of the Brotherhood's beloved General Counsel, "Joe" Carson. They grabbed John and before he knew what it was all about, they had him out in the center of the stage, and proceeded to give him the grandest spinning and tossing around that any unsuspecting member of any audience was ever subjected to. The crowd was convulsed with laughter at the sight of John as he floated through the air with the greatest of ease and gave him a great hand when he finally came to earth, still wearing his famous grin, in spite of the strenuous ordeal he had gone through. It was one of the

highlights of the entire show, which was voted by all present as the finest vaudeville performance they had ever seen.

Midnight approached as one act followed another, and with the crowd, oblivious to the heat, clamoring always for "more." But all good things must come to an end, and, shortly after 12 o'clock, the assemblage rose, at the suggestion of the General President, to join in singing "God Bless America" and thus bring to an end the most enjoyable as well as the most momentous gathering the Brotherhood has ever experienced.

Too much praise cannot be accorded "Mike" Sexton, "Charlie" Sand and their associates on the District Council for the magnificent success which attended their efforts. Everything proceeded smoothly, according to schedule, thanks to their month-long planning and careful attention to detail. The cooperating committee of the Locals is also entitled to much credit for their contribution to the evening's success.

And so August 8, 1941, the 60th birthday of the Brotherhood, will forever remain a red-letter day in its history, a day to which the Brothers of today and of tomorrow can look back with justifiable pride.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

M. J. Sexton, Chas. H. Sand, Asgar Andrup, Daniel J. Butler, Henry Giffy, Werner Johanson, Ted Kenney, John Lejcar, Henry J. Mock, Earl Oliver, J. Arthur Palmgren, Hugh R. Russell, Elmer Anderson, Matt C. Anderson, Anton Sommer, John Sundberg.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTING LOCAL UNIONS

Participating in the
Sixtieth Anniversary Celebration of the "Brotherhood"

Local No. 1

Earl Bickett, B. Braakman, Thomas L. Slater, Jos. Morheiser.

Local No. 10

Walter Wehrwein, James Andersen, Patrick Connolly.

Local No. 13

Donald Brims, Wm. R. Daniels, James Sexton, Timothy Scanlan.

Local No. 21

Oscar Huard, A. J. Morin, John W. Lucas.

Local No. 54

John Lejcar, Ignatz Mateja, Jos. C. Prochazka.

Local No. 58

Chas. Thompson, John Renholm, P. M. Smith, B. O. Lofgren.

Local No. 62

Art Steffensen, Wm. Stark, Carl Rockberg, Wm. Greenwald.

Local No. 70

Albert Gauselin, Steve Mursezek, L. Tucker.

Local No. 80

John R. Stevenson, Alex W. Robertson, Oscar H. Larson, Hugh R. Russell, John Brims.

Local No. 141

Elmer Johnson, Geo. Vest, Leon Druse.

Local No. 181

Einar Larson, Edwin Hanson, Philip Pfleger.

Local No. 199

Homer Baker, Adolph Berglund, Frank Grabarczyk, Frank Jones, G. M. Stowe.

Local No. 242

John Lechner, Geo. Prokaski, Raymond Prokaski, Harry Rampenthal.

Local No. 250

James Anderson, George Hiscox, M. C. Brown.

Local No. 271

Henry Jeske

- Local No. 272
E. N. Drew, Thos. D. Griffith, Gun-
ar Carlson.
- Local No. 341
John Rednev, Edw. Laube, Chas.
Dziergowski.
- Local No. 416
Fred Voss, Henry Koch, Max
Riemer.
- Local No. 419
Wm. Koehne, Karl Wolf, E. W.
Pauls.
- Local No. 434
Geo. McPhail, Anthony Budd, J. A.
Palmgren.
- Local No. 448
Oliver Jensen, Wm. Will, V. W.
Samson.
- Local No. 461
Carl Grant, Theodore Arnswald,
Jos. E. Kral.
- Local No. 504
L. Schnitzer, Sam Sivin, Philip
Holzman.
- Local No. 558
Jos. Krishack, Otto Larsen, Alfred
H. Knicker.
- Local No. 578
Daniel J. Butler, John Madigan,
Gust Klaus, Michael Corbett.
- Local No. 643
Vic Wishover, James Weeks, Ralph
R. Barr, Carl Romano.
- Local No. 839
Fred Hammer, Hugo Schmidt,
John Haase.
- Local No. 980
Herman Snell, Anthony Falienelli,
Alfred Nilsen.
- Local No. 1128
Glen Pray, Bert O. Fisher, Chas.
Fritz.
- Local No. 1196
Allen Schulte, Wm. Annen, Jos.
Jirak.
- Local No. 1307
Frank O. Challberg, Frank Zill-
mer, Jr., Earl Gathercoal, John
Gordon.
- Local No. 1367
Bert Kranz, Joseph Palsiney, Emil
Johnson.
- Local No. 1527
Wm. G. Laier, E. P. Doyle, Earl
Dunnuck.
- Local No. 1539
Wm. Wornhoff, Wm. Mason, Chas.
Holzman.
- Local No. 1693
Leslie Oliver, Benj. Fecke, Albert
Frieden, Ben Colwell, John F.
Sipes.
- Local No. 1727
Peter Monczak, Jacob Bajorek.
- Local No. 1784
John Uitz, Rudolph Wonisch, Fred
Froehlich.
- Local No. 1786
James Kunz, Anton Cervenka,
Frank Kokoska.
- Local No. 1889
A. Becklund, Fred Prokaski, Otto
Vix.
- Local No. 1922
Ted Kenney, John Connelly, John
Murphy.
- Local No. 1996
Clarence Colby, Roy Ruart, Geo.
McDonald.
- Local No. 2004
Fred Bornach, Wm. Thorsell, Edw.
Rinnie.
- Local No. 2014
Dale Magill, Geo. Johnson, Earl H.
Etters.
- Local No. 2094
Aleck Hetzel, Willard Thaisen.
- Local No. 2174
Ben Reed, J. C. Orr, J. Neil, Wal-
ter Harvey.

Those who are loudest in their threats are the weakest in the execution of them.—Colton.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL

By CHAS. H. SAND, *Secretary and Treasurer*

Chicago District Council

IN the souvenir of dedication of the District Council building dated November 7th, 1925, we published a review of the history of the Carpenters' organization in Chicago covering the period from 1878 to 1902. This history of the earlier movement was originally written in 1902 by James Brannock, an old time active member of Local Union No. 1 and as published in 1925 was edited by George H. Lakey and Thomas Neale, General Vice-President and General Treasurer, respectively, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Since 1925 we have gathered additional vital data enabling us to clarify some of the obscure points in Brannocks' history of the Chicago movement.

We have traced and recorded herewith the outstanding events and achievements of the Carpenters' organization in Chicago from 1878 down to the present year, 1941.

In the history written by Brannock he states that the formation of the present organization of Carpenters in Chicago had its beginning in 1878-79 and 80, when what was known as Union No. 4, with branches in different parts of the city was formed. Some of the carpenters who interested themselves in the trade union movement could, however, not be induced to align themselves with Union No. 4 and instead formed independent unions, some of which were dominated largely on lines of nationality and some of them conducted their business in their native language.

In 1879, P. J. McGuire undertook on his own initiative to organize the carpenters in the United States, and by 1881 he had succeeded in enrolling between two and three thousand members in different cities of the country. In 1881, McGuire issued, in the name of the Provisional Committee appointed by the unions in St. Louis, a call for a convention to be held in Chicago for the purpose of organizing a national organization of carpenters. The convention, pursuant to call, convened in Trades Assembly Hall, 192 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Monday, August 8th, 1881. Unions from Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Indianapolis, Indiana; Kansas City, Missouri; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri, and Washington, D. C., were represented by delegates in the convention. The convention formally instituted the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, August 12th, 1881. The Chicago unions were given charter number 21, which charter is still held by Local Union No. 21. Organization work was carried on under the leadership of Union No. 21 and eleven branches of that union were organized. A Central Council of the Executive Committee served as the earliest form of organization for coordinating the activity of the affiliates of Union No. 21.

Experience demonstrated that individual unions chartered directly by the general office of the Brotherhood was a preferable form of organiza-

tion and charters were issued to three Chicago unions, known as Local Union numbers 241, 242 and 244.

On the first Monday in May, 1884, a strike was ordered to establish a \$3.00 per day wage rate for a ten-hour day. This strike lasted less than two weeks and the \$3.00 rate was rejected by the employers. The failure of the strike caused a large number of the members to become discouraged and the unions were seriously dismembered. A small number of determined and hopeful men remained loyal and Union No. 21 was maintained. In 1886, a Carpenters Assembly of the Knights of Labor was formed, known as Carpenters Assembly No. 6570. This Assembly carried on an active organizing campaign and enrolled a large number of members. The members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, observing the success of the Carpenters Assembly, were spurred to renewed activity and the good work went forward well in both organizations. Realization that a central coordinating body was essential to continued success of the movement, led to formation of the United Carpenters Committee to coordinate the efforts of both organizations. This closer cooperation had a heartening effect on the members and resulted in the first drive of Chicago carpenters for the eight-hour day.

On April 1st, 1886, a strike for the eight-hour day was ordered. This strike was doomed to failure by the disastrous and illfated Haymarket riot which occurred on May 4th, 1886, about one month after the strike was ordered. The Haymarket riot was destined seriously to retard the progress of the trade union movement, due to the unfavorable public opinion created thereby.

To strengthen the bonds of common interest between Union No. 21 and the branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the United Trades Committee was formed in 1886, composed of representatives from Union No. 21 and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. This Committee functioned until 1887, when it was generally agreed that a central body organized on broader basis and including representatives from all carpenters organizations would better serve the interest of the movement; and as a result the United Carpenters Council was organized, in which nineteen Local Unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, six branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and three Assemblies of the Knights of Labor were presented, thus bringing twenty-eight unions under the direction of one central body. The object of this central body as set forth in the constitution was to concentrate the powers of the unions for the attainment of the eight-hour day; the establishment of the principle of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employes; to perfect the organization of carpenters and joiners of Chicago and vicinity, so that a minimum rates of wages might be maintained; and to use the combined strength and influence of the craft to secure legislation which would benefit labor organizations at large.

On July 27, 1887, the entire force of union carpenters in Chicago went on strike for a minimum wage of thirty-five cents per hour. The Carpenters and Builders Association refused to accede to this demand and refused to recognize the United Carpenters Council as representing the workmen. A new association of employers was organized and the strike was declared off and the thirty-five cents per hour was granted. Thus it appears from records that the year 1887 may be set down as the year in which the first successful collective bargaining between an association of employers and the unions took place. The name of our international organization was changed from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-

ers to The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the fifth general convention of the Brotherhood held in Detroit, in August, 1888, at which convention a plan of consolidation was approved between The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Brotherhood of American Carpenters and Joiners.

In 1889, eight years subsequent to the establishment of "Brotherhood," the Chicago District Council of Carpenters was established, but according to records the Council was not chartered until 1894. As a result of a movement started by the carpenters, the City Council of Chicago passed an ordinance July 24th, 1889, making eight hours a legal work day for city employes, and the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Education made eight hours a legal work day, December 9th, 1889.

These achievements, made about two years after the United Carpenters Council was formed and shortly after the Chicago District Council of Carpenters was organized, testify most eloquently to the beneficial influence achieved through concerted efforts, and reaffirms the slogan "In Union There Is Strength."

On April 7th, 1890, there was a complete tie-up of carpenters in Chicago who demanded forty cents an hour and the eight-hour day. The boss carpenters and Builders Association which had been organized made overtures to the United Carpenters Council to settle the strike. Two arbitration committees met and Judges Tulley, Drigs and McConnell were chosen to sit as umpires. The decision was that the wages should be thirty-five cents an hour until August 1st, 1890, and thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour thereafter, but when August 1st arrived the employers announced through the press that they would not pay more than thirty to thirty-five cents per hour. The District Council then adopted the rule that members would not be permitted to work for employers who refused to pay the thirty-seven and one-half cent rate.

On Sunday, March 8th, 1891, a mass meeting of about five thousand carpenters was held in Battery D. At this meeting it was decided that unless a definite understanding was reached with the employers by March 28th, the carpenters would go on strike Monday, March 30th, for forty cents an hour. This declaration resulted in an agreement being entered into between the Carpenters and Builders Association of Chicago and the United Carpenters Council for a term of two years beginning April 13th, 1891, and ending April 13th, 1893, at a wage of thirty-five cents per hour and time and one-half for overtime. This agreement was observed until building of the World's Fair got under way in 1892, at which time a demand was made for forty cents an hour and after a three days' strike the employers granted the demand and paid the forty cents rate during the building of the World's Fair, but in June 1893, they announced through the press, that they would not pay more than thirty to thirty-five cents per hour. The matter was submitted to arbitration, resulting in a decision that thirty-five cents an hour should be paid until expiration of the agreement, April 1st, 1894.

At a meeting of the United Carpenters Council, held July 1st, 1894, that body adjourned sine die. At the same meeting it was agreed that representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Carpenters Assemblies of the Knights of Labor should meet once every three months for the purpose of discussing trade matters. The outstanding achievement during the seven years' regime of the United Carpenters Council was the establishment of a minimum rate of wages; time and one-half for overtime and

the half Saturday holiday. That the dissolution of the United Carpenters Council was an ill-advised move soon became apparent. The dissolution of that central body brought disunity between the different unions where previously they had enjoyed harmony and cooperation for their common good. About thirteen months after the dissolution of the United Carpenters Council, the several carpenters' unions realized the futility of attempting to advance their common interests without a central body to coordinate their efforts, and on July 29th, 1895, The Carpenters Executive Council of Chicago was organized and drafted a constitution and by-laws. This Council was composed of delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. The Carpenters Executive Council functioned successfully from its inception in 1895 until a plan of solidification between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society was consummated on May 9th, 1913 and became operative February 1st, 1914. This plan of solidification provided, among other things, that all branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shall be registered as Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and shall receive charters gratis and be given consecutive local union numbers. It was agreed that The United Brotherhood "shall have full, complete and absolute control of all questions relating to the militant and economic trade union movement of carpenters in the United States, its colonies and dependencies, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico." All Unions admitted under this plan were to be governed by the constitution and by-laws of the District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in all trade matters and were to pay the same amount of per capita tax to the District Councils as was being paid by local unions of the United Brotherhood. Control of the beneficial systems of both organizations was reserved respectively by the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society in accordance with their respective constitutions. The plan provided for acceptance of transfer cards between the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society so that a member of the Amalgamated Society, coming into the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, could become a member of the Brotherhood without paying an initiation fee and, vice versa, a member of the Brotherhood would have the same rights if coming into the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Society. Members of either organization had the privilege to avail themselves of the benefit rights of either or both organizations by complying with the laws and rules governing such benefits as prescribed in the respective constitutions of the two organizations. This plan of solidification was in 1924 superseded by an order issued by the general office which required the Amalgamated Local Unions to become affiliated with the United Brotherhood on the same basis of membership as all other local unions of the United Brotherhood. When this induction order was issued there were three Amalgamated locals in Chicago and they combined and formed Local Union 2174.

The Cabinet Makers and Machine Hands, who for many years had been organized in the Woodworkers International Union, became members of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, March 12th, 1912, and are known as the Millmens Local Unions.

Having traced the formation of our organization from its earliest form down to its present form, we now revert to the year 1899, for a glimpse at the progress made since that time. An important agreement was entered into in 1899, between the contracting carpenters and builders and the Carpenters Executive Council. The agreement was for one year,

from April 1st, 1899 to April 1st, 1900. It provided for the eight-hour day: the half Saturday holiday; forty-two and one-half cents per hour and double time for all overtime, including Sundays and holidays. It was a closed shop agreement, the contractors agreeing to employ none but members of the union in good standing, carrying the current working card. This outstanding victory for the union was followed by a lockout. In the spring of 1900, the contractors of the several divisions of the building industry formed themselves into a contractors' council supported by a chapter of architects and declared a lockout of all union men in the building industry and arrogantly declared that the lockout would be maintained until the building trades unions should be dissolved. The lockout lasted thirteen months and finally resulted in an agreement being entered into, effective March 11th, 1901 and running to April 1st, 1903. This agreement was made between the Carpenters and Builders Association and the Carpenters Executive Council.

An apprentice system was originated in 1901. Apprentice rules were adopted by the Joint Arbitration Board of the Carpenters and Builders Association, Master Carpenters Association and the Carpenters Executive Council of Chicago and Cook County, in force December 21st, 1901. The rules provided that "A contractor taking an apprentice shall keep him at work in the trade for nine consecutive months in each year, and see that during the remaining three months of the year the apprentice attends school during January, February and March. Apprentice wages were set at \$260.00 for the first year; \$300.00 for the second year; \$350.00 for the third year and \$400.00 for the fourth year.

Passing over the minor events that occurred subsequent to the 1900 lockouts brings us to the year 1915 when a strike was called to enforce a demand for an increase in wages. The strike lasted nearly three months and brought the meager increase of five cents per hour, bringing the wage scale up from sixty-five to seventy cents an hour. Peaceful contractual relations were again interrupted in 1919 when a strike was called, which later developed into a lockout. The Association contractors and dealers in building material entered into an understanding designed to prevent the sale of building materials to independent contractors who were willing to continue operations under the terms of the union. To counteract this new stratagem of the contractors, the District Council entered suit in the name of one carpenter, charging conspiracy to prevent the sale of building material. The court held that refusal to sell material in the circumstances was an unlawful act. This strike or lockout, as it was later termed, began July 21st and was declared off September 22nd, 1919, and an agreement was reached advancing the wage scale from eighty cents to one dollar an hour.

In the spring of 1921 a concerted movement for reducing the wages of all building tradesmen was started by the Employers Associations. Their slogan was "back to normalcy," which in plain language meant to cancel the advance in wages secured during the world war and return to lower pre-war wage levels. Most of the building trades unions agreed to arbitration. The Chicago District Council took the position that the proposal to reduce wages was unwarranted and refused to be a party to the arbitration. Judge K. M. Landis was chosen as Arbitrator. He rendered his notorious award, reducing the wages for all building trades unions, including those who were not parties to the arbitration. The carpenters' union was singled out for an intensive effort to destroy it. Our union was branded an outlaw organization by Judge Landis for refusing to accept the terms of the Landis Award, and all of our members were to be

denied employment unless they were willing to accept the terms of the Landis Award. With few exceptions our members who were employed by Association contractors resolutely accepted the challenge and quit their jobs. Then was formed the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. Enforcement of the Award meant that those who refused to work under the terms of the Landis Award were to be whipped in line by the expedient method of being refused employment. Non-union carpenters were imported from other cities by the hundreds and thousands by the Citizens' Committee, who conducted an employment agency. Independent contractors were urged to lay off union men and hire non-union carpenters through the Citizens' Committee Employment office and, when urging failed, the independent contractors were coerced and threatened by agents of the Citizens' Committee. Besides the members of the employers' association, the Citizens' Committee consisted of a large group of business men, bankers and manufacturers who had no connection with the building industry. Many millions of dollars were contributed and used in a frantic effort to subdue or destroy our organization. But, thanks to the good judgment and loyalty of our members, we emerged from that conflict stronger numerically and more determined than when the Citizens' Committee launched its union-wrecking campaign. The Citizens' Committee was incorporated, thus indicating intention to remain a permanent institution for meddling in union affairs in which they had no legitimate interest or connection. Due to this fact the District Council regarded the Citizens' Committee as a serious and permanent menace to all trade unions, and to stop their unlawful interference with union affairs, the District Council decided to use the weapon so frequently used against organized labor. Thorough its attorney, the Council filed a bill for an injunction against the Citizens' Committee in the Superior Court. In December, 1921, a hearing was held in Judge Dennis E. Sullivan's court. The hearing lasted four weeks. The application for an injunction was denied on the grounds, as the Court stated, "that two non-union men had been assaulted," and the Court held that because of this alleged assault, the District Council did not come into court with clean hands and was not entitled to relief; this, notwithstanding the fact that here was no evidence that the union had anything to do with the alleged assault.

A new bill was filed October 31st, 1922, before Judge Charles M. Foell. A hearing was held which lasted four or five weeks and resulted again in the Court refusing to grant an injunction. In March, 1924, an amended bill of complaint was filed. This was not called to trial until the latter part of 1925. The trial lasted three months and at the conclusion of the trial the Judge announced his intention to grant some relief to the Union, but suddenly he fell ill and was unable to return to court. On petition of our attorney, the bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. This enabled our attorney to appeal the case to the Appellate Court. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court of Illinois where a decision was rendered about June 5th, 1927, affirming the decision of the trial court. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois where a decision was rendered, December 20, 1928, reversing the judgment of the Appellate Court and the Superior Court, and remanding the case to the Superior Court, with instructions to render a decision substantially in accord with the prayer of the original bill of complaint. The final decree was rendered in the Superior Court in February, 1929, granting an injunction against the Citizens' Committee and declaring its functioning as unlawful, but denying the union the right to claim damages. From the facts cited it will be seen that it took more than seven years to secure this

injunction. Attorney Hope Thompson handled the case for the Council single-handed against a battery of five lawyers representing the Citizens' Committee.

Contractual relations were again resumed between the District Council and the Builders' Association in 1924, when an agreement was entered into June 14th for a period of two years at a wage scale of \$1.25 per hour.

During the seventeen years' period from 1924 to the present year, 1941, agreements have been negotiated by the District Council without calling a strike and in 1930 the five-day week was secured without resorting to a strike. And during this 17-year period wages have been advanced from \$10.00 to \$13.00 a day. Contrasting these achievements with the three-months' strike in 1915, which brought us only a five cents per hour advance in wages, indicates progress. All through the history of the Chicago District Council we note with justifiable pride that no matter how severe the struggle for improved working conditions might have been, our members have remained loyal and we have emerged from each conflict stronger and more determined to carry on for advancement of our common cause. On November 7th, 1925, the Chicago District Council dedicated its present headquarters. Prior to that time the offices of the Council were housed in rented quarters. An account of how it was made possible for the Council to purchase a building site and erect its own headquarters deserves a place in this history. The initial action which led to purchase of a building site and erection of a building was taken by the District Council, December 21st, 1923. A proposition was submitted to referendum vote of all our Local Unions, asking the members to assess themselves \$10.00 each to raise funds for a building to serve as headquarters of the Council. The good judgment and loyalty of our members could hardly have been better demonstrated than by the vote returned on that question. The proposition was carried by a vote of nearly five to one. For unselfish devotion to the cause, that vote stands out to the everlasting credit of our members.

And last, but not least, our organization was put to the acid test by a ten-year depression, the severest depression experienced in American history, and there can be no denial of the fact that Chicago was hit harder and had a larger number of unemployed carpenters than any other city in the United States, due principally to the unsound and reckless financing of building during the boom years. And through all of this, thanks to the loyalty and determination of our members to carry on and maintain our organization against all odds, our union has been kept intact. With this record as a background, we shall face the future with confidence and well-grounded hopes for even greater achievements.

Four gypsies were ordered to leave Philadelphia when they pleaded guilty to larceny by trick. They admitted using sleight-of-hand to take \$1.95 from a man whom they charged \$1.25 to read his hand. The man was a vice squad detective.

* * * * *

The army is completing a recreation center at famous Yellowstone National Park for the enjoyment of soldiers stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Some men have moved in and plans are being made for each soldier at Ft. Douglas to spend ten days this summer at the camp.

Make your Union-earned dollars work for you by spending them for Union workers' goods.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

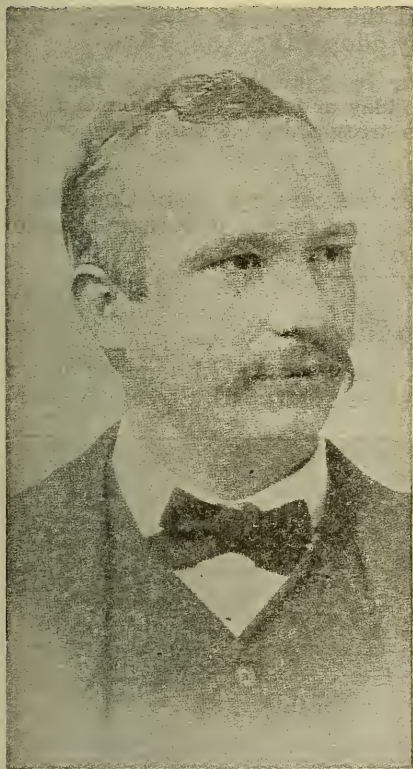
ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY

By

FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary

AT a meeting of the newly organized Central Labor Union of New York City, held on May 8, 1882, P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, proposed that:



PETER J. MCGUIRE
Father of Labor Day

"One day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes."

In support of this proposition, he said:

"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages, but it was reserved for this century and the American people to give birth to Labor Day, and in this way honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

He claimed that:

"Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for tribute to the genius of American industry. There are other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civic and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation."

He advised that the day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry.

He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

He further suggested that the celebration take the form of a street parade to show publicly the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them, after which a picnic should be held in some grove and the proceeds derived therefrom be divided among them on a semi-cooperative plan.

Needless to say, this proposition was unanimously accepted, and the first Labor Day parade and picnic was held on September 5, 1882 by the Central Labor Union of New York City and was a great success.

Ten thousand men took part in the parade and over 20,000 in the picnic where all nationalities and all trades mingled in festive enjoyment and good will and listened attentively to speeches of encouragement and advice from John Swinton, Louis A. Post, P. J. McGuire and others.

From that day on, it became an annual affair in New York City and spread to other cities.

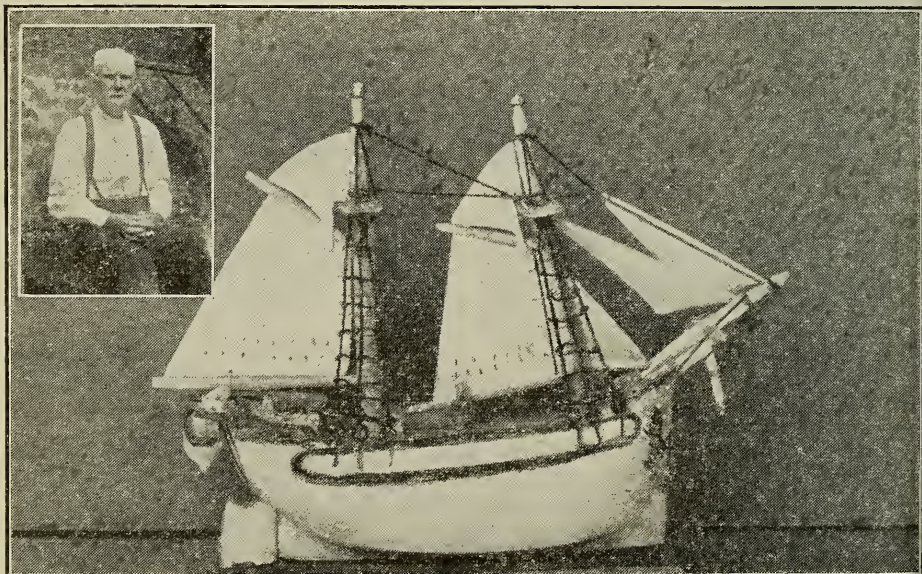
At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards known as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1884, Delegate A. C. Cameron, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as laborers' national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, color or nationality."

After that it became popular all over the country. City Councils and State Legislatures made it a legal holiday and finally it became a national holiday by act of Congress under date of June 28, 1894.

94-Year Old Carpenter Builds Ship Model

This ship model was built by John Keyes, 94-year old member of Local 715, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Keyes, who resides at 403 65th Street, West New



York, N. J., is shown in the inset, taking it easy, at his home, where he constructed the model, as he puts it, "just sitting in the easy chair." He sent the model as a gift to the General Office.

Labor Day, 1941

**I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer
Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor**

ON LABOR DAY we pause a moment to review the record chalked up by the great army of American workers during the last 12 months. Today we consider what we have accomplished in the past. Also, we take note of what we have failed to accomplish because of a lack of more spirited action or more careful consideration.

This is a good day for each individual unionist to ask himself a few questions.

"Have I, by my lack of interest, my inaction, my neglect, retarded the labor movement of which I am a part?

"Have I failed to pay my dues promptly; have I neglected to attend all meetings of my union?

"Have I insisted on patronizing only union services, and have I demanded only goods which bear the union label?"

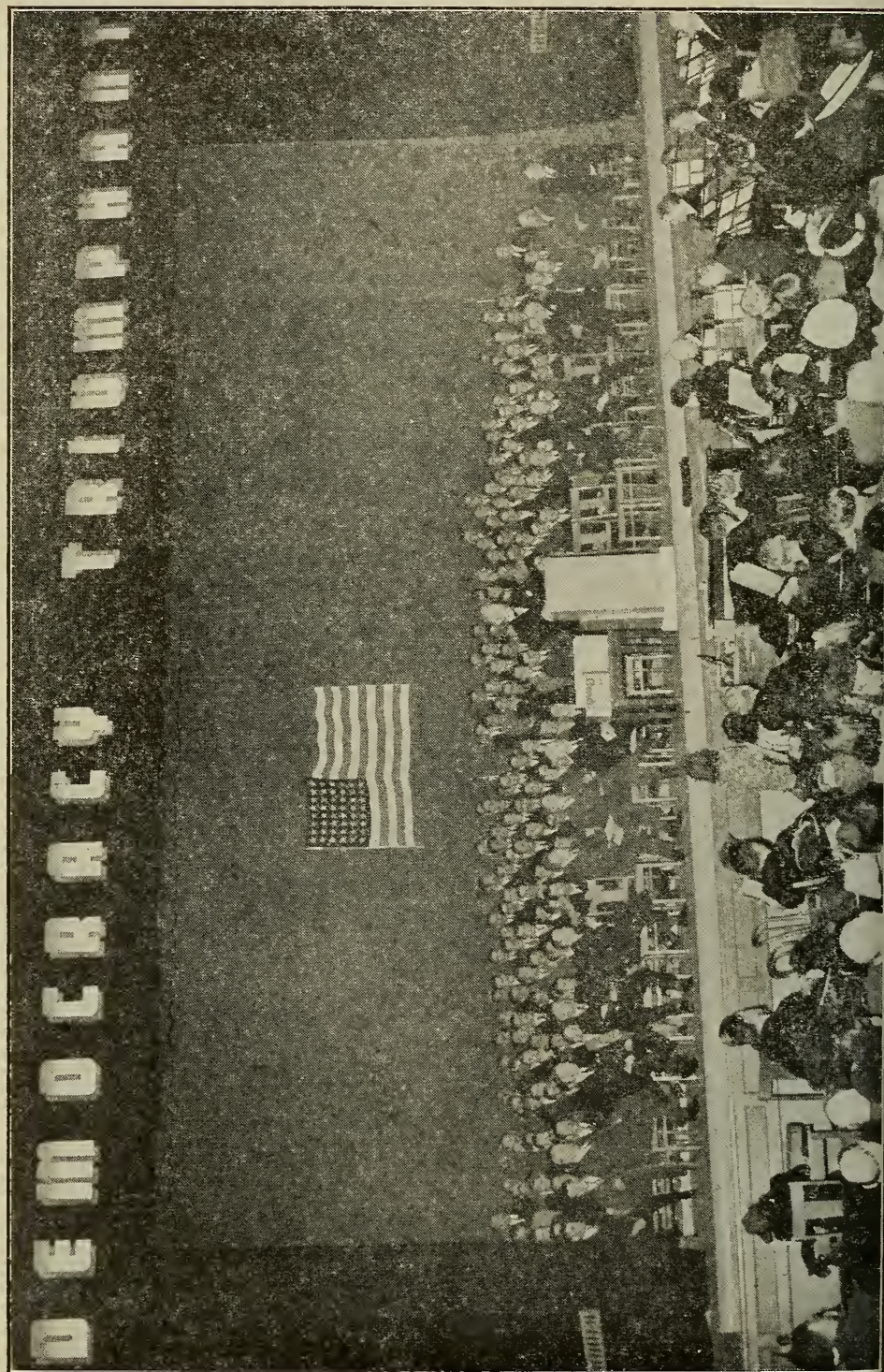
When each of us fully realizes that the standards of all the toilers may be raised by our individual action, our personal importance as vital parts of the labor movement may be realized.

When we take this view we may look into the future and see the tremendous possibilities which lie ahead, provided we join wholeheartedly with our fellow-unionists in concerted action.

During the coming year let each one of us devote more thought, more energy, and more spirit toward the goal of making the organized labor movement a more militant, powerful American institution. If we do, each Labor Day will be a milestone of progress to each organized worker.

Upon the backs of the union workers rests the task of building up the defenses of our Republic. The American Federation of Labor is 100 per cent behind our defense program. The toilers of America are actually doing the work of building our ships, our airplanes, our tanks, our guns, our coastal defenses, and all the other material necessary to place this country in a position to meet any attack from its foes.

American citizens all over the country would render a greater service to our nation if, instead of heaping abuse and criticism on the men and women who are making our adequate defense possible, they would support the workers in the factories, shops, shipyards, arsenals and transportation industries and thus insure a united America, without which no victory may be assured.

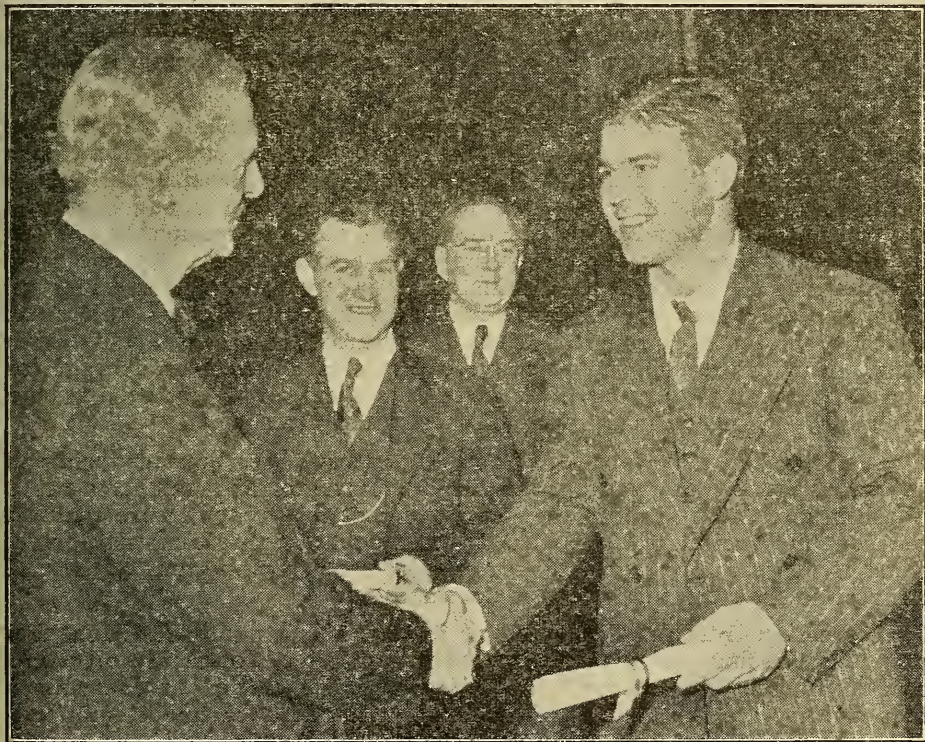


California Governor Greets Apprentices

In an impressive ceremony held in Commerce High School, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, Governor Culbert L. Olson and other State and local dignitaries attended the graduation exercises attendant upon the conferring of Apprentice Certificates upon the first Apprentice class to graduate in the history of the State.

Examination of the photographs which accompany this article reveals a gala celebration, a fine looking group of graduates and an impressive gathering of officials.

Brother Don Cameron represented the General Office at the exercises and B. A. Joseph O'Sullivan, of Local 22, with other representatives of the Brotherhood, was congratulated on the signal success they scored.



BAY CITIES DISTRICT COUNCIL APPRENTICE GRADUATION

Left to Right: Governor Olson; W. L. Wilcox, business representative, Millmen's Local 42; Louis Ireland, chairman State Apprenticeship Council; Ralph Barsotti, graduate journeyman, Local 22.

On the preceding page, Seated, front row, left to right: John F. Brady, Chief Deputy Supt., Board of Education; Robert Farrell, supervisor, same Board; John H. Smith, Bus. Rep., Building Trades Council; J. Vernon Burke, member Calif. Apprenticeship Council; Louis A. Ireland, chairman of Council; Harold Caufield, member, Board of Education; Joseph P. Nourse, Supt. of Public Schools; Governor Olson; Robert F. Gray, Dep. Supt. of Schools; Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, co-author of the California State Apprenticeship Bill; Mayor Angelo Rossi, of San Francisco; Philip Lee Bush, president, Board of Education; Alexander Watchman, president, Building Trades Council and Archie J. Mooney, secretary, Calif. Apprenticeship Council. All those to extreme left are young journeymen carpenters.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE, according to a tale that has come down, once wrote somewhat as follows to one of his prefects: "It has come to my attention that certain people in your district are known to have started forest fires. You will immediately have these criminals apprehended and shot. If you permit additional fires to be set, steps will be taken to find your successor."

This impulsive way of getting things done is like Bonaparte and some other people. His methods are not recommended, but his slant on forest protection is rather sound. Good forest protection is the indispensable first step to raising timber.

Adequate forest protection is the sort that will permit a forest crop to mature. If the crop needs 100 years to grow up and one per cent burns over every year, the remnant that reaches marketable size will not be anything to brag about. If one-tenth of one per cent burns, and if some of that is partial burn and reburn of the same area, as is frequently the case, 95 per cent or more of the crop should grow to maturity. No one really expects that all fires will be eliminated. In all probability some loss will occur and allowance for it must be made. If this allowance or "tolerance," exceeds one-tenth of one per cent, the returns from the forest are too small. For this reason, the objective of protection-men is an average loss not exceeding 0.1% annually. To date, this average has not been reached often nor for long in many parts of the United States.

On State and private forest lands, the average area burned during the ten years, 1929-1938, was 256,796 acres in Oregon and 137,491 acres in Washington. That is more than two per cent in Oregon, more than one per cent in Washington, and that is too much. Expenditures for protection, fiscal year 1940, were: Oregon, \$908,439; Washington, \$77,217. If the results show anything, that is not enough.

Protection from fire, in forests as in towns, is a public function. Few people are in financial shape to do a thorough job of forest fire protection as individuals. If someone's fire gets away, the forests of everyone in that vicinity are threatened. The answer is a fire department, supported at public expense, to take care of any fire that occurs.

The western states have had public forest protection for some time. The disastrous season of 1910 showed the need of it, and the legislatures that met in 1911 put some of the first patrol laws on the statute books. In Washington and Oregon the codes provide that the owners of forest lands are responsible for its protection; that if they fail to protect it, the State will do so and the cost will be a lien against the property. The States protect their own lands and supply law enforcement and inspection for private lands.

Excepting a few big companies that put in their own patrol, most forest land owners formed or joined associations that hired wardens and crews, built trails, telephone lines and lookouts, and took on the fires as they occurred. If anyone failed to join the association, the State Forester

contracted the protection of this land to the association, and the sheriff collected the dues.

During the nearly 30 years that have elapsed, several million acres have been logged, and its inflammability multiplied by about 40. The timber values that justified its private ownership have been removed. About seven million acres have reverted to the counties for taxes, or are delinquent and subject to forfeiture. With increased population and an extended highway system, land use has increased mightily. Land use and fire hazard are inseparable.

In States whose chief industry is lumbering, the depletion of the resource and its loss from the tax base make financial trouble. The increased fire hazard and exposure come when less tax money is available to take care of it. The States and the lumber industry have built up a costly organization that gives good service, but, as the record shows, it is not nearly good enough.

The remedy proposed is increasing federal help. This was started by the Weeks Law in 1911 and extended by the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. This act provides that when a state provides a system and practice of protection from fire that effectively promotes forest growth, the Federal Government may agree to co-operate by meeting a part of the cost. Contracts have been made between the Secretary of Agriculture and 41 of the States.

The Federal share may be one-half, and in the case of a few States that amount has been paid, but the appropriations have been too small to pay half the cost incurred by all the States. In Washington and Oregon the rate of reimbursement has been about 20% of the cost of fire protection work on State and private forest land. Allotments for the fiscal year 1941 are: \$157,354. The State appropriations for the 1941-42 biennium are: Oregon, \$210,000; Washington, \$215,000; or \$105,000 and \$107,500 per year respectively. The rest of the money comes from the owners of the forest land.

The annual cost of giving adequate protection to all the forest land in the United States has been estimated to be \$18,500,000. The actual expenditures from local funds are about \$7,790,000. The recommendation has been made that the Clarke-McNary Act should be amended to authorize the expenditure of \$9,000,000, or one-half the estimated total cost; and that enough be appropriated to match the local funds available for protection from fire. This would at once provide a substantial sum large enough to secure results that really count.

This course is believed to be justified. Forest products are indispensable. They are most used in thickly populated industrial areas, where they cannot be supplied locally. The areas where they are most needed can equitably assist in producing them, through Federal participation in protection and culture.

Timber is the basis of great industries, giving employment and support to millions. A continued supply of raw material to keep up the employment is a national as well as a state responsibility.

More than half the private forest acreage burned in Washington and Oregon is the result of fires set by the general public. Where the damage is the direct result of public carelessness, bad judgment or malice, it is no more than fair that the public through its State and Federal governments should help pay the bill for protection.

Shingle Weavers' Label Campaign Successful

THANKS to a vigorous campaign waged by the Shingle Weavers' (Washington-Oregon) District Council, one hundred and sixty mills, including most of the major shingle operations in the Pacific Northwest, have made application for the use of the Union Label.

This demonstration of strength and progressiveness has elicited high praise from the General Office, which is naturally gratified over the smashing climax to a most successful campaign.

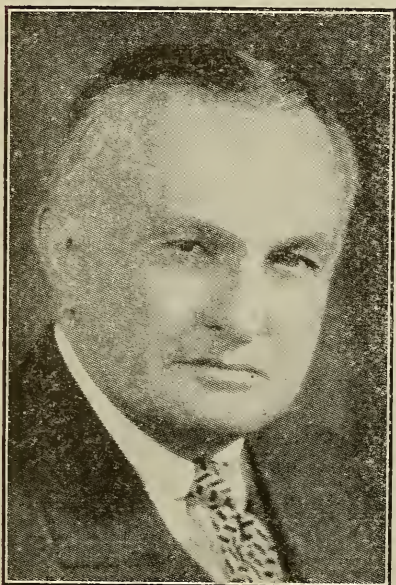
Nor is it the intention of the Council to stop there. A plan is being formulated for a follow-up campaign of advertising, so that the entire country may know that red cedar shingles bearing the Union Label of the Brotherhood can now be purchased in nearly every part of the United States.

Claiming the distinction of having one of the best working agreements in the Northwest timber industry, Council members are justifiably proud that a Union Label will henceforth be placed on the goods they produce, as evidence of that distinction, and they are doubly proud that this Label will be the official trademark of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The example set by the Washington-Oregon District Council should be an inspiration to Brothers throughout the country. The signal success scored is another illustration of what can be accomplished by progressive and vigorous methods, intelligently directed.

Hats off to the Pacific Northwest Shingle Weavers!

Thomas A. Rickert Is Dead



Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America and member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, died suddenly July 28 at his home in New York City.

Mr. Rickert had worked at his office all that day, but in the evening he complained of not feeling well. A heart attack followed, and shortly thereafter, he succumbed.

Thomas A. Rickert was born in Chicago, April 24, 1876. He became identified with the labor movement at 19 and at the age of 28 he was chosen head of the organization with which he was affiliated until his death.

Funeral services were held in Chicago, attended by prominent officials from many international affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, including the Brotherhood.

Canal Zone Locals On the Job

Despite reports circulated by certain quarters that "there are no Unions in the Canal Zone and everything there is open shop," the General Office is able to assure members of the Brotherhood that such is not the case.

On the contrary, there are 34 Local Unions of all crafts, affiliated with the Central Labor Union of Balboa, Canal Zone.

There are two Carpenters' Locals, namely, No. 913 in Balboa and No. 667 in Cristobal. Their wage scale is \$1.50 per hour, time and one-half for overtime and a 40-hour week.

Certain contractors are reported to be running union jobs in the States proper and non-union in the Canal Zone. These contractors are soliciting employes throughout the country and some of them are allegedly misrepresenting conditions in the Canal Zone.

Therefore, it would be well for members who might contemplate accepting work in the Canal Zone to inform themselves correctly as to conditions under which they will work and to be sure not to report for work in the Canal Zone without their clearance cards.

Working Conditions In Alaska

So many inquiries have been received at Kodiak, Alaska, Local headquarters, concerning working conditions there, that Talmadge L. Smith, recording secretary of Local 2162, has requested the General Office to print the following digest of conditions, which should come in handy for any Brothers who contemplate seeking jobs in that Territory.

Married men particularly should know that the housing situation is too precarious to warrant bringing their families there. The school situation also leaves much to be desired, due to overcrowding, and it is unfair to the children to ask them to face such conditions.

Living costs are fully 50 per cent higher than in Seattle and hospital and medical conditions are far below par, as to facilities.

As to Brothers who seek work on Government projects, they should remember that they must pass a rigid FBI test as to standing and character; also a thorough physical examination; their Brotherhood cards must be up to date, and they must obtain an OK BEFORE LEAVING for Alaska from Personnel Director Leonard, whose address is 2929 16th Avenue, Southwest, Seattle, Washington. His firm is building the bases at Kodiak, Sitka and Dutch Harbor.

The wage scale is \$1.35 an hour for eight hours, with time and a half for anything over that; time and a half for eight hours on Sunday and double time for anything over eight hours. Subsistence at the Kodiak Base is \$45 per month, the food excellent, the quarters comfortable, with two men to a room. A boat leaves at least once a week from Seattle and the fare to Kodiak is \$83.

All carpenters coming into that Territory MUST clear into the Local.

The weather in winter is very wet and working out of doors is miserable.

Finally, in answer to the question: "How long will this work last?", comes this answer: "Your guess is as good as ours. If you go North, you go at your own risk. That is the rule for all pioneers."

If you have faith in your Union, be faithful to the Union Label.

NLRB Doesn't Like Its Own Medicine

FROM the Nation's Capital comes word of a hilarious situation in the headquarters of the National Labor Relations Board, arising out of the Board's alleged refusal to countenance collective bargaining with its own employes, of all people!

The Board's employes are finding their management as tough to deal with as any management whose activities they have surveyed during the course of their official duties.

The Labor Board Union has presented the management with a proposed contract and the management has responded by presenting a counter-proposal.

On June 14 the Union, with the help of an outside attorney, began bargaining with the Board. It complained of anti-union activities on the part of some of the supervisors and charged that, in four recent appointments to legal positions paying \$3,200, the existing union contract had been violated.

NLRB Member William M. Leiserson responded by giving the Board's employes a tongue lashing and then dashed out to catch a train to New York.

Leiserson told the Union that "you don't know collective bargaining from a cow," declared that the Union has no business knowing about things that are management problems, asserted that the Union was engaged in improper activities, said it was necessary for the Labor Board to have what appears to be a company union, and charged that the Board's Union is entirely inept.

After Leiserson's speech and his immediate departure, NLRB Member Edwin S. Smith quickly stated: "I don't pretend to Dr. Leiserson's knowledge of how to conduct union meetings. I'm glad to say that I have no sources of information as to what goes on at union meetings."

Previously, General Counsel Robert Watts, defending himself on the charge that he violated the existing union agreement by going outside the board for the four \$3,200 a year appointments without informing employes that the vacancies existed, declared: "I have for some time been of the opinion that the union agreement as presently set up is not workable from the management standpoint . . . I am still of that opinion."

One of the Union's principal demands is that employes of the Board be given the first crack at higher salaried vacancies. This a majority of the Board is reluctant to do on the ground that such a procedure might result in a trend toward "mediocrity."

The Board's Union also asks that some provision be made for referring grievances to an outside party but a majority of the Board says that an "outsider who doesn't know the peculiar conditions of our industry" should not be brought in.

The part of the battle that has people chuckling is the fact that the union members would be virtually compelled, in their capacity as NLRB lawyers, to find a private employer guilty of unfair labor practices if he behaved in the same way that a majority of the Board is behaving.

The United States produced 68 per cent of the world's oil in 1940. Production of the nation's oil refineries has increased 60 per cent in the last ten years.

Where Are We?

By RUTH TAYLOR

THE Nazi-Soviet War has brought confusion to many. But Organized Labor still stands firm. "What will Labor say?" people ask. "Where does Labor stand?"

Labor believes what it has always believed—that democracy is the way of life which it will follow to the bitter end, that this form of government alone offers a chance for the individual to progress, an opportunity for each generation to rise above itself and to go on, always in an ascending scale.

Labor believes that totalitarian regimes, whether they be Nazi, Communist or Fascist, are parasitic growths—like fungi feeding upon the rights and liberties of others, sapping the many for the perpetuation and benefit and glorification of the few.

Labor believes that the basic theories of the Communists and the Nazis are the same, that their procedures are the same, that only the order of their method is different—and that they are both based on false premises and carried out in the spirit of injustice and contrary to the laws of God and man.

Labor is not swayed by the Nazi slogan of "Holy War." It remembers not only the persecution of the Jews, but the false trials and hamstringing of the Catholic Church, and the stultifying of the Protestant Church and the martyrdom of Niemoeller and his confreres. Nor is it moved by the right about face of the Communists. It remembers how it has suffered from their boring from within, the sabotaging, the wholesale endorsement of the Nazi slogans, the oppression of the workers in Russia, the persecutions of all religious sects—Labor will not listen to the crocodile plea to approve autocracy which uses the cloak of democracy, where no democracy exists.

Labor believes that the sign of good government is the fulfillment of the promises made in the Bill of Rights; that when a government is tyrannical, and denies those rights to any group of its citizens, it no longer should be considered representative of the people and that any government not representative of the people must perish.

Labor believes in aiding democracy—in fighting for freedom, in all out aid to Britain. Let's not waste time quibbling—while tyrannies attack one another, let's increase production so that we may help bring ultimate defeat to Hitler, and at the same time speedily rearm for the defense of this country and the preservation of that form of government where, without regard to race, creed or color, the human dignities shall forever be preserved and Labor stay emancipated.

H. G. WELLS, while on a recent trip to the United States, declared "that the world was headed for collapse of the present economic system because present monetary customs cannot withstand the strains put upon the huge spending of Great Britain, and the aberrant financial habits of the Reich."

Wells sees all the gold in the world gravitating to America which has won the Gold Standard game. He wonders if the rest of the world must work out a different system for exchanging labor and commodities.

The star nearest the sun is Proxima Centauri—23 trillion miles away.

"Tech" College in New Quarters

The Chicago Technical College, long known to readers of the *The Carpenter* as "The School for Builders," has just moved to its new home at 2000 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

For thirty-seven years the College has offered courses of training in building construction, blue print reading, estimating, architectural drafting, etc., to carpenters and builders throughout the Nation. In the Chicago area hundreds of building tradesmen take spare-time courses at the College in day or evening classes, while men living at a distance get their training through home-study.

The system used by this school in training carpenters and apprentices by home-study on the technical side of building, is to furnish its students with actual blue prints and specifications of different types of buildings, together with clear



and easily understood instruction matter for home-study. The student sends his examination papers to the College for checking and approval, and after his home course has been completed he may, if he wishes, attend the college for a short individual course of training at no additional tuition cost.

A good knowledge of technical details of building construction, blue prints, specifications, etc., coupled with a carpenter's practical experience, is usually what promotes a man to such positions as foreman, superintendent, etc., or enables him to become a contractor on his own account.

The new three-story "Tech Building" is fireproof throughout and contains over 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space, all devoted to school purposes. Mr. Charles W. Morey, the founder and president of the College, cordially invites readers and other building tradesmen to visit the College when in Chicago.

George Washington Lee, who began life as a slave, is dead at Martinez, Calif., leaving an estate of "more than \$10,000." He was eighty-nine.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Brotherhood Label Is Priceless Asset

The magnificent achievement of the Washington-Oregon Shingle Weaver's District Council in "signing up" 160 cedar shingle mills in the Pacific Northwest for use of the Brotherhood's Union Label on their products only serves to impress more deeply on the minds of us all how carefully our Label must be safeguarded.

The Brotherhood has spent thousands of dollars to protect its Label against infringement by unscrupulous "chislers" and will continue to do so, whenever and wherever the occasion arises.

Still fresh in our minds is a case in point, that of the Chicago mill owner, who tried, in 1940, to "pull a fast one" and place the Brotherhood Label on his goods, when, as a matter of fact and record, he was not entitled to its use at all. The State of Illinois, predicating its case on charges based on evidence supplied by the Brotherhood through its Legal Department, brought about speedy justice, in the form of a fine of \$100 and costs levied against the offender.

The Brotherhood Label must and will be safeguarded at all costs!

Help Those Who Help Us!

It is with genuine satisfaction that we note a steady gain in the volume of our advertising. The depression raised havoc with that department and many accounts were lost which never came back. But now, from time to time, we see an old familiar face returning to our advertising columns, and a general pick-up, thanks to the energetic efforts of our Advertising Director.

Only by proving to the satisfaction of advertisers that we can help them increase sales is it possible for us to hope for continued patronage from them. They do not question our circulation figures. But they DO want, and they DO insist upon evidence of reader interest, which, translated into their language, means potential sales increases.

So it is strictly up to the readers of the Carpenter, and especially those who spend hard-earned cash for tools and other forms of equipment, to give their trade to our friends, that is, to those who advertise in the Carpenter. With over 300,000 readers, the Carpenter stands today in an enviable position and its readers wield a powerful purchase influence. Therefore, common sense dictates that we do our buying among those firms which help us make YOUR magazine self-supporting.

Next time you buy, look first and see if the manufacturer or dealer advertises in the Carpenter. We are proud of our advertisers and of their wares. So by patronizing them, you will be helping them, helping us and helping yourselves.

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call! American Federation of Labor

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Eagles Auditorium, Seattle, Washington, beginning 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 6, 1941, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

Convention Call! Union Label Trades Department

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Junior Ball Room of the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, 10 a. m., October 2, 1941, and continuing in session until business of the Convention is completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2894 Twisp, Wash.	237 Pine Bluff, Ark.	214 Stockton, Calif.
258 So. Kearny, N. J.	238 Ajo, Ariz.	2965 Chester, Calif.
255 Morton, Ill.	247 Lake Charles, La.	212 Wichita, Kan.
2898 Klamath Falls, Ore.	2929 Bandon, Ore.	209 Helena, Ark.
2924 Keno, Ore.	2963 Granite City, Ill.	2966 Hope, Ark.
248 Toledo, Ohio	223 Sumter, S. C.	2967 Louisville, Miss.
254 Cleveland, Ohio	227 Adrian, Mich.	2968 Bovill, Idaho
2899 Ironwood, Mich.	221 Morenci, Ariz.	208 Benton Harbor, Mich.
233 Brodhead, Wis.	2964 Laurel, Miss.	

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Herman J. Saller, Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, The Carpenter:



On Sunday, July 13, 1941, Local No. 1596 suffered the loss of Financial Secretary Brother Herman J. Saller, who died after a short illness. He was 55 years of age.

Brother Saller had served as Financial Secretary since July, 1924, after serving 3 years as a trustee.

He also was a delegate to the Carpenters' District Council, being Financial Secretary of the Council for 5 years. The Office was abolished in 1940.

He also attended two General Conventions as a delegate.

He was well liked by all the members and his counsel will be greatly missed.

R. J. Burke, Secretary.

Brother Louis Tollmer, Local 337, Detroit, Mich.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 337, Detroit, Michigan, has recently lost one of its oldest members, in point of service, in the passing of Brother Louis Tollmer, who died July 28, at the age of 80 years, with 43 years' membership in the Union.

Brother Tollmer was born in Germany, July 22, 1861, and joined the Brotherhood in Local 142, February 2, 1898.

Fraternally yours,

Henry Tuck, Recording Secretary.

Brother E. S. Edmonds, Local 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that we inform you of the death of Brother Edward S. Edmonds, our Recording Secretary. He served Local 1015, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., faithfully for fifteen years. He died Wednesday, July 23, 1941, at the age of 68 years, and was a member of Local 1015 for 38 years. Local 1015 mourns his loss.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. F. Schmitt, Financial Secretary.

Local 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., Mourns Two Brothers

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sincere regret that Local 630 announces the passing away of two of its Brothers, namely, Arthur Sanders, who died June 20 and Fred Boegh, who died June 14.

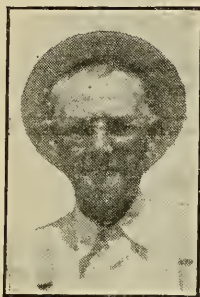
To their families, the officers and members of Local 630 extend sincerest sympathy.

Fraternally yours,

Henry Rasmussen, Recording Secretary.

Brother Peter B. Beers, Local Union 712, Covington, Ky.

Editor, The Carpenter:



Members of Local Union 712 are sad to report the death of Brother Beers, who was known to all his friends as "Uncle Pete." He died in Lakeland, Florida, May 14, 1941, at the age of eighty-three. He was a member of Local 712 for forty-seven years and served through all the offices of his Local many times, including four years as Business Agent.

"Uncle Pete" leaves four sons, two son-in-laws and two nephews, all of whom are Union Carpenters.

Brother Rudolph Jockisch, Local No. 271, Chicago, Ill.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We regret to inform you of the death of Brother Rudolph Jockisch on July 27. He had served our Local No. 271 faithfully as Financial Secretary for six years, and held membership in our Local for more than thirty years.

His friendly personality will always be remembered by the members and officers of Local No. 271.

Fraternally yours

John Rossow, Financial Secretary.

Brother John Pleimann, Local 2119, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deepest regret that the Pile-Drivers' Local, 2119 of St. Louis, mourns the death of Brother John Pleimann, who passed away July 8th in his 46th year.

He was a kind-hearted Brother, going out of his way many times to aid others.

Brother Pleimann also was a professional diver. He raised many sunken boats in the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers.

The members of Local 2119 extend to Brother Pleimann's family their very deepest sympathy.

Fraternally,

Walter Webb, Recording Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo.

Brother Geo. E. Simon, Local 1774, Taft, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sincere regrets that Local 1774, Taft, California, has to report the death of Brother George E. Simon.

Brother Simon passed away August 6, 1941, after a brief illness, at the age of 45 years. He had been a member of Local 1774 since 1922, having acted as our President for past 12 years. He was always ready to do what he could for betterment of union conditions and to help his fellow workers. Our charter will be draped 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

Fraternally yours,

E. F. Mason, Recording Secretary.

Brother Frank Sheiler, Local 2133, Albany, Oregon

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 2133 reports with regret the death of one of its oldest members, Brother Frank Sheiler, who died June 14. He was a charter member of this Local.

Fraternally yours,

Elmer L. Jeter, Recording Secretary.

Brother E. J. Hancock, Local 977, Wichita Falls, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with much regret to the members of Local Union 977, that we have to report the death of our beloved Brother, E. J. Hancock, on June 15. He was laid to rest June 16, at Seiling, Okla.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. Redmond, Recording Secretary.

Brother August Aik, Local 315, Boone, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our last surviving charter member, August Aik, died April 12. Had he lived until April 22, he would have been a member of our Local for 43 years.

He was a faithful member and is missed by every Brother in the Local.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. Holmes, Recording Secretary.

Resolutions of Sympathy

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of resolutions of sympathy from various Locals, as follows:

Local No. 734, Kokomo, Ind., on the death of Brother Jesse R. Chambers.

Local No. 977, Wichita Falls, Texas, on the death of Brother E. T. Hancock.

Local No. 256, Savannah, Ga., on the deaths of Brother Ollie J. Gersham and Brother T. C. Grantham.

Local No. 1499, Kent, Ohio, on the death of Brother Karl Slama.

Sixth Steel Square Pocketbook Edition

We are in receipt of a notice from Scientific Book Corporation, of New York City, to the effect that the firm has just issued a new sixth revised and enlarged edition of Brother Dwight L. Stoddard's "Steel Square Pocket Book."

A member of the Brotherhood for 50 years, Brother Stoddard is justly proud of this book and also of other books and articles, which have been referred to from time to time in "The Carpenter."

Congratulations to Brother Stoddard on his latest contribution to craftsmanship.

(See also advertisement on page 62.)

IN KAMEHAMEHA HOMES, United States Housing Authority low-rent housing community in Honolulu, Hawaii, live Americans stemming from seven races. Of the 221 families in the community, Caucasians number 82; Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, 45; Japanese, 21; Korean, 23; Filipino, 27; Puerto Rican, 14; and Chinese, 9.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Apprentice Certificates Lauded by Local 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter :

We wish to express our appreciation of the splendid job done by our General Office in issuing the attractively engraved Apprenticeship Certificates, which we are now bestowing on our graduate apprentices.

Especially do we hope that every graduate receiving such a certificate will appreciate the story unfolded in the illustrations which adorn the certificates.

Fraternally yours,

George H. Petersen, Financial Secretary.

Local 860, Framingham, Mass., 40 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter :

On Wednesday, July 25, our Local Union celebrated its 40th anniversary in the new auditorium of the Eagles' Building.

After invocation by the Rev. Harry L. Meyer of the Grace Congregational Church, the banquet was served by one of our local caterers, which was enjoyed by 200 members and guests.

Community singing was led by Alta Nicholson Doyle.

Brother William Francis, General Representative, was then introduced by our Toastmaster, President James Nicholson, who is one of our charter members. Representative Francis gave a very interesting talk.

The next Speaker was Representative Charles H. Roberts, Jr., of the State Legislature, followed by Representative Carl Sheridan. Both of the gentlemen gave us some of the highlights on the Labor Bills and other important bills before the House, which were enjoyed by all.

Our next speaker was Senator Charles W. Olson, who has been a member of our Union for a good many years, "Charlie" as we all call him, gave us briefs on bills which are now before the Senate, and he also told several very funny stories.

Rev. Dr. Meyer followed the Senator, and said that the Carpenters' Union should try and have members who are fully competent to do good work in their trade line. He said that when people have saved for years to build a home, that home should be a credit to the carpenters' craft.

After the speaking, press photographers took pictures of our five remaining charter members. Two of our charter members have retired, but three of them are still going strong.

The party was then entertained by some excellent acts of vaudeville. Dancing followed the vaudeville and was enjoyed by young and old.

Fraternally yours,

Edward L. Hand, Recording Secretary.

Local 2340, Bradenton, Fla., Holds Installation

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Local installed new officers July 5. The meeting was well attended and there was much enthusiasm.



NEW AND OLD OFFICERS OF BRADENTON, FLA., LOCAL

Seated (left to right): Jack Taylor, retiring Secretary B. H. Rose, retiring President Wm. Kellar, retiring Financial Secretary J. I. Grosjean, Arthur Bourdeau and a visitor from St. Petersburg. *Standing (behind retiring officers, left to right):* W. A. Chappell, F. H. Rich, and the newly elected officers—Secretary E. B. Sando, President O. N. Bearden, Financial Secretary Paul S. Patterson, Warden O. V. Tolar and Conductor Chas. Gordon.

Members were present from Local 531, St. Petersburg, and these guests participated in the installation ritual and all enjoyed the refreshments which followed.

We are working on a tri-County organization plan together with Sarasota and Arcadia.

Fraternally yours,

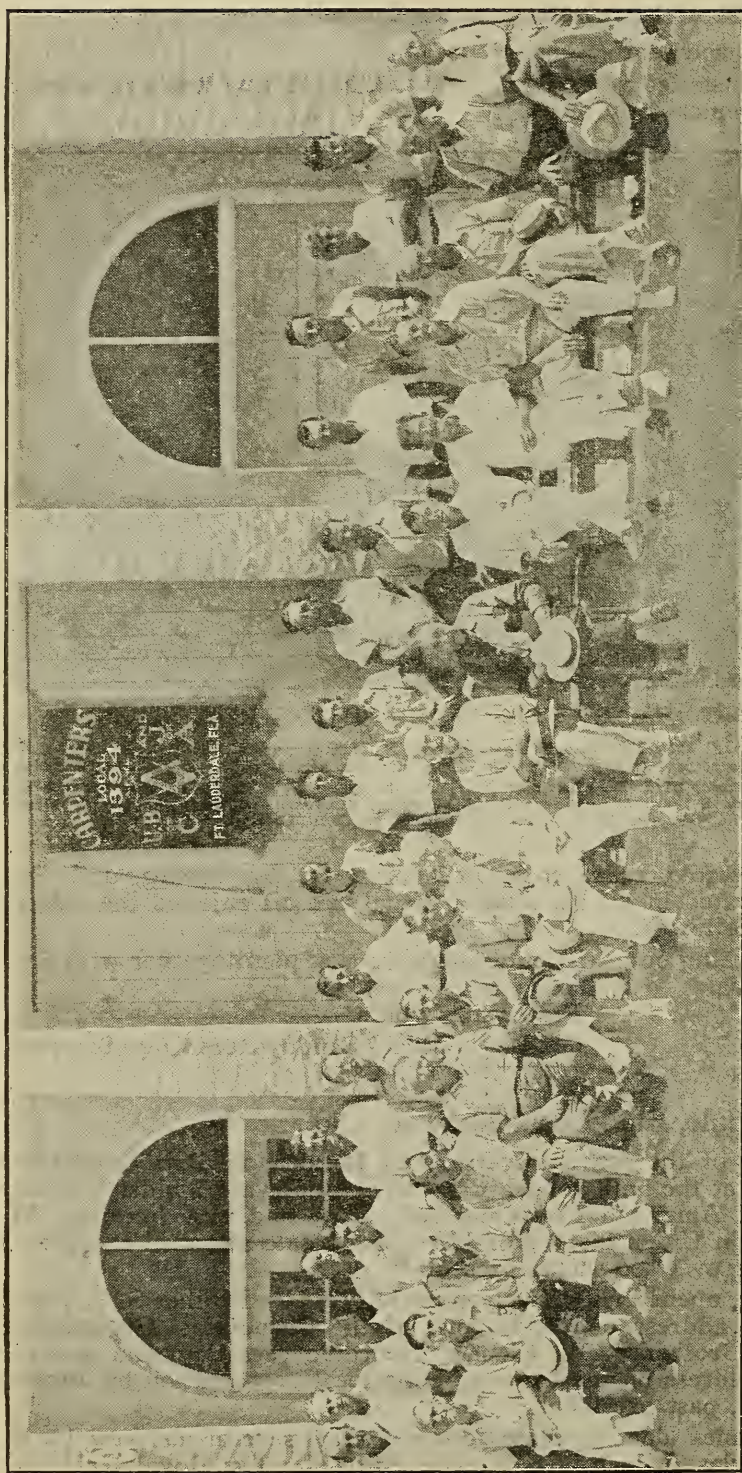
E. B. Sando, Recording Secretary.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Local 30 Years Old

Celebration of the 30th anniversary of Local 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was held at the hall, 211 East Broward Boulevard amidst a decorative setting of American Flags and red, white and blue bunting. The largest crowd in Union history of Fort Lauderdale attended the gathering, there being over 500 people present.

The meeting opened with a welcoming address by Brother S. T. Thorp, president. An address on the history of the Carpenters' Organization was given by Brother P. W. Rieman, recording secretary, and was followed by an address on the history of the local organization by Brother Lewis Durham, past president.

Mrs. Liola Zanes' dancing class followed with several numbers by the pupils of her class, which were greatly enjoyed. The Royal Neighbors



Ft. Lauderdale Local's Birthday

Right to Left—(Standing): Anton Nauman, Byron Pribble, J. W. H. Fenwick, Lonnie Wiggins, Pierce M. Weaver, Carl Anderson, Geo. Arnold, William Peacock, Frank Zeien, I. J. Kinsey, Hugh T. Langford, W. C. Henderson, R. E. Durham, J. E. Johnson, H. T. Sahler, E. B. Henderson, Sam Turbeville.

(Sitting): John Walker, R. E. Knight, John Baker, W. H. Bell, E. J. Clayton, Vice-President; S. T. Thorp, President; U. F. Tucker, Business Agent; W. H. Rogers, J. Breen, members since Dec. 10, 1912; W. H. Kline, oldest member of the Local continuously in good standing; R. M. Smith, E. Y. Ranier, P. W. Rieman, Recording Secretary; M. D. Chambers, Louis Durham, Past President; C. B. Siske, Trustee.

followed with a beautiful floor drill which was also applauded by the audience.

The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, with plenty of refreshments.

Fraternally yours,

P. W. Rieman, Recording Secretary.

Local 2133, Albany, Oregon, Aids Timber Carnival

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our city celebrated, on July 4th and 5th, with a timber carnival. Throughout the celebration our Local donated its time and services and also contributed a float which won much commendation.

By so doing, we feel that our Local increases its prestige and helps maintain good relations in the community.

Fraternally yours,

Elmer L. Jeter, Recording Secretary.

Local Union 712, Covington, Ky., Buys U. S. Bonds

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 712, Covington, Ky., has invested \$500 of its funds in Government Bonds.

In this manner, we desire to show our Brothers in the Organization that we are 100 per cent American.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. Rogers, Recording Secretary.

Family Group Life Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family, and everybody from the baby to grand parents is included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to \$3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, \$100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the back outside cover of this issue.

Canadian farmers increased purchases of farm machinery and equipment last year by 40 per cent.



Women in Defense Industry

THE world conflagration of the present war is gaining in intensity and spreading to new fronts. The death-dealing torch of destruction is setting afire new continents. The flames are licking at the very door of the free American democracy. Our military as well as our industrial strength must be summoned forth to the fullest to halt the onward tread of the invader and to stay the hand of the aggressor.

Women workers are the second line of our industrial defense. The industrial manpower of the nation must be effectively supplemented by the reserves of womanpower to bring defense industry to the highest production pitch it can attain. This means that a well-planned program of industrial training of women for defense occupations is a vital need of the day.

Just where and how do women fit into defense industry? The ranks of unemployed workers are still large—much of the manpower unused during the depression years is still available. The primary task in defense industry, therefore, is to retrieve the skills of men workers lost during the years of unemployment, to retrain and put back to work the unemployed men.

But the task of training women workers must be pressed also. There are three separate steps in the employment of women in the present industrial expansion brought on by war emergency.

The first step is to fill the needs for additional workers in occupations traditionally held by women. Sales, clerical and stenographic positions, as well as jobs in the needle trades and other consumer industries, can be filled by women to a very large extent. This is the phase in which we are today. In this phase the demand is primarily for workers who are normally a part of the labor market.

The second step in this process is being taken today and is necessitated by the emergency conditions. It calls for employment of women on defense jobs requiring dexterity, care and speed with a minimum of strength and craftsmanship.

In light mass production metal-working industries, where demand for additional labor will continue to increase indefinitely and the steady supply of male workers will gradually dwindle, women who are not ordinarily seeking employment will be drawn into defense production.

The third step is the one which Great Britain has already taken. Women in England have taken over jobs primarily held by men in manufacturing, transportation, trade and service. It is estimated that at least three-quarters of all jobs in England have thus been diluted. This dilution has made it possible to release men for heavier, more strenuous and more exacting industrial work, as well as for service in the armed forces.

Although we have not yet approached this condition in the United States, there are some indications of its approach in the not too distant future.

Even now some communities —frightened by the upset caused by the mass importation of workers from other localities, by housing shortages and by rising living costs—have strongly encouraged the use of local women workers in all industrial occupations for which women are fitted.

Whatever the future developments, preliminary training, anticipating full emergency employment of women in industry, will facilitate uninterrupted production and its careful planning will serve to protect the established wage and labor standards.

In recent surveys, the Women's Bureau found that in plants making instruments, where high precision work was called for, women workers were doing a great deal of production work, especially on light operations, as well as finishing and packing.

In firearms, shell and ammunition plants women were operating punch presses and dial presses and were running machines drawing cups for cartridges. In the machine tool industry women were doing a variety of bench work, inspecting and packing. Some were even working on lathes.

In factories making airplane bodies and engine parts women were performing a multitude of inspection tasks.

In arsenals, in ordnance plants and in private munitions factories manufacturing small arms, women could do the major portion of the work.

The making of bullets, to take one important example, will provide employment for many women workers. The job involves the making of a bullet proper, which is merely a metal slug enclosed in a metal jacket; the cartridge case which holds the primer and the propelling charge; and the primer itself.

Some of the processes call for men workers, since they involve operations beyond a woman's strength. The manufacture of bullet packets involves annealing, pickling and washing several times in rotary electric furnaces and revolving drums. This call for a great deal of heavy manual labor which women cannot do.

The jacket itself, however, is formed on a small press which can be easily operated by a woman worker. Most of the bullet assembly is done by progressive machine operations which call for tending and handling, but do not require heavy work.

The making of tracer bullets calls for heavier work and involves additional operations. Igniter mixture is introduced and pyrotechnic powder is put in place. The operation, at full speed, of heavy machinery involved would be too strenuous for a woman of average strength.

(To Be Continued)

AUXILIARY NO. 338, ROSEVILLE, CALIF.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are a young organization and not a large one as yet, but already we feel a bond of friendship and the benefits of union.

This Spring we have taken up Red Cross work under a Welfare Chairman. We meet regularly and we always remember the births, weddings and other special events in the lives of our members, and try to cooperate when suggestions come to us from headquarters.

We greatly enjoy our secret pal section.

Our books are audited regularly and we try to conduct our business in order.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. C. E. Bourdon, Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 6, HOUSTON, TEXAS, MARKS BIRTHDAY

In the background of this picture, taken at Clear Lake, near Houston, at a picnic to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the granting of their charter, are shown the newly elected officers, as follows: (Left to Right): Mrs Walter Thomas,



conductor; Mrs. A. B. Morris, secretary; Mrs. Burt Porter, president; Mrs. A. H. Humphrey, vice-president; Mrs. Walter Ferguson, treasurer; Mrs. Art Blake and Mrs. H. M. Rogers, trustees. (The Warden and other Trustee are absent.)

AUXILIARY NO 316, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the close of my term as Recording Secretary, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the space you have given us in "The Carpenter" and for the manner in which my articles were published. Ladies' Auxiliary No. 316, is now three years old with an active membership of twenty-seven.

Our new officers ewere installed at our last meeting and they are: President, Mrs. Wm. Frandsen; Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. Austin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elton Cox; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Art. Bradahl; Warden, Mrs. Wm. Nelson; Conductress, Mrs. Harry Bergman and Chaplain, Mrs. W. D. Campbell.

We celebrated our third anniversary, with our husbands as guests, at an evening party, spent in playing games, followed by refreshments.

We sponsored a benefit Bingo Party, at which we optioned a quilt which was pieced and quilted by our members. These social affairs netted us sixty-two dollars.

In the past year we donated over thirty dollars to various worthy causes.

We subscribe for a year's subscription for the Carpenters' Home in Florida, and for other magazines.

At the end of our third year we have sixty-three dollars left in our Treasury and a permanent Emergency Fund of twenty-five dollars.

At our last meeting the Auxiliary members presented our retiring President, Sister Mrs. A. E Larsen, with a lovely luncheon set in appreciation of her services for the past three years. We feel we owe her a sincere vote of thanks and deep gratitude for her part in our success.

Greetings and best wishes for success to all Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Wm. Engel, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY NO. 381, HOBART, INDIANA

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary No. 381 of Hobart, Indiana, is yet in its infancy. We have fourteen charter members, but as yet we haven't had them all at once to a meeting. Of course we realize that the Summer is not such a good time to organize, but the outlook for the Winter is much better. In spite of these drawbacks we have accomplished a lot.

Our first endeavor was a card party for our husbands and members of the visiting Crownpoint Auxiliary and their husbands. At this function we optioned a berry set and auctioned a cake, the proceeds from which (with a little added from our treasury) was donated to the U. S. O. In the future we hope to accomplish more for the aid of our County, and our community.

We all enjoy reading about our sister organizations throughout the country, and their activities, as one can learn much from others.

With greetings from all our members.

Faternally yours,

Mrs. Lynaya James, Recording Secretary.

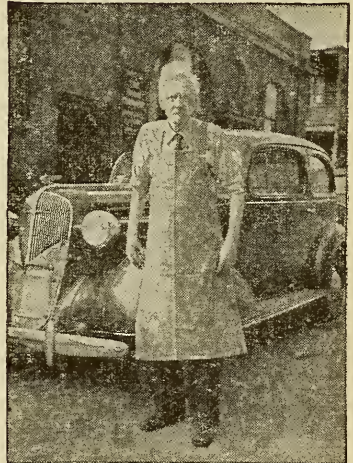
Toggle Bolt Inventor 90 Years Young

While many younger men were withering under the intense heat that swept the country this summer, M. H. Paine, chairman of the board and plant superintendent of the Paine Company, took each day's work in stride, and on July 27th celebrated his 90th birthday, to complete 74 years of productive service.

Starting to work as an apprentice at the age of 16, he served 19 years as a millwright and carriage maker, which experience ably fitted him for the position of general foreman at The Heywood, Wakefield Company, where he was employed for 25 years.

In 1911, because of ill health, Mr. Paine was forced temporarily to interrupt his business career. While convalescing, he invented and patented the PAINE Spring Wing Toggle Bolt. In 1912, he founded The PAINE Co., to manufacture and market this new invention, along with other builders' specialties to which he has devoted 5 and 6 days per week for the past 30 years.

During this time Mr. Paine has resided in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he has been an outstanding citizen.



It is estimated that about \$40,000,000 is spent yearly in the United States to maintain about 5,000 public and private golf courses. These courses, which cover 150,000 square miles, are worked on by more than 75,000 persons. It is also estimated that 2,162,000 American men, women and children walked 238,000,000 miles last year while playing golf.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 156

In this and the following lesson we are going to deal with flooring and floors. Finish floors in particular, but because a good finish floor depends a

—then the flooring goes on, either double or single, whichever the specifications may require, and the job is considered complete. But, for the better classes of residences and other buildings as well, the first prerequisite for a finish floor, is the framing of the joists. That is to say, the joists must not only

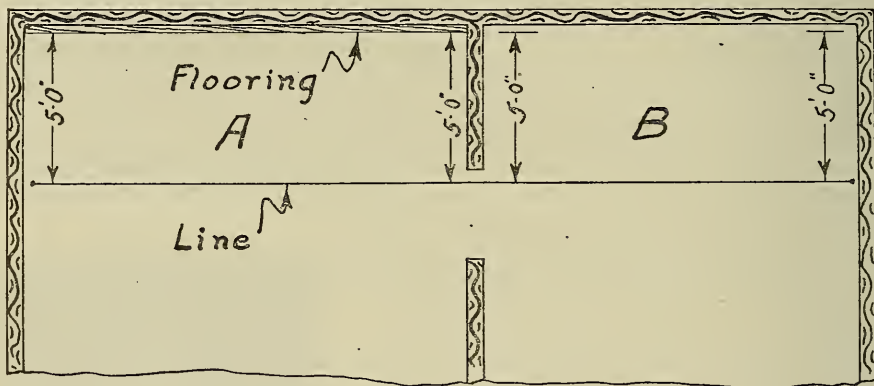


Fig. 1

great deal upon the conditions under which it is laid, we will take up briefly some of the prerequisites for laying a finish floor. For the cheaper buildings

be cut to the proper length, but they must be "sized," which means they must all be the same width at the bearings—and, in some instances, it means

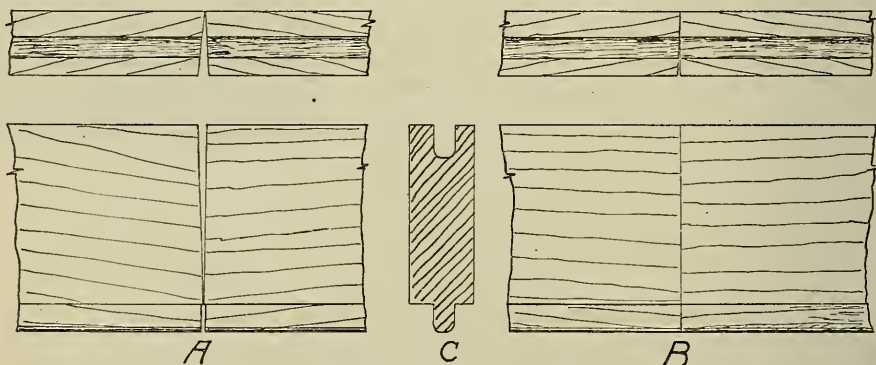


Fig. 2

little, if any, attention is given to the preparation of the joists, with regards to the flooring. The joists are cut to the required length and set into place

that they must be sized throughout, giving them a definite crown. In such cases one of the joists is framed for a pattern, and all the rest are marked by

this pattern and framed accordingly. Joists reaching over a wide span usually are crowned, sometimes as much as 1 inch, because by the time the finish

After the joists are on, the rough or subfloor is put down. This floor is usually laid at an angle of from 8 to 10 degrees to 45 degrees. Subflooring

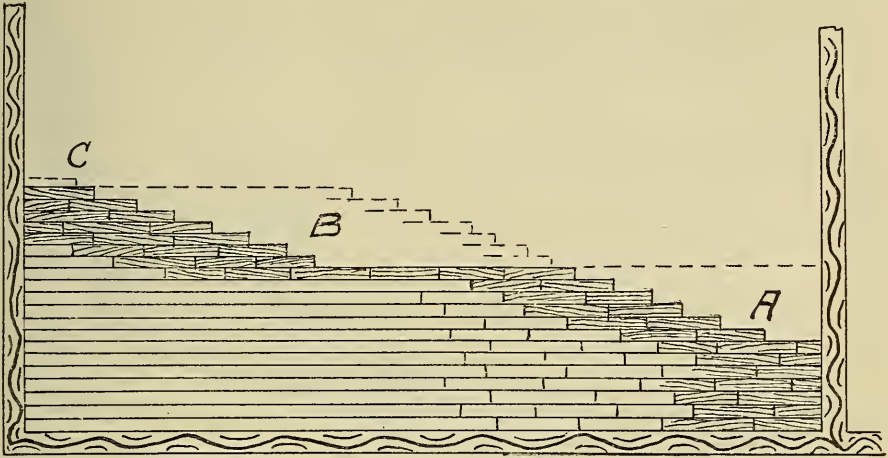


Fig. 3

floor goes on, these joists will have gone down enough to make them about straight. Another reason for sizing joists throughout for wide spans, is

should not be wider than 1x8's, while 1x6's probably give the best results.

Before laying finish flooring, the plastering should be done and thoroughly

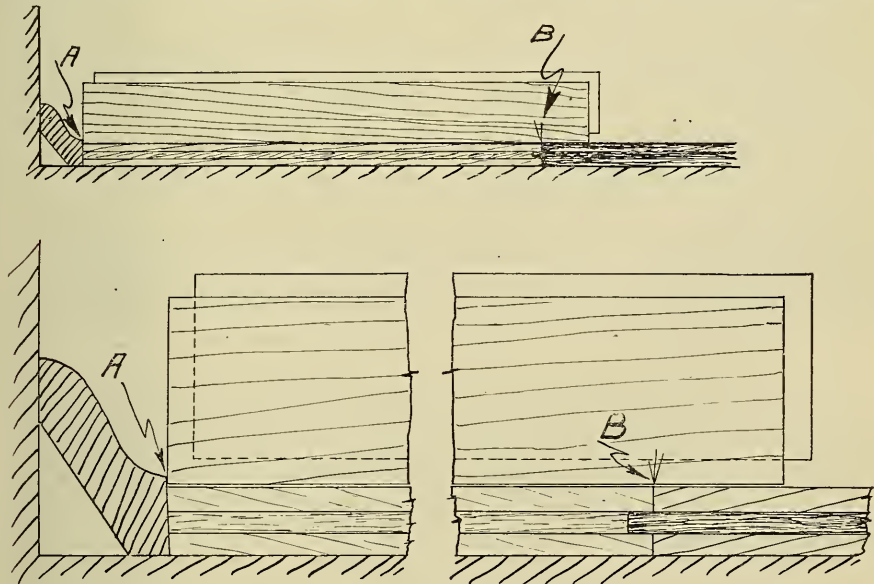


Fig. 4

that such joists frequently vary a great deal in width and in crown—it also prepares them for lathing and plastering of the ceiling below.

dry, and the flooring should be kept in a dry room so it will not absorb moisture; otherwise after it is laid it will shrink and the joints will become open

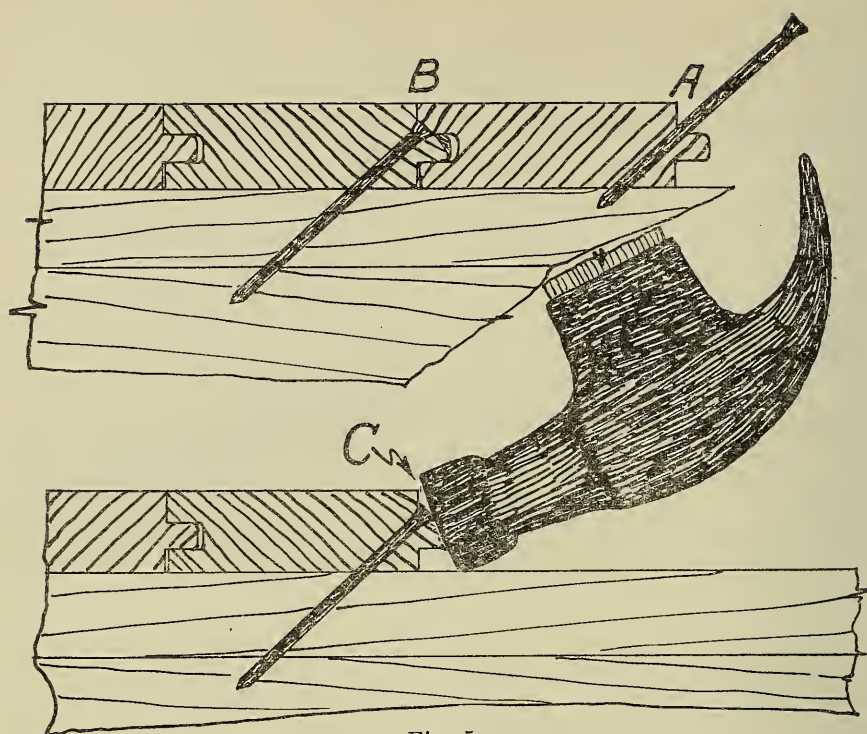


Fig. 5

cracks. Finish floors, before the advent of the floor surfacing machine, were the last to be installed on a building, in

many carpenters prefer to lay the flooring before the casing is done.

Fig. 1 shows how to start flooring

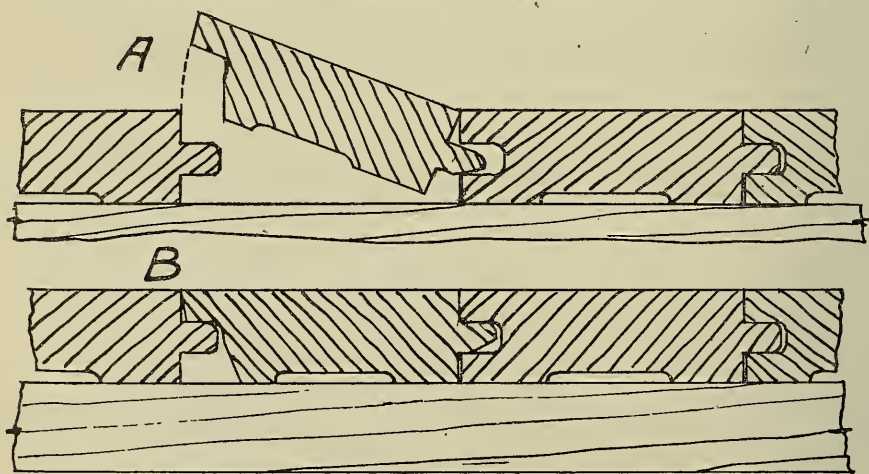


Fig. 6

order to keep the traffic from rubbing grit into it, which made it almost impossible to keep scraper blades sharp. But that is not necessary now, and

in two rooms so as to make the joints meet at the door opening. At A we show the first piece of flooring in place, which is nailed exactly 5 feet from a

line stretched through the doorway. The flooring in room B should be started so as to keep the first piece of flooring just 5 feet from the line, as we are showing by figures. When the flooring in room A reaches the doorway, the flooring for room B should be started, and, as it proceeds, the distance from the line to the flooring should be checked occasionally, to make sure that it is not running ahead or behind the joints in room A. Another method of solving this problem, is by running the first board, after reaching the doorway, straight through room B and continue the flooring of both rooms; but before laying the flooring in room B from the doorway on back, a slip tongue should be inserted into the groove. To get the best results, the slip tongue should be glued into the groove and that edge of the flooring should be nailed before the first board in the opposite direction is laid.

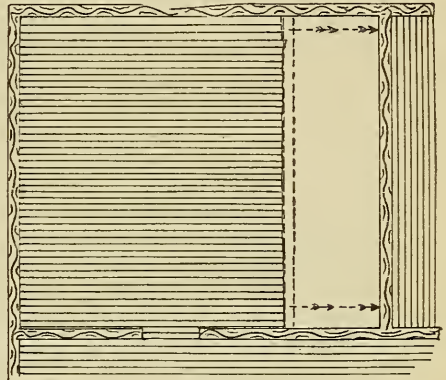
Fig. 2 shows two end joints of flooring. To the left, we are showing two views of a bad end-joint of flooring that is not end-matched, while to the right, we have two views of a good joint. At the center is shown a section of the flooring.

Fig. 3 shows a good method of laying short flooring when two men are working in the same room. For instance, by the time A has finished the courses of flooring he started up to the dotted line, B will have reached the points indicated by dotted lines. The work can proceed, either by A letting B run his courses on through, and A starting at C; or else, B can drop back to C and let A take up the courses B started. Another thing, a study of this illustration will reveal that A, or the man who has to fit the flooring to the base at the end of the courses, is handicapped because he will have to cut and fit each end board; while B, on the other hand, has no cutting or fitting to do, speaking of end-matched flooring.

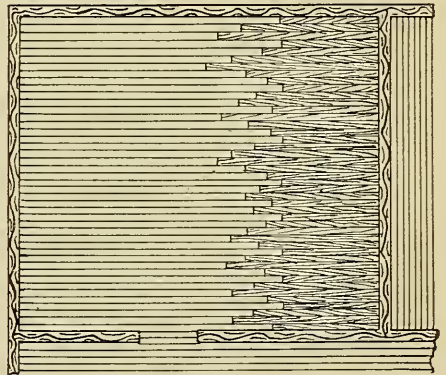
How to mark and cut the last board in finishing a course of flooring is shown in Fig. 4. The upper is a small-scale drawing, showing the full-length of the board to be marked and fitted into the end of the course. It will be noticed that the marking is done with the board in reversed order. After the board is cut at the mark shown at B, it is turned end for end and put into place. The bottom drawing shows the

same thing, but in detail and cut in two.

Fig. 5 shows how the nailing should be done. At A we show the nail started at the proper angle—at B a nail is shown driven home, while at C we are showing how to give the nail the last lick, so as not to mar the upper corner of the flooring.



A



B

Fig. 7

Fig. 6 shows how to repair floors. At A, the piece to be put into the opening is shown ready to go in, while at B it is in place. It will be noticed that a part of the tongue has been dressed off and the upper lip of the groove has been slightly beveled, while the bottom lip has been completely removed.

At A, Fig. 7, we are showing how a partition has been set back, making it necessary to patch the flooring. At B we are showing how the new flooring has been toothed into the old. The shaded part represents the new flooring.

Keeping Contractor's Records

By L. Perth

The success of a builder depends not only upon his training, competence and experience, but, very largely, upon his ability to maintain an intelligent system of records.

Such records will enable him to tell at all times what it costs him to do various types of building operation. This may be accomplished by recording all construction costs, materials, equipment and labor as the work is being done and preserving these in a convenient shape for future reference and ready available information.

While it would be difficult to devise a system of records to fit all cases, it is quite possible to discuss the subject in a general way, describe the various types of records, their functions and merits and thus make it possible for a contractor to select those which may answer his purpose.

When speaking of records, it should be borne in mind that one does not necessarily have to be an accountant or bookkeeper in order to be able to present the true story of his business at all times. It is a matter of common-sense ability to keep track of all business transactions and constantly to be informed as to how the money is being received and disbursed.

The accompanying chart has been expressly prepared as an illustration for this article and, studying each of the documents appearing on the face of the drawing, one may quite easily select those which he may deem needed in his operations and thus devise a simple, yet very effective system of bookkeeping, which he can conduct without the assistance of anyone specialized in the field of accounting.

The "General Estimate" should form the basis of every job. This sheet should represent an accurate survey of all material, labor, equipment and services which are charged up to each individual job. This estimate includes the final figures submitted by all sub-contractors, material dealers, etc., to whom the jobs have been assigned. Care shall be taken that this document be carefully compiled, possible changes and variations noted and the contractor's profit established.

The next very important record is the "General Ledger." This is a book where all the operations, happenings, transactions, must be entered under the proper dates, with sufficient detail, which would enable anyone to refer to check and verify any phase connected with the erection of a given job.

No action should be considered unimportant or trivial to justify the negligence of entering it in this General book. Thus, when building permit has been obtained, this fact should be recorded under the proper heading, date amount of fee and the name of the person who applied for and got the paper.

When a load of lumber has been delivered to the building site, this should be immediately entered in this book. The most important features of this event must be mentioned. Kind of lumber, invoice number, condition of material, the name of the one receiving it and rejections, if any.

When a new crew of workmen arrive on the job, this must be clearly entered on the ledger sheets. The name of the trade, for instance plasters and lathers, when work was started, the progress of the job, number of men and when the job has been completed.

This book is a valuable source of information pertaining to every detail of one or more jobs. However, in order to make it efficient, it must be kept accurately and very complete.

The list of sub-contractors is another helpful source of valuable data which may be utilized in more than one way.

This sheet should contain the names of all sub-contractors who were awarded the bids for a given job. The scope of work and the total sum should be entered. If an item has not been let when work began, the names of all the sub-contractors bidding on this job should be appended to the list and the amount of their proposals carefully noted.

When the next job is in the estimate stage and is somewhat similar to the preceding one, a glance at the list of the sub-contractors may give you a fairly close idea of what the various branches of the work may amount to.

The "Payroll" is a record which must be kept by every contractor, irrespective of how many other records are in his system. This must be complete in every detail. It must contain the job number, owner's name and address, lo-

cation of job, date of the payroll week-end; all information pertaining to each man on the payroll should be noted. The name of the mechanic, his address, his occupation, or capacity, such as

employment Reserve," and the total amount paid to each worker after all deductions were made. The total sum of the payroll should appear at the bottom of the column, so one may at

GENERAL ESTIMATE					
JOB No.			OWNER		
Item	DESCRIPTION	AMT.	Item	DESCRIPTION	AMT.
1	BUILDING PERMIT	17.00	31	PLUMBING	471.26
2	ARCHITECT'S FEES	240.00	32	ROOFING	218.28
3	SURVEY	25.00	33	PLASTERING	406.00
	EY EXCAVATION	22.00	34	PAINTING	219.82
		113.00	35	SHEET METAL	

COSTS RECORD				
JOB No.				
Date	Hours	Description		
11/10/40	13.11	Foundation		
17/10/40	21.4			

BILL OF LUMBER				
Item	No.	Size	Description	QTY.
1	24	4x12	No. 1 D.F. 10'	
2	24	4x12	No. 2 D.F. 10'	
3	24	4x12	No. 2 D.F. 10'	
4	24	4x12	No. 2 D.F. 10'	
5	24	4x12	No. 2 D.F. 10'	

SUBCONTRACTORS				
No.	NAME	TRADE	Description	AMT.
1	Edgar J. Lee	Boiler Co.	Frame, comp.	305.00
2	Arthur J. Lee	Boiler	Frame	
3	James C. Lee	Boiler		

PAYROLL					
WEEK ENDING					
No.	NAME	OCCUPATION	S.S. No.	TIME	RATE
1	A. Jones	Boiler	507-2-34	2 1/2	1.50
2	C. Smith	Boiler	301-77-40	2 1/2	1.20
3	B. Brown	Boiler	401-11-1	3 1/2	1.10
4	M. Lee	Boiler		1 1/2	1.10

SCHEDULE	
No.	Description
1	Foundation
2	Frame
3	Boiler
4	Boiler
5	Boiler

GENERAL	
Date	Description
11/10/40	Foundation
17/10/40	Frame
24/10/40	Boiler
31/10/40	Boiler

FORMAN'S REPORT	
WEEK ENDING.....	
STATEMENT	
All excavations done. Form on	
frame and at 12 m. form on	
frame.	
Boiler done	

"Carpenter," "Bricklayer," etc., his Social Security number, his account number, the total time he worked, the rate per hour a day, the amount he earned, the amount of deductions made, such as for "Old Age Pension" or "Un-

a glance tell what the payroll was on such and such a date.

"Cost record" is another very essential source of data which is almost indispensable for those contractors who handle a large volume of work. The

data is compiled from various sources, wherever expenditures of any kind are being effected.

All material purchased for a certain part of the work is charged up to the job. All charges for labor are obtained from the time books carried by the foremen who keep track of all operations. The time sheets are turned in each week. Materials used on the job are signed for by the foremen or truck drivers and computed, then entered in the General Ledger book. When a given phase of the work has been completed, there is all the data pertaining to it available and the total cost may be obtained which is entered on the "Cost Record Sheet." Each sheet contains the total cost of one phase of the work, let us say "Plastering," "Carpentry," "Painting," "Roofing," "Heating," "Wiring" and are calculated in the same manner and thus the entire picture of costs may be had before you at any time you wish to estimate a new projects.

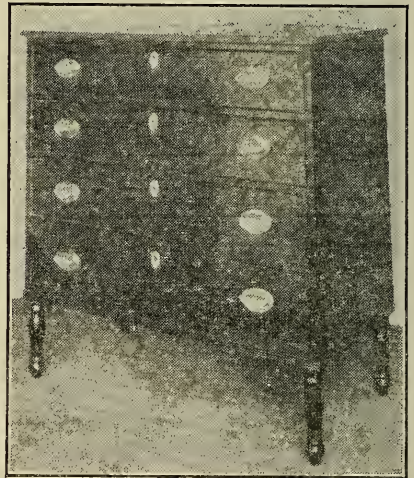
Early Nineteenth Century Chest of Drawers

By Charles A. King

This chest of drawers will be suitable for any room in which dignified simplicity and graceful, homelike comfort are the objectives. Furniture of the periods of this piece and of the preceding century have established the tradition of American homes which has never been forgotten in furnishing the homes of most discriminating lovers of fine furniture. Such pieces have outlived transiently popular styles and fads which flood the market every few years and bid fair to continue it; for never before has the feeling that beauty, rather than faddish styles constitute good taste, been as strong as today. Usually this type of furniture was made of plain solid mahogany, for it originated before crotch grain veneers became popular. Often such pieces were made of cherry, maple, walnut and other native wood, but mahogany is the typical wood and the most popular.

As always in making furniture, get out the most important pieces first; in this case the four drawer fronts should be of quarter sawn stock, selected for straightness, grain and thickness; they should be $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick, while the other large pieces are $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Lay them

aside for the present. Dowel joint and glue the top $\frac{5}{8}$ " x $18\frac{5}{8}$ " x $42\frac{1}{4}$ "; the two ends $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 18 " x $27\frac{3}{8}$ ", rabbeted $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " on the inside back corner of each to receive the back, and grooved $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " to take the drawer partitions. It will be better craftsmanship not to groove these until the drawer partition frames have been glued, sized and jointed straight, to insure close fitting. In every case, verify and check all dimensions as the work proceeds. Make five drawer partition frames $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $17\frac{5}{8}$ " x 40 "; make rails $\frac{1}{2}$ " longer for working. The rails and ledges may be of common wood, as given, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, the front rails faced with face wood as at Z. These may be dowelled together or,



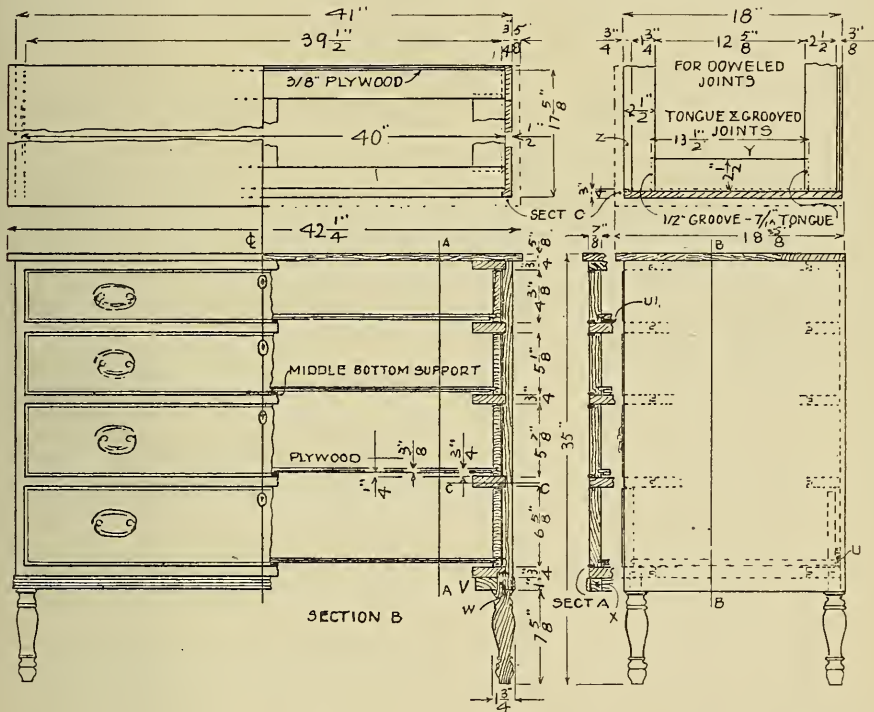
if preferred, tongued and grooved as at Y; fifteen ledges in all. Make end ledges $\frac{1}{8}$ " wider for squaring to 40 " in length. Assemble with glue. Join surfaces, square all to uniform length, bunch with handscrews, make accurate face cuts for section C upon all at once. Fit and glue $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 " piece under the bottom front rail as at X. Assemble the case and square carefully, as this will simplify the marking of the drawers. Get out $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood back $27\frac{3}{8}$ " x 40 ", square and fasten in place, for the stability of the case depends upon this. In driving nails slantingly through the partitions and into the ends during assembly, keep them away from the corners where $\frac{7}{8}$ " holes are to be bored for the leg pins as at W. Fit, glue and screw pieces of strong wood as at V, 1 " x 2 " x $16\frac{7}{8}$ " to hold legs. Turn the

legs, making the pins $\frac{7}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and bore holes in piece V and the frame to receive them. Miter a four bead strip $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" at the bottom as shown, then glue and brad in place.

The drawers should be dovetailed; (see "The Carpenter," July, 1940, Page 55). Though they may be milled or rabbeted together, such slipshod work is out of place in this type of work. Closely fit each drawer front to be sure it fits the opening; also the back to match,

be held with small corner blocks, which has advantages. Fasten the top with screws through the top drawer frame.

Make the $\frac{3}{16}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " beads to be mitered around each front. With a sharp, smooth cutting circular saw make a rabbet around the front to receive the beads, leaving the beads a little full, to permit the final exact fitting of each drawer. Preferably glue these in place, though brads may be used. Wax the opening and runs of the



but a scant $\frac{1}{16}$ " short to simplify the fitting of the finished drawers. Make the drawer sides to allow $\frac{1}{4}$ " space behind the drawers. Groove the front and sides from the bottom edge and work from that edge or the grooves at all times. Make the dovetails $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, the bottom tail to cover the front groove. The bottoms should be of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood. Assemble the drawers, square carefully; fit the bottoms to the angles of the drawer space on the frame, rabbet it to fit the grooves easily, but not closely. Push the bottom in place, fit the drawer until the face rests flush with the face of the case frame. Glue may be placed in the front groove, or the bottom may

drawer space and fit the drawer to run closely, for a loosely fitted drawer is a sure occasion for profanity. Wax the runnings edges and sides of the drawer and stop it on the back, as at U, or under the bottom at the front, as at U1, preferably the latter.

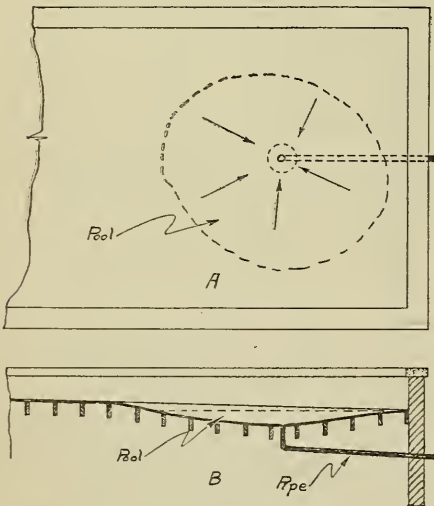
Fit trimmings, remove them, inspect for blemishes, finger marks etc., and remedy them. Touch square corners lightly with 00 sandpaper to remove splinters. Stain, or finish in the natural wood. Apply several coats of oil and turpentine three or four days part and wipe dry as soon as applied; repeat once a year. This will be too slow for any but a meticulous craftsman, so

others may give three or more coats of thin white or orange shellac, 2lb cut, the latter preferred, but it is difficult to apply without showing brush marks. Rub each coat with 6/0 sandpaper, the last coat with pumice and oil, finishing with dry rotten stone. Wax may be used if desired. Modern lacquers and similar finishes do not suit this type of furniture as well as do the finishes used by the old timers. Put the trimmings in place and the ladies of your household and of generations to come will call down blessings upon your head.

Sagging Flat Roofs

By H. H. Siegele

Is there a carpenter anywhere who has not been called upon to repair sagging flat roofs? At first those sags would hold pools of water after every rain, but sooner or later the roofing would break and the water would trickle through onto the ceiling below, damaging, if not ruining it. How to drain such pools is what we are going to show by the illustrations. At A, the



imperfect dotted circle represents a pool of water on a flat roof. At the center of this pool an outlet has been installed, onto which is joined a pipe, that leads through the outside wall, as shown by the straight dotted lines. At B, we are showing a section. The dotted line represents the waterline of the pool before the drain was installed. The pipe lead-

ing to the outside of the wall has just enough fall to drain well.

The illustrations show the pool close to the outside wall, but quite frequently such pools develop, far removed from the outside wall; however, the solution of the problem is the same, excepting that more piping is needed.

In cases where the accumulation of water is greater than what mere pipes will carry, spouting can be used, which should be soldered so it will not leak, and well supported with hangers to prevent bending, by reason of the weight of the water.

Mechanic's Lien

By L. Perth

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." This Scriptural admonition is the basis of the Mechanic's Lien Law which was created primarily for the protection of the man who has only one thing to offer for sale and that is his labor.

It is evident, therefore, that all those who sell their labor should be familiar with the operation of this law so that when the occasion arises where the unscrupulous employer is attempting to withhold the wages of the operative whom he hired to perform work on his premises, the latter should be able to take advantage of this protective measure without applying to a legal counselor for advice as to the manner of procedure.

The spirit of this Law is the same, but the letter may vary somewhat in different States.

(Editor's Note—Mechanics should consult competent authorities to acquaint themselves with local variants.)

A Mechanic's Lien may be defined as a claim created by law for the purpose of securing priority of payment of the price or the value of work performed or materials furnished in erecting or repairing a building, and, as such, it attaches to the land as well as to the building erected thereon.

Therefore, whenever a new structure is being erected or is in the course of construction, or any kind of improvements are being made to a structure already existing, or whenever a loan is to be secured by a mortgage or a deed

MECHANIC'S LIEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That *the party of the first part* residing at _____ County of _____ State of _____ claims a lien upon the parcel of land situated in the County of _____ State of _____ and upon the building situate thereon which land is described as follows: and which premises claimant is informed and believes to be described as Lot No. _____ Block No. _____ Tract No. _____ City of _____ as per map recorded in Book _____ Page _____ of Maps and Records of _____ County.

SAID LIEN is claimed for *Labor furnished as a Carpenter on the construction of a Five-room residence for the party of the second part now residing at No. _____ Street, City of _____* The above described labor performed and furnished at the request of *the party of the second part, owners of the above property, given on and for and used in the construction of the said building* between the _____ day of _____, 19____, and the _____ day of _____ 19____ THAT the amount due claimant and unpaid account of said contract, after deducting all just credits and offsets, is the sum of _____ dollars. THAT *the party of the second part* are the reputed owners of said building and premises.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____

STATE OF _____ }
County of _____ } ss.

_____ being duly sworn, says that he is the _____ claimant named in the foregoing claim of lien, that he has read the same and knows the contents thereof, and that the statements therein contained are true.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____

Notary Public in and for said County and State.

of trust, the mechanic's lien laws must be taken into consideration.

These liens are founded upon the theory that the laborer or material dealer, who has enhanced the value of the property by incorporating therein their labor or materials of construction, should have an equitable right to follow his labor and materials into the building or structure and have a lien thereon and be entitled to enforce that lien by foreclosure in court and the sale of such property and the land upon which it is situated, to satisfy the charge. In its nature it is a specific lien because it affects only the property benefitted by the improvement or labor.

A lien, to be valid, is dependent upon some contractual relationship existing between the person claiming its benefit and the owner of the property against which it is sought to be enforced. There can be no valid mechanic's lien unless the work done or the materials furnished was at the instance of the owner of the property or his duly authorized agent.

The property is subject to the lien in advance of any other judgment establishing the amount due the claimant. Upon being reduced to judgment, it however, does not give the lien claimant, who then becomes the judgment creditor, any right to enter, or take possession of the property, but, like any other money judgment, it has the nature of a legal charge which runs with the land and encumbering it through every change of ownership until satisfied.

The term "Mechanic's Lien" must not be misconstrued as being limited to mechanics only. The law provides that mechanics, material dealers, contractors, subcontractors, architects, and all persons and laborers of every class performing services or furnishing labor upon, or bestowing skill or furnishing materials for the construction, alteration to, in whole or in part, of any building or structure, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed such labor or materials.

This is true, whether the labor or materials were furnished at the instance of the owner or of any other person acting by his authority as a contractor, superintendent of construction or otherwise. And every person having charge of construction or altera-

tion is held to be the agent of the owner.

Where the lien claimant was employed by the contractor or subcontractor, the lien must not extend to any labor or materials not embraced within the original contract. The filing of the original contract in the County Recorder's Office, before the commencement of the work, is equivalent to the giving of actual notice by the owner to all persons performing the work, or furnishing materials for the structure.

A lien to be valid must be executed in accordance with the requirements of the law.

The first step required to perfect a lien is a notice or claim of lien which must be filed in the County Recorder's Office of the County in which the property is situated. This instrument must contain:

1. A statement of the demand or amount due after deducting all just credits.
2. The name of the owner or owners.
3. The name of the party by whom the claimant was employed or to whom materials were furnished.
4. A general statement of the nature of the work performed, the time of commencement and cessation of said work, the agreement between the claimant and the person for whom the work was done as to the terms of payment.
5. The legal description of the property charged with the lien.
6. Verification of claim by oath of claimant, and this verification must be notarized.

The following are the salient points of the Mechanic's Lien law:

A lien is a charge imposed upon specific property, by which it is made security for the performance of an act.

Contractors, subcontractors, material dealers, architects, and all those who furnished labor, either skilled or unskilled, including skilled and unskilled mechanics, may have a lien.

A lien is given to secure the compensation for those who have sup-

plied material or labor, for the improvement of real property.

The land, property, building, structure or improvement upon which the work was done, together with so much of land as is necessary for the convenient use and occupation of the structure or improvement, is subject to the lien.

There is no lien for work done upon public property.

A lien is in the nature of a mortgage and is a charge on the land or real property.

Lien rights date from the commencement of the improvement or work upon the building or structure.

Mechanic's Liens take precedence over a mortgage or deed of trust or other encumbrance of which the lien holder has no notice and which is not recorded before any work is done or material is delivered.

Every original contractor has sixty (60) days after the completion of his contract in which to file his claim of lien.

Laborers, material dealers, and all others except the original contractor have thirty (30) days after completion in which to file their claims. Cessation of labor for a period of thirty (30) days is equivalent to completion.

If an owner neglects to file a notice of completion within ten (10) days after completion, all persons claiming liens have ninety (90) days after the completion of the work in which to file.

The liens and notices of completion must be filed in the County Recorder's Office.

A lien cannot be filed before the claimant stops work or ceases to furnish material.

Mechanic's Liens cannot be assigned before they are filed.

A lien is valid for the period of ninety (90) days after it has been filed. When ninety (90) days have elapsed it automatically expires. To prevent the expiration of a lien, foreclosure proceedings must be commenced in court or a credit be given.

In order to extend the lien the credit must be recorded within the ninety day period.

CURVED FRONT or serpentine doors or drawers are required to fit a curved or serpentine front case; often the making of these may puzzle the young craftsman, the first time he attempts to make them. Usually the application of a little skill and gray matter will solve successfully any problem involved.

Upon ordinary work to be painted, the rails, unless the curve is so great that the end wood showing in the curve will be unduly conspicuous, may be sawn from a solid plank the thickness of the width of the rails. Such a plank may not be available and if the desired curve does not require an over-all thickness of more than three or four inches, cut the front piece from a $1\frac{1}{4}$ "- $1\frac{3}{4}$ " plank. Then glue short pieces that fit the curve on the back of it to make the desired thickness. A pasteboard or thin wood pattern will help in doing this. Square the top and bottom edges of the glued billet, mark the curve, bandsaw accurately to the line on both sides of the front and proceed as though straight stock were being used. Such a piece may be veneered and machined as desired.

By another method, we make a pattern of the desired curve, cut enough straight pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ " or more thicker and 2" or more wider than the curve demands. Glue a block of these pieces sufficiently thicker than the desired width, to allow for working. Keep the edges as nearly flush as possible while gluing; mark the lines of the pattern $\frac{1}{8}$ " or less from the back side of the block and carefully bandsaw both inside and outside faces with a smooth cutting saw. Save the front piece, which will be perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick from the outside curve of the front, and which will be used for the caul in gluing the veneer to the core. With well-sharpened spokeshave and wood file, remove lumps or inequalities in the faces of both the core and the caul, keeping the face straight across at all time. Glue the veneer with two smooth thicknesses of paper between the caul and the veneer and go ahead as usual.—C. A. King.

STEEL SQUARE \$1 POCKET BOOK

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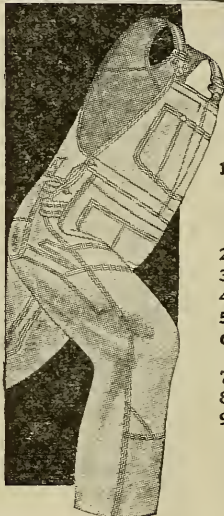
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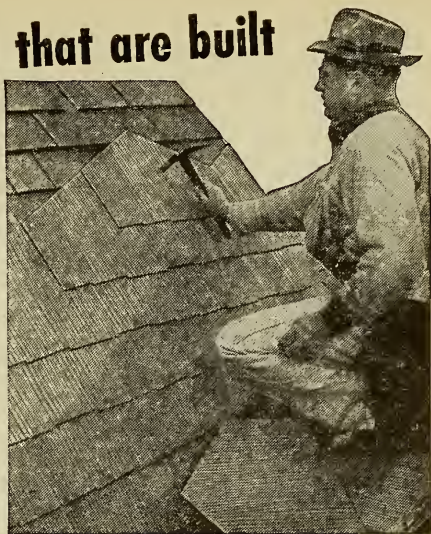
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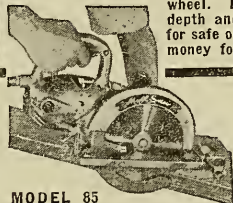


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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Room 203



Established in 1881
Vol. LXI—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1941

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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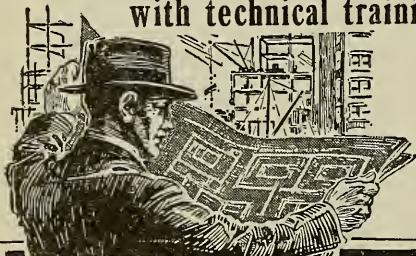
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9. Boat Sail Lined Hip Pockets.

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IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

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Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

The Courts Speak:

A SUMMARY OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW CASES INVOLVING THE BROTHERHOOD

Case No. 1

(KNOWN AS THE ST. LOUIS CASE)

United States versus Wm. L. Hutcheson: Demurrer sustained in favor of defendants in United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, March, 1940.

United States versus Wm. L. Hutcheson: Affirmed on appeal to the United States Supreme Court by a 5-to-2 decision, February, 1941.

Case No. 2

(KNOWN AS THE CHICAGO PLYWOOD CASE)

United States versus United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Demurrer sustained in favor of defendants by United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, February, 1941.

Case No. 3

(KNOWN AS THE NEW ORLEANS CASE)

United States versus Building and Construction Trades Council of New Orleans: (Two Local Unions and their respective Business Agents were involved.) Demurrer sustained in favor of defendants by United States District Court for the Southern District of Louisiana, February, 1941.

Note: Cases of United States versus United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and United States versus Building and Construction Trades Council of New Orleans affirmed by the United States Supreme Court by "per Curiam" (unanimous) opinion, April, 1941.

Case No. 4

(KNOWN AS THE STONE CASE)

United States versus Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council (Carpenter Defendant Adolph Berglund): Released by Judge on defendant's motion for an instructed verdict. Verdict of "guilty" as to other defendants subsequently set aside by Court and new trial ordered, in United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, July, 1941.

Case No. 5

(KNOWN AS THE EAST ST. LOUIS CASE)

United States versus B. Goedde & Company, et. al., including three Locals of the Brotherhood, Carpenters District Council of Tri-Counties and

four local members; Motion of defendants to quash indictment sustained by United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, September, 1941.

Once again the Brotherhood has been vindicated. Not in newspapers, not in utterances of highly paid columnists, nor in the Congressional Record, where certain anti-Labor Senators and Representatives are wont to drool long-windedly (and at public expense), about the trade unions—no, not in any of those forums, but in Federal Court. That's where the United Brotherhood has won its latest victory, and that's where it counts.

A glance at the foregoing summary will refresh the readers' minds as to previous court victories, and the last paragraph in that summary sets forth briefly the news of the latest ruling in favor of the organization.

In the case of the United States versus B. Goedde & Company, known as the "East St. Louis Case," several of our Locals and a District Council were involved. And the Legal Department of the Brotherhood filed a motion to quash the indictments against them, as co-defendants. The result? On September 6, Judge Lindley, sitting in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Illinois, granted the motion to quash, thus chalking up victory Number Five for the Brotherhood and its able Legal Department.

It is in no spirit of bravado that this summary is printed. Rather it is with a feeling of profound gratitude for the type of men who grace our Federal benches. They are clear-thinking, well-trained jurists who know how to wade through a maze of irrelevancies and surplusages and to get at the truth by common sense adherence to the law, and thus they know equally well how to protect the interests of the individual as well as those of the State.

It is to be regretted that space does not permit publication of the entire ruling, but it would be well worth anyone's while to study its wording, its sound logic and the conclusions drawn from a digest of the various documents by both sides.

And while space does not permit anything but the brief foregoing summary to be printed, yet persual of that summary forces one thought to the foreground and that is, that in the impressive list of court decisions set forth above, there is a continuous, consecutive and consistent upholding of the righteousness of the Brotherhood's position.

It also gives rise to speculation as to whether some of those bitter anti-labor legislators, many of whom are lawyers by profession, will take the time and trouble to scan this impressive survey and then ponder whether, after all, they may not have "flown off the handle" in their condemnation of the Brotherhood. Perhaps this is idle speculation, and maybe there is some truth in the report that certain of those legislators simply don't want to hear anything good of a Labor Union. But the fact remains, and cannot be done away with, despite endless "speeches for the Record," that the Courts of the land have spoken once more in favor of our organization and that "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again."

In Budapest, since early in 1938, it is against the law for a merchant to haggle with a customer over the price of goods.

* * * * *

The large wigs affected by England justices are made of horsehair, and are constructed in such a manner that they do not need powdering.

LABOR PAPER EXTOLLS RECORD OF GENERAL PRESIDENT

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from The Labor Union, Dayton, Ohio, issue of August 29, 1941. It is of special interest at this time, inasmuch as General President Hutcheson completes this month his 26th year as head of the Brotherhood.)

A FULL quarter of a century as the highly capable, hard-working General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been completed by William L. Hutcheson, according to The American Federationist.

One of the strongest personalities in the American labor movement, Bill Hutcheson was elected First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati convention of 1939 and the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor reelected him to this high office.

During the 25 years that Bill Hutcheson has been at its helm the Carpenters' Organization has made tremendous forward strides in every way. In the matter of membership, which is a good barometer, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners stands today well over the 300,000 mark, whereas only six years ago the Union was paying the Federation on a membership of 200,000.

Membership growth is not a recent phenomenon; under Bill Hutcheson's brilliant, practical leadership, the Brotherhood boosted its enrollment between 1915 and 1934 as well as between 1934 and 1940.

As already stated, Bill Hutcheson is a strong, outstanding figure in organized labor. He stands for the fundamental principles of trade unionism as laid down by Samuel Gompers and has always been ready to battle vigorously for these principles against any person who would flout them.

Bill Hutcheson is loyal to the principles of real, effective trade unionism—the American Federation of Labor type of unionism—and he is loyal to the Brotherhood which he has headed for over a quarter of a century.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is Bill Hutcheson's life. It has been his life during the 26 years he has been General President; it was his life for a long time before he was elevated to the highest position within the gift of this great, respected old Union.

We have all seen similar statements with reference to other persons, and frequently it is necessary to dismiss the statements as just so much piffle. But when the statement is made that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is Bill Hutcheson's life, the labor world knows that there is not a whit of exaggeration to it.

A fighter with a stout heart, Bill Hutcheson fights hardest in behalf of the men who earn the necessities of life for themselves and their families by toiling in the ancient and honorable trade of carpentry. To preserve and to better the conditions of the trade unionists who wield the hammer

and the saw, Bill Hutcheson fights hard, courageously, resourcefully, indefatigably.

He sees nothing remarkable in this. In his view, it is his obvious duty, whenever and wherever the welfare of the carpenter is at stake, to pitch in with all the vigor at his command in behalf of the fellows who have displayed their faith in him by repeatedly electing him their President.

Bill Hutcheson has another likeable trait—he thinks a problem through, reaches his decision and carries it out. As one of the oldest members of the Brotherhood puts it, "When he says yes he means it and when he says no he means it. You will never find Bill Hutcheson on the fence."

The veteran head of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, as one would naturally expect, has a deep faith in the idea of association of workers in a given craft for the purpose of improving their lot.

"Only through organization," he says, "can we expect to command a wage commensurate with the services which we render our employers."

Bill Hutcheson has ideas, too, on the subject of apprenticeship. He strongly advocates apprentice training, pointing out that by this means the Union "can continue to maintain a higher standard of mechanics than we can by leaving to haphazard methods the acquiring of the fundamentals of the trade."

He feels that labor organizations must place their reliance on their own economic power, rather than upon legislation.

Bill Hutcheson was born in Saginaw County, in northern Michigan, on February 7, 1874. He was educated in rural schools and early learned the carpenter's trade, which was his father's calling. Some 40 years ago he became a member of the Union.

Affiliating with Local 334 of Saginaw, he took an active part in its affairs. Perceiving his ability in organizational work, the membership of Local 334 soon designated him as Business Agent.

Bill Hutcheson held this position for several years. He did a swell job. The membership increased, wages rose, hours were reduced. A large number of agreements was negotiated and relations with employers were placed on a much better basis than previously.

So effective were his efforts that he firmly entrenched the United Brotherhood in that part of Michigan.

When the Brotherhood's Sixteenth General Convention met in Des Moines, Iowa, in September of 1910, Bill Hutcheson was on hand as a delegate from Local 334. He made a fine impression on delegates from various sections of the country. At the next General Convention—two years later in Washington—he was a member of the committee appointed to inspect the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

At this convention the big fellow from Michigan—whose achievements in his own locality, everybody agreed, were unusual—won nomination for the responsible position of Second General Vice-President. His name and the names of other candidates for the post were placed before the entire membership soon afterward, and "Hutch" was elected.

In April of 1913 the Brotherhood's First General Vice-President resigned, whereupon Bill Hutcheson, in conformity with union law, stepped in to fill the vacancy. He held the new office—and did a mighty good job of it—until the death of General President Kirby, which occurred in October of 1915.

Bill Hutcheson then became General President. The membership, deeply appreciative of the excellent work which he has performed, has kept in this position ever since.

He has been a delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and has served on many important committees. He has also been a delegate to the conventions of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, acting as Fifth Vice-President of that Department from 1915 to 1921. He represented the Department on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards from 1919 to 1921.

He served on the War Labor Board in 1918 and 1919.

In August and September of 1922, he headed a committee of the Brotherhood on a visit to Europe to investigate working and living conditions and the terms on which it could affiliate with the International Wood Workers' Union. While in Europe he traveled in Holland, Germany, France and England.

In August, 1929, he was a delegate to the convention of the International Wood Workers Union in Heidelberg, Germany.

Under his leadership the splendid Home for aged Union Carpenters was established at Lakeland, Fla. Opening of the Home won the Brotherhood much favorable publicity.

Bill Hutcheson is an able debater and an interesting writer. As a presiding officer he has few equals. He is the fourteenth General President of the United Brotherhood.

The carpenters have an outstanding leader at the head of their organization—and they know it. They've known it for years. And they hope that they will have the services of Bill Hutcheson as their astute President for a long time to come. Who can blame them?

Health Insurance Next?

Liberalization of the Social Security Act to provide a national system of health insurance has been recommended to Congress by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Altmeyer also recommended abandonment of the present system of requiring States to pay one-half the cost of social benefits and the substitution of a system whereby ability of the States to pay would be substituted for the present law, which requires them to match dollar for dollar with the Federal Government.

Other changes suggested to the chairman are:

Extension of unemployment insurance to maritime workers and employees of small firms.

Special treatment for workers who temporarily leave employment covered by the insurance system, obtain Federal civil service jobs and lose their insurance credits.

Payments to individuals who become permanently and totally disabled.

Extension of social insurance to agricultural workers.

Liberalization of residence requirements for public assistance.

A system of Federal grants, to be matched by States, for general public assistance.

What British Labor Wants after the War

BY JOHANNES STEEL

International Reporter and Radio Commentator
(Reprinted from and with permission of "Liberty.")

"TO win the peace is going to be more difficult than to win the war," said Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor's Minister Without Portfolio in Churchill's Coalition Cabinet, to me when he received me in his new and bare office a few days after the House of Commons had been blasted by German bombers and his offices as well as those of several other Cabinet members had been destroyed.

He offered me a cigarette and settled in his chair. "Yes, the Britain of the future must be a planned Britain and we have to start now"

Before he could continue, the door opened without a knock and a burly individual without a necktie stuck his head in and shouted, "Now, don't forget, Arthur, I need ye tonight!" "Righto, at nine o'clock," was the cheerful reply, and Mr. Greenwood turned back to me as if the interruption was the sort of thing that might happen any time.

"Now, let's see," resumed the man in charge of Britain's Blueprint of the Future, a white-haired scholarly-looking ex-teacher, next to Harold Laski probably British Labor's most distinguished intellectual. "What do we want for Britain? We want—" and he began counting off on his fingers:

"We want a job for every able-bodied man; some kind of control of the banks and individual investment; lower income tax in the smaller brackets; a national plan related to an international plan.

"We want a minimum wage for all able-bodied adults; allowances for the children; an all-out scheme of social insurance.

"We want everybody to live in cheerful, healthy conditions, which only proper planning can insure.

"We want an attack on the slums immediately after the war; a bold building plan to civilize our industrial towns.

"We want plans for industry, housing, schools, hospitals, and transport; a plan to bring green grass to the towns and town facilities to the village.

"We want to plan houses for the needs of the housewife; to start new municipal services everywhere—municipal hot water, scientific refuse disposal, a municipal laundry service, the way it was done in Vienna.

"We want proper care and revival of the soil. There will be a commission to apportion the land for the various needs of the community.

"We want the land equipped with modern farm buildings and facilities; scientific and commercial services behind the farmer; a rural civilization; a career for farm workers by awarding land to men of approved experience.

"We want the same kind of education for all up to the age of thirteen; the child's future education to be decided at thirteen; an overhaul of the curriculum in universities.

"We want a healthy diet for all; public health as a positive service; health put on a family basis; a real family and population policy; child-welfare centers started everywhere.

"We want a State Medical Service; the full benefit of medical science available to everybody; a health center for every district.

"We want real holidays for all; facilities for studying the arts; civic centers of music, drama, films, and talk.

"Yes, we want an awful lot of things, and we are jolly well going to get them."

I interrupted: "These are ambitious plans, Mr. Minister. Can all this be done?"

Arthur Greenwood suddenly looked less like a teacher. His square jaw was set stubbornly when he answered.

"This time Labor is trusting its power to deal with the peace after the peace has been won. We do not want revolution; we want reform, and we are going to get it! I say to American Labor that British Labor is 100 per cent behind the government, and we hope for a decisive contribution on the part of American Labor to the war effort. But this does not mean that Labor has no demands to make after the war. British Labor knows what its wants are, and the things I have mentioned to you are just a few of them. Labor knows that vast building schemes, with slum clearance, are among the things which can cushion unemployment. This, and the fact that when the war is over the world will be short of consumer goods. Labor is going to see to it that they are manufactured, profits or no profits.

"British Labor in this crisis voluntarily sacrificed many rights before it was asked to do so. Therefore the trade-union movement has become an integral part of the national economy. Reconstruction is no longer exclusively a government matter. Labor will be represented on the Central Planning Authority which I am creating. It will be represented in the Ministry of Health. It will be represented when Britain's new system of universal education is planned."

To my question, "Where is the money to come from?" Mr. Greenwood answered, "Remember that of the 100-per-cent excess profits tax, 20 per cent has already been earmarked to be devoted to reconstruction. If we can tax for war, we can tax for peace."

I asked what he thought would happen on the European continent after the war, and what kind of retribution, if any, should be imposed upon Germany after her defeat. And this wise old man answered very simply, "No country is going to profit from the impoverishment of its neighbors. We have learned from bitter experience the fallacy of economic sanctions. I assure you that surpluses are already being built up in the British Empire in order to feed not only Britain but also the starving peoples of Europe after the war."

Arthur Greenwood is a realist and a practical politician. "It is obvious," he said, "that, the bigger the war effort, the bigger the demobilization problem will be. The most important problem after the war will be the creation of a machinery for demobilization. This in itself will be a gigantic task. For this machinery, and the men running it, will have to decide who of this vast army of four million men should be demobilized first and sent into what industry. It will be necessary to decide, too, what is to happen to the women who, during the war, have taken the place of

the men in the factories and in the fields. For we propose to reconstruct Britain from the bottom up."

He then spoke about the question of industrial relations between employer and employe. Here a National Joint Advisory Council has been set up. The National Arbitration Tribunal, which has secured peaceful settlement of wage disputes, is another body whose part in solving the demobilization problem will be decisive.

He rose from his chair and hit the palm of his right hand with his left fist. "There is one thing the British worker will not stand for after the war, and that is unemployment. We simply have got to find employment for these people—*got* to, or there will be hell to pay."

He sat down and continued in a somewhat calmer vein: "Fortunately, there has already been the growth of a new social conscience. You know, some of the rich people in the country have actually been shocked when they received refugee children from the cities. They were shocked at the poverty and abject surroundings from which these children came to them."

The decentralization of London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other big English cities is one of his many plans. "We do not want too many people to live there," he said. "They should go into the country."

In Mr. Greenwood's blueprint, industry must be located from the point of view of national interest and advantageous social conditions, as well as from that of a given industry's special needs. If he has his way, no factories will be built except where there is adequate housing.

The truth of the matter is, Britain's entire industrial set-up needs a complete overhauling. In the last century Britain produced one improvement after another in town building and raised the level of living. Drainage, water supply, gas, electricity, railways, and motor transport came in rapid succession. But the cities remained as they were. Although Britain practically invented the factory system, its industrial plants today contain buildings of every period, most of them completely antiquated. There is a mass of unplanned building and streets growing everywhere into hopeless congestion.

"Britain's Planner" waved his arms expansively. "There will be a Central Planning Authority which will determine the locations of new factories. It will be divided into regional bodies. The question whether towns are to be built around shadow factories will be discussed. This involves the Ministry of Health as far as hospitals are concerned, and the education departments as far as the schools are. You may be sure we will do a thorough job of physical replanning. We shall decide the locations of industry in relation to population, and the availability of vital materials for rebuilding."

From what Mr. Greenwood told me, it is evident that Britain's social experts and architects have already seized the opportunity for replanning her cities and towns on model lines. Definite surveys and plans have already been made in such heavily bombed cities as Coventry, Birmingham, and Bristol.

The London County Council and City Corporation have been asked to prepare plans for the reconstruction of London and the elimination of the East End slums, which have been blasted to rubble by Hitler's bombs. But it is not only a question of physical replanning. I saw, during my stay in Britain this summer, that the condition of agriculture had improved immensely since the drive for home production had begun. A nationwide survey of farms has been undertaken, and a unified postwar agricul-

tural policy involving the control of surplus commodities may be expected, while agricultural wages have already been stabilized.

Mr. Greenwood is determined that before this war is over there shall be a plan which will decide the future of Britain's agriculture for a long time to come. He is determined to see to it that the land is apportioned for the needs of the various communities. He pointed out that this does not necessarily involve nationalization of the land. As far as he is concerned, the essential thing is that, by public action or private enterprise, the land shall be equipped with the necessary implements, buildings, and power to enable the farmer to get the utmost out of the soil. What he wants is to create a rural civilization to complement the industrial civilization of Britain. This is not merely a question of making farming pay but rather of attracting all kinds of people back to country life.

St. Charles (Mo.) Contractors Signed Up

A LONG and intensive educational drive by the Carpenters District Council of St. Louis to stabilize the building industry in this district has resulted in the recent signing of a contract between the Carpenters' District Council and the St. Charles Contractors' Association, composed of all the responsible and reputable General Contractors in the St. Charles area. This is in line with the general policy of the St. Louis building and construction industry in the Greater St. Louis area of which St. Charles is a part.

In the discussions between the contractors and the Carpenters' District Council, the whole construction field was exhaustively explored, and the results incorporated into a mutually advantageous contract. The advantages of a stabilized industry and of qualified workers and standardized productions were important factors which brought about an agreement. It was manifest that the St. Louis Building and Construction Trades Council was the only dependable source of skilled and experienced carpenters, painters, bricklayers, lathers, plasterers, electricians and many other crafts which will be employed by these general contractors through their sub-contractors on future building projects. The agreement will eliminate jerry builders and fly-by-night contractors from the field and guarantee honest and dependable contracting.

Under the provision of the contract which expires on April 1, 1942, the general contractors will employ union carpenters exclusively. The general contractors will manifestly employ sub-contractors who hire union journeymen. Thus the whole A. F. of L. building trades movement profits from this agreement.

Secretary Erwin C. Meinert and Business Agent Roy A. Krehmeyer praised the St. Charles General Contractors' Association for their fairness and willingness to face facts. They said the negotiations were conducted amicably and upon a high ethical plane, and that the public would profit from this agreement.

Toast to the Stork

"Here's to the Stork, a valuable bird,
Who inhabits the residence districts.
He doesn't sing tunes or yield any plumes,
But he helps out the vital statistics."

They Have Strikes In Britain, Too

FROM the hullabaloo raised in Congress by labor baiters and labor haters' efforts to enact anti-strike laws in the name of defense, one not familiar with industry might be pardoned for fearing the end of the world threatens if there be an occasional strike.

Yet there are more strikes in England, where defense is a matter of life and death, than are recorded here, and no one gets excited about it. Not even eccentric columnists.

According to the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* the number of strikes which began during March was 121 and 8 were untermated at the end of February, making a total of 129 disputes in progress during March. The number of workers involved was 63,400 and the resultant time loss 285,000 man-working days.

Of the 121 disputes which began during March, 33 arose out of demands for increased wages and 30 were over other wage questions, 4 over working hours, 20 were over questions regarding employment of particular classes or persons, 26 arose out of questions respecting working conditions, 7 on questions of trade union principle and one was a sympathetic strike. During March, final settlements were reached in the case of 94 disputes, of which 15 were settled in favor of workers, 52 in favor of employers and 27 resulted in compromise settlements. In 18 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Apprentices in the metal and shipbuilding industries in a number of towns in the Clydeside district in Scotland were on strike for wage increases from February 28 to March 19. The strike began in one locality and extended after a few days to the other towns, and about 12,500 workers were idle during the course of the dispute. Work was resumed following sittings of a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and a national agreement governing the wages of apprentice engineers was later negotiated.

A further 1,800 apprentices in the same industries at Barrow were on strike from March 18 to March 26 and work was resumed after the national agreement was made. Dissatisfaction with the terms of this agreement was the cause of 6,000 other engineering apprentices being on strike from March 27 and later dates, at Manchester and district; work was resumed April 5, on the terms of the agreement with the understanding that local negotiations be opened for the wages for younger apprentices who were not covered by the national agreement.

Clerical, works staff and other workpeople in the tinplate manufacturing industry in several towns in West Wales were on strike from March 24 and later dates over the suspension of a clerk and for recognition of the clerical works staffs' union. In all 7,500 workers were involved. Work was resumed April 5, on the understanding that discussion should take place.

A strike of 2,000 coal miners at Durham which began April 19 over the question of a minimum wage for coal cutters, and of 3,000 others who went out in sympathy two days later, was settled April 27 when it was agreed to resume work pending negotiations.

About 2,500 employes of meat wholesale establishments in London went on strike April 28 over the dismissal of a number of workers, but was settled the next day. If England can stand that, Tory Congressmen and Pixillated Paragrphists ought to be able to keep their shirts on!

International Labor Office Carries On

By JOHN G. WINANT

(Formerly Chief of ILO, Now U. S. Ambassador at London)

THE International Labor Organization is once more in a position to serve the peoples of the democratic nations.

Set up at the close of the last war primarily in response to the demands of the organized workers throughout the world, it has survived the first trials of war and is prepared to help the workers of today solve the new social problems of war and after war.

In accordance with the mandate given it by its constituents—workers, employers and governments of the free peoples of over forty nations—the ILO continued to operate from its Geneva headquarters during the first eight months of war. It continued to do as much useful work as circumstances made possible.

Immediately after hostilities began, a meeting of an emergency committee of the Governing Body was called; in November-December, 1939, the second regional labor conference of American countries was held in Havana; and in February, 1940, a full meeting of the Governing Body took place in Geneva, attended by Robert J. Watt, representing American workers, and by worker, employer and government members from eighteen different nations. In the meantime, the work of the International Labor Office was adapted to the changed social needs of wartime.

But with the Spring blitzkrieg, the ILO, like many other organizations operating from a European base and dependent for existence on democratic institutions, found that its freedom of speech and its freedom of action—in a word, its responsiveness to democratic opinion voiced by the free peoples—were threatened.

The maintenance of the Organization was jeopardized not only by the fear of direct invasion, but also by the irregular and ineffective communications which were gradually cutting it off from contacts with its supporting membership.

And its active continuance as an international organization serving democracies were menaced, for there was real danger that it might become a tool in the hands of groups subservient to the Fascist machine, rather than remain a weapon for the achievement of social justice.

Decision had to be quickly taken. Should the Office stay in Geneva, running the risk of becoming isolated and useless for the rest of the war? Or should the Office seek temporary hospitality across the Atlantic where work could be carried on without difficulties of communication or transportation? We made our choice and took action to leave our Geneva headquarters.

The Canadian government permitted the Office to transfer to Canada its key personnel, giving the Office diplomatic status; and McGill University in Montreal gave us quarters and other facilities.

From the new working center, the ILO can keep in closer touch with the labor movements and social legislation in the American countries. It can be of more service to countries now engaged in the fight against Fascism and in helping them adapt their social policies and programs to wartime requirements.

I do not need to tell readers of the method of operation of the ILO nor its activities in peacetimes. The nine points of the International Labor Charter, which Samuel Gompers helped to write as a minimum statement of social objectives in 1919, were largely translated into national practice throughout a major part of the world.

By 1939 the Organization could point with justifiable pride to the achievement of widespread shortening of hours of work, to more effective protection of women and juvenile workers, to greatly improved conditions of work for seamen, to a general acceptance of higher standards of industrial health and safety, to a great extension and improvement of social insurance institutions, to better provision for the unemployed, and to more adequate protection for migrant workers—and these are only a few fields in which the work of the ILO had considerable influence in obtaining better minimum standards of life and work and in promoting the extension of social responsibility by means of tripartite international co-operation.

The outbreak of war threatened to undo much of what workers in most parts of the world had won by hard fighting in prosperity and depression.

Workers in occupied countries saw all too quickly what had been lost as a result of military failure. Workers in American countries quickly realized the value to them in wartime and peacetime of institutions and procedures which serve to preserve advantages gained through years of trial and error, of understanding based upon co-operation of workers and employers with government on a national and international scale. Workers in free belligerent countries are discovering every day new possibilities in the practice of collaboration.

In Great Britain, as emergencies deepen, co-operation between workers, employers and the government becomes more real and more extensive.

The ILO is based upon a belief that the best way of life is forged through co-operation among the major groups within countries and among nations. Its machinery has been kept in motion. But, as I said at your convention of 1940, it is for you to tell the ILO how it can best use this machinery in your interest. After all, the ILO is your organization—the organization of all the men and women banded in the free trade unions of the world.

The ILO cannot live on its past record, however good that may be. Its justification lies in its future productiveness and in its usefulness to you and to member countries. We know very little of the future. We do know, however, that the task of the ILO is concerned with working out a better democratic pattern for the world of tomorrow. Specifically, the Office can still furnish some essential services to you in the social field—its technical advice checked with your experience, its research on many international problems which bear your national problems, its publications with factual information on labor and social events.

It is planned to hold, just as soon as practicable, an international labor conference and the regular meeting of the Governing Body, which had to be postponed from June, 1940. The conference, and the Governing Body as well, will provide an opportunity for worldwide discussion on the social issues confronting free belligerent and neutral countries; and the discussions should be of great value in giving expression to the views of employers and workers. They should be a testing ground for these groups to compare their national experience and responsibilities in co-operating with government in meeting war and defense problems.

It is none too soon to be thinking ahead of the all-important problems of the future. If the machinery of the ILO is to be of real use to workers, it must be used to meet some of the fundamental problems of the postwar period as well as some of the important current issues. Already statesmen in democratic countries are voicing the hopes and convictions of their peoples. President Roosevelt has included "freedom from want" among his objectives for the future. The British Minister of Labor, himself drawn from the ranks of organized labor, has declared social security to be the main motive of national life in Great Britain. And the peoples of both countries are agreed that security and freedom must be conceived in democratic terms.

Workers who have been represented in the ILO have never asked for the ant-heap security of the Fascist state. The ILO must use its machinery to help to lay the basis for a democratic structure organized to insure social security and freedom from poverty. An unemployed or poorly employed citizenry is no basis for winning the peace.

The Organization can help to plan toward an orderly and socially desirable demobilization of war and defense industries. It can give American workers a chance to discuss their plans for the postwar period with the workers of other countries and to test their ideals of the social objectives of peace and for meeting post-war problems against representative and alert international opinion.

The end of war will bring new needs and new opportunities. The door has closed on the world of 1939. We must be ready and prepared in advance to meet the challenge of creating a living and human democracy for the world of tomorrow.

I have just now left the Organization after having been with it through difficult years. I am leaving it in your hands—those of the American workers and of the many other representatives of free democratic opinion in every part of the world. As you use it, it will become strong.

It will live in your movement and faith.

It will act with your courage and conviction.

It is the reflection, internationally, of your social purpose and direction.

Canal Zone Brothers Concerned

The General Office is in receipt of a communication from Brother Edward Smith, Recording Secretary of Local No. 667, Cristobal, Canal Zone, expressing concern on the part of his Local with respect to several points.

Instructed by his Local to request the General Office that all Financial Secretaries "be prohibited from collecting dues from members employed in the Canal Zone," Brother Smith sets forth the reasons upon which this request is based, as follows:

Canal Zone carpenters are organized less than 10 per cent and many members employed there are paying their dues back home. Being government workers, and working six days a week, strict adherence to the rules of the organization is imperative. Unsatisfactory working conditions both as to contractors and government assignments call for protective measures. Pay as construction and maintenance foremen (listed at the job site as "carpenter foremen") ranges from \$225 to \$285 per month.

The General Office has the problem under advisement.

Furuseth Bust Is Unveiled

WITH the same simplicity that marked his life, the bust of Andrew Furuseth, erected in his honor in the little park facing Market Street, just opposite from the Ferry Building, in San Francisco, Calif., was unveiled on Labor Day by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

While thousands of sailors and waterfront workers crowded around, massed on the bridge crossing the Embarcadero and lined up on the sidewalks nearby along with many other spectators, Andrew Furuseth's grim and humane features were bared to public view. Harry Lundeborg, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, opened the dedication with a few introductory remarks best summarized in, "We're carrying on, Andy!"

John J. McLaughlin, of the Teamsters, John A. O'Connell, of the San Francisco Labor Council, Captain May, of the Masters, Mates and Pilots and other prominent speakers were there to represent the Organized Labor Movement.

Representative Richard Welch and Mayor Rossi also addressed the audience. Following then came the old timers, still members of the Sailors' Union, who were associates of the man who helped to found and build the American seamen's union movement.

The other speakers stressed the high regard the Labor Movement and the public had for Furuseth.

Not only did Andrew Furuseth, who was born in 1854 and died in 1938, help to bring unionism to the seamen of America, but it was he who freed the last white slaves—which was the status of seamen before—with the passage of the Seamen's (La Follette) Act in 1915. In Congress and elsewhere he has been compared to Lincoln, whose contributions to freedom have become synonymous with his name.

Andrew Furuseth was known to the Labor Movement not only for his interest in the seamen, one of whom he was, but for his complete devotion to Organized Labor. He died as he was born, poor, only because of his sincere devotion to Labor.

The California State Federation of Labor is proud that it played a part in making possible the placing of a memorial honoring him in the most fitting place—on the Embarcadero. Throwing its whole influence behind the fight of the Sailors' Union to get the present site, the Federation had to overcome much opposition, but did not let up until victory was achieved.

The California State Federation of Labor is proud to know that it has been of some service to Andrew Furuseth, and equally proud of its affiliate, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which is carrying on his tradition.

Still Sniping at Labor

Beaten 257 to 150 in the House on a proposal to authorize the use of the Army for strike-breaking, anti-unionists now propose to tax the incomes of and otherwise regulate the conduct of labor unions in what should be the sacred name of defense.

The latest proposal is that of Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia. Under its terms, all union dues and assessments, and income or trust funds, would be taxed as the income of profit-making subterfuge as the dues of aristocratic clubs are now taxed, and all unions be compelled to make public their financial reports. Diehards never learn in Congress or elsewhere!

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

BARK beetles have killed ponderosa pine in eastern Washington and Oregon with a stumpage value of about \$40,000,000 during the past 20 years. The volume is something like 17 billion board feet, which is close to the total amount worked up into lumber in the sawmills during that time plus the amount killed by fire, windthrow, and everything else that kills trees.

Bark beetles start work by sinking a shaft to the inner bark, then boring a tunnel four to six inches long, more or less, up and down the tree. At intervals they lay eggs which hatch into grubs. These grubs bore tunnels about two inches long for themselves, at right angles to the parents' tunnel. When they are mature, they dig a riser to the surface, come out and hunt up another tree to kill. The area that they have worked is pretty well devastated. The inner bark, which is the tree's communication system, has been chewed and digested. If enough bugs have made their tunnels, the tree is girdled and dies.

Bark beetles usually pick out trees that are not in robust health, in which the flow of pitch is slow. This takes in the old yellow barks with 35 per cent number two shop and better. By the time the tree is dead, the lumber is degraded by blue stain and sells as a low grade of common. In normal times the few enterprising beetles that work on thrifty, fast growing, usually thick-barked trees are drowned out by the flow of pitch. In epidemics, when there are not enough infirm trees to go around, the bull pine is attacked in force and goes down like the invalids.

The first remedy that was tried was to fall the bug infested trees, peel off the bark and burn it. This was used for years, during which large areas were kept fairly clear of beetles, and the expenditures ran well into six figures. If some organization with responsibility for attending to the job and money enough to put it through had been around, in all probability the epidemic would have been checked with fairly small loss and expense. That \$40,000,000 stumpage loss would support a force big enough to keep down further bug losses for a long time.

The epidemic is now so wide spread that there is not much chance of attacking it directly. By one of those good breaks that we sometimes get, trucks and tractors make selective logging reasonable, and they are being used to catch up with the beetles. The trees that the beetles are most likely to attack can be cut and taken out of the woods before the bugs get to them. This method salvages a considerable part of the values, and leaves a young, hearty stand that is not so vulnerable. The Bureau of Entomology devised it and the Forest Service, Indian Service, some other public agencies, and a few owners are using it.

The hemlock looper eats foliage and seems to like all the west-side softwoods. Many old deadenings up and down the coast are probably their doing. In 1918-1921 this caterpillar killed the better part of a township of good fir on Cooks Creek in Tillamook county. From 1929-1932 they killed about 200 million board feet of timber in Pacific county. This attack was checked by mixing calcium arsenate with their food.

The Douglas-fir bark beetle got a couple of hundred million feet of fir just after the Tillamook fire. The hemlock sawfly ate most of the foliage on 10,000 acres of fir in the Santiam drainage. The pandora moth and the pine butterfly have made plenty of trouble in the pine country. And so on. Insect control is about as strict a requirement for timber raising as protection from fire, and much more tricky.

Where timber is raised because that is the only way they can get it, most of the answers have been figured out. A strong light will attract insects during their flying stage; a powerful fan will pull them into a trap. This combination is standard equipment in some places. Spraying and dusting with poison and other measures of that sort will kill hemlock loopers just as quickly as they will kill potato bugs. Timber crops are as dependent on protection from sawflies as farm crops are for protection from Jap beetles and corn borers.

From time to time someone gets up and asks how the present forests grew, with fire, bugs, and tree diseases working on them, and not a protection agency in sight. Without a Bureau of Entomology to keep the bugs away, how come that any trees survive?

There is plenty of evidence that in the good old days before the white man came, insect epidemics came and went. The looper deadenings along the coast have been mentioned. Old-timers say that in the pine country a kind of caterpillar that ate the needles was a staple item in the Indian diet. The boys waited until the caterpillar was about the right size, then started forest fires. The smoke and heat brought them out of the branches by the armful; they were gathered into big baskets, toasted, and served for lunch.

These epidemics do not run forever—the insects increase while everything is just right, big areas are laid waste, then something happens. At least it always has. The natural enemies of the pests may increase, and most pests have a number of enemies. A kind of hunting beetle lives on bark beetle grubs, for example. If an extra cold winter kills most of the bark beetle grubs and leaves the hunting beetle unharmed, the remaining bark beetles have a hard time of it. When a pest, like the gypsy moth, is introduced without any of its enemies, that makes a special case that requires special treatment. A heavy rain while the hemlock looper moths are mating may choke the creeks with dead loopers. They may have killed the fir and spruce on 56 townships carrying 60,000 feet per acre, but it would be a long time before they again killed more than a group of trees here and there.

In the good old days it did not make a nickel's worth of difference. Nobody used much wood; the tribe could move over the hump to the next stand if they had not enough fuel and lodge poles. The forests grew up again, in their own beautiful time. No hurry.

Now-a-days, timber is the stuff that makes jobs and pays taxes. There is no more than enough for our own use; we do not owe the bugs any.

The answer seems to be the same as that for fire and disease. Hire a bunch of qualified men to keep them down, and give them tools to work with. The Clarke-McNary Act might, for example, be amended to provide for cooperative insect control.

Because of rationing of clothing in England many girls are wearing "painted on" stockings. They are applied by means of an airbrush with a seam drawn up the back to give a realistic appearance. There's no snag, no rip and they are best in the long run.

Keystone State Council Convention

Following is a summary of the proceedings of the 23rd Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, which was held in Erie, Pa., August 18 and 19 and 20.

Brother Fred Lang, President of Local 81, opened the meeting, welcoming the Council on behalf of Local 81, and introducing the Mayor of the City of Erie, Charles Barber, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city officials and citizens of Erie, giving a brief historic survey of the locality.

President N. F. Storm assumed the chair for the duration of the Convention and responded to the addresses of welcome.

Charles Bates, representing the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, then addressed the convention, expressing regrets of President McDevitt on his inability to attend and wishing the delegates success in their deliberations.

The morning session of the 18th was devoted to the Rules Committee and other reports and to remarks by Fraternal Delegates from New York and New Jersey.

Officers' reports featured the afternoon session and Brother M. McDermott, General Representative, extended to the Convention the felicitations of the General President and Officers, expressing their regrets at being unable to attend because of a General Board Meeting being held concurrently at Indianapolis, Ind. He then outlined certain problems confronting the organization, stressing in particular the need for building up the organization through concentration of effort. The problems of union rates and jurisdictional problems were touched upon and conditions arising relative to the Defense Program were outlined.

At the morning session the following day, Secretary Fletcher read a telegram from Secretary of Labor Lewis G. Hines regretting his inability to be present and extending his best wishes for the success of the conference. Secretary Fletcher suggested the State Council go on record as concurring in action of General Officers in their agreement with Government Officials on Defense Work. This was adopted.

Routine convention procedure took up the remainder of the forenoon, including approval of the President's report.

During the afternoon session, the Delegates heard the report of Committee on Law, which recommended the following change: To conform with Resolution No. 5 adopted by the 23rd Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council: Section 1 shall read as follows:

"Section 1, Article VIII: The Executive Board shall conduct the business of the Council between conventions and shall meet at least once every three months and make a complete report of their activities to each and every Local in the State."

Section 3 of Article VIII to be worded to conform with adopted Resolution No. 5.

The Law Committee's Report was adopted.

Then came nomination of officers. For President and Secretary-Treasurer the incumbents were renominated and nominations were closed, so far as these offices were concerned.

Election of officers marked the closing session, held Wednesday forenoon.

The following officers were elected:

President N. F. Storm and Secretary-Treasurer Vernon Fletcher were unanimously re-elected.

Vice-Presidents were elected as follows:

First Vice-President J. Albert Wilson, Seventh District; Second Vice-President A. C. Ward, Sr., First District; Third Vice-President H. G. Larson, Second District; Fourth Vice-President Geo. A. Wuenschel, Sixth District; Fifth Vice-President Edward W. Finney, Fourth District; Sixth Vice-President Thomas Smith, Third District. (Fifth District vacant at present.)

York, Pa., was chosen as the next convention city, with 23 votes as against Harrisburg, Pa., with 9 votes.

Charles Schwalje, of the New Jersey State Council, a Fraternal Delegate, installed the Officers.

Motions of thanks to the Mayor of the City and to Local 81 of Erie brought the Convention to a close.

Local No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., 60 Years Old

Local Union No. 9 of Buffalo, N. Y., possibly the oldest Local Union in point of continuous affiliation, celebrated its 60th anniversary with a dinner and floor show at the Hotel Markeen on Saturday evening June 21st, 1941.

The attendance far surpassed expectations and adjoining dining rooms were used to seat the overflow. This event was looked forward to by all of the members of the Local and, upon their entry to the dining room, each member and his lady were presented with flowers.

The main dining room was well decorated and the service banner of the Local was prominently displayed above the speakers' table. The many floral pieces from the Local Unions in the district, as well as from Ladies' Auxiliary 128, formed a beautiful background at the speakers' table.

This Local Union was honored by the presence of Mayor Thomas L. Holling and also President Norbert Berger and Secretary George Sturges of the Buffalo Federation of Labor. Brother John B. Tierney, Business Representative, opened the festivities and then introduced Brother John McMahon, President of Local Union No. 9 and Executive Board member of the 8th District, New York State Council of Carpenters.

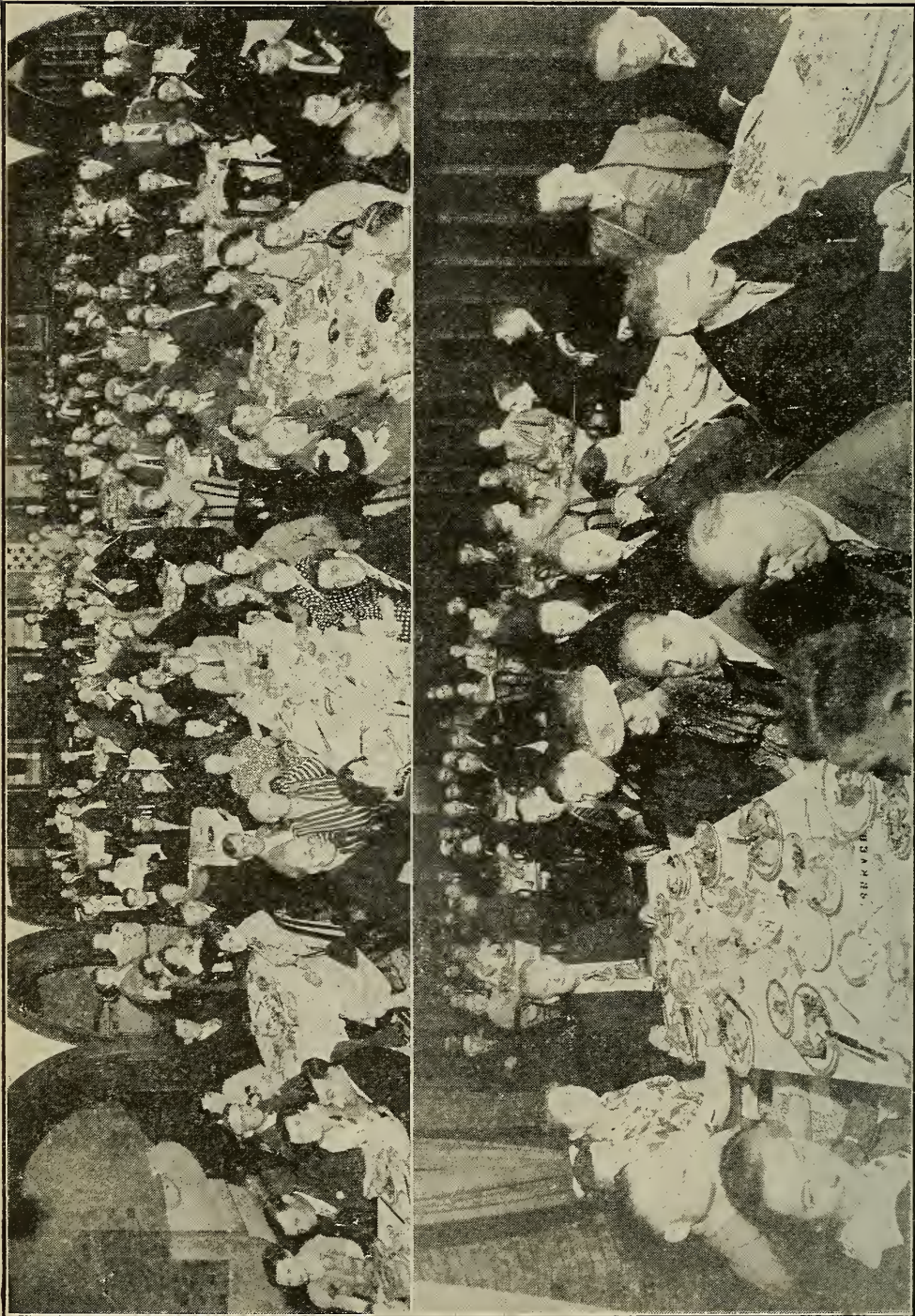
President McMahon then introduced the speakers who were listened to very attentively and then introduced Brother Harold C. Hanover, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Buffalo District Council and now Assistant General Secretary. Brother Hanover conveyed the sincere good wishes of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and the other General Officers and personally expressed some remembrances conveyed to him by Secretary Frank Duffy. He outlined the early history of Local Union No. 9 and as some of the old timers names were mentioned, they were asked to take a bow.

After the dinner the floor was cleared and some sparkling vaudeville entertainment was given. Later the orchestra provided dance music until the wee hours. The affair will live long in the memories of those who attended.

There were over 200 members and guests present. So ended the 60th anniversary of Local Union No. 9 of Buffalo, N. Y., better known as the "Mother Lodge."

Sincerely and fraternally,

Joseph Porter and Committee.



Los Angeles Marks Brotherhood's Birthday

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, celebrated the 60th birthday of the organization in Los Angeles Labor Temple auditorium September 15, and at the same time paid honor to and observed the 40th year of service of General Secretary Frank Duffy, who was the guest of the Los Angeles County Carpenters' District Council, which had charge of arrangements in behalf of the many Locals of the Brotherhood in the city and county.

Secretary Duffy had arrived in Los Angeles the day previous and was greeted by a committee and given a hearty welcome as only Southern California Unionists can.

The auditorium of the Temple had been decorated with flags and banners of the various Locals and Auxiliaries, members of the latter acting as ushers. The stage was a mass of blooms and banners, designating those represented, and as they were in many different colors, the effect was beautiful. The American flag was prominent in many places. Among the banners and emblems of the Locals noted were those of Nos. 1052, 946, 25, 335, 72, 710, 2288, 1763 and others including that of the District Council. Several Auxiliary banners were also proudly displayed.

Herb Wilkings' orchestra from Musicians 47 gave a concert from 7:30 p.m. until assembling time and at intervals during the program. Several invited guests from other organizations were seated on the stage, as were Mr. and Mrs. Duffy and General Organizer Howard B. Bennett of Tacoma, who has been assigned to this section by the General Office to aid in some special work. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Several guest were presented for a bow, among them being Organizer Bennett and his wife and daughter; Assistant Secretary Lloyd A. Mashburn of the Building Council; H. E. German of The Citizen, and Mrs. Duffy, the audience rising and cheering her.

Secretary Duffy was given a great ovation and brought out many points, among them urging the members of the Locals to support their officers at all times, pointing out it was up to them in a democratic way to retire them if they failed to follow orders and work for the best interests of all. He gave details of the founding and growth of the United Brotherhood, which is in its 60th year, having been formed in 1881, and has grown to one of the largest in the country with well over 300,000 dues paying members and over 2,000 Locals.

He told of the ground work that brought about the 8-hour day, as he was among those in the early times who worked 10 or more hours at a small wage. He also gave a great deal of interesting and valuable information, as well as advice, to those present. Brother Duffy has been a member of the Brotherhood practically since its formation.

During his remarks he was frequently applauded, and like all Los Angeles visitors, expressed pleasure at being here and gave thanks for the warm welcome.

A beautiful bouquet of California flowers was presented to Mrs. Duffy during the ceremonies.

On board ship American sailors salute all officers, except the captain, only the first time they see them during the day. The captain, however, rates a full salute at all times.

“Government By Injunction” Sought In Congress

TWO indescribably vicious bills—H. R. 5218 and H. R. 5249—fostered and backed by Mr. Thurman Arnold, have been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Walter and Monroney respectively. Blindly and arbitrarily these bills seek to sacrifice labor's exemptions from the anti-trust laws as recently defined by the United States Supreme Court. Their main objective is to convert Mr. Arnold's theories into a solemn act of the Congress of the United States.

The Monroney bill would achieve this sorry purpose by amending the Clayton Act of 1914 in a manner that would make even the notorious *Duplex-Deering* and *Bedford Stone* anti-labor decisions appear to be progressive pro-labor pronouncements. Under this bill unions may not engage in any combination—be it the peaceful picket or normal strike or simple boycott—“to induce any employer to deal with . . . or to employ members of one labor organization instead of members of another labor organization” when the latter has been “certified by the Labor Board.” Thus, even if a certified union has no closed shop contract, a rival union may not exercise its fundamental constitutional right of free speech or refusal to work in order to induce an employer to employ its members. Nor may a union utilize the plain elementary rights of the strike and picket in order to induce an “employer to impose unreasonable restrictions or conditions upon the use of any material, machines, or equipment.” This can mean, and undoubtedly will mean, that unions may not do anything to resist wholesale technological displacement or abusive inhuman speed-up systems. The weak attempt in the bill to avoid such a contingency is couched in language conspicuous for its loopholes.

The bill would outlaw any union efforts to “eliminate competing employers” even though such employers were competing by exploitation of non-union or even sweatshop labor.

Finally, H. R. 5259, though purportedly an amendment to an act dealing with trusts, would in effect create a vast national police force to eliminate alleged “racketeering” in labor unions. Regardless of the fact that there are now ample laws to take care of so-called racketeering, this would be a rank and unnecessary usurpation of state functions, and is completely unrelated to anything in the Clayton Act of 1914.

Congressman Walter's bill—H. R. 5218—is a more inclusive, more confused, and even more vicious proposal. It begins with a Congressional declaration of policy and findings respecting the effect of union activities on the defense program and on interstate commerce which are utterly unsupported by anything but the economic views of Mr. Thurman Arnold.

The Walter bill does not even permit a union to induce an employer to employ its members instead of those of another organization if the latter organization “is authorized by its members to represent them.” It matters not that the latter labor organization has not been certified by the Board. It matters not that it is a minority union, having only a few members that have authorized it to bargain for them. The necessary effect of this incredible provision is to outlaw closed shop contracts by majority unions.

Section 2 of this proposed atrocity permits federal courts to issue ex parte or permanent injunctions in any case "*even though it involve a labor dispute*" if the union is not in pursuit of what the bill prescribes as a "lawful labor objective."

The next section (Section 3) lists activities which are not "lawful labor objectives." It is, for example, made a crime punishable by a \$5,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, if a union strikes "in defense work pending a hearing before the National Mediation Board." In this manner is the gigantic defense program, instituted to preserve and extend democracy, distorted into a pretext for enslaving American workers.

Section 4 would repeal whatever of the Norris-LaGuardia Act may have successfully survived Section 2. It provides that the government "or any person" who is threatened with injury by any "stoppage, boycott, strike or other coercive measure" may institute proceedings in any Federal District Court. "Thereupon, the court shall in a summary proceeding, during which proceeding there shall be no stoppage of work" decide whether the union activity "retards," not only interstate commerce, but also trade or commerce "within the district." If the court finds that the union activity retards interstate commerce or trade within the district—and of course every strike is intended to retard interstate commerce or trade within the industry—the case is referred to a Master, or if it involves defense work, to the National Mediation Board, who have thirty days in which to determine whether the union activity has a lawful labor objective. The actual meaning of this provision is that a simple strike for wages in a non-defense industry could be summarily enjoined for a period of thirty days.—(*From The Catering Industry Employee.*)

Quite a Fuss

The magician walked down to the footlights and asked a young lady to step up on the stage.

"Now, as the climax to my act, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I am going to saw this young lady in two right before your eyes."

The crowd cheered and stamped its feet.

"As is customary before doing this trick," he continued, "I'd like first to make sure that you all want to see..."

A thundering "Sure."

"And that there are no objections to my performing..."

A "No" rocked the house.

"The girl's sorority sisters—do they object?"

"Not at all, to be sure."

"How about you," he asked, turning to the girl: "do you mind being sawed in two?"

The girl shook her head.

So he sawed the young lady in two.

We all thought it was funny as heck at the time, but the police made quite a fuss about it.

While being shipped to the stockyards by way of the railroad, hogs are given frequent shower baths on hot days. They are given frequent rests, too, and arrive at their destination in a contented state. Shortly after arriving they are chilled pork.

NLRB Member E. S. Smith "Purged"

A FAR-REACHING victory for the AFL, is apparent in the nomination of Gerard D. Reilly of Massachusetts to succeed Edwin S. Smith of the same State as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Reilly's nomination, which needs only Senate confirmation to make him youngest member of the Board, complete reorganization of the Government bureau which rules employe-employer relations under the worker-protecting National Labor Relations Act.

No one campaigned for Reilly, just his record.

But everyone fought or fostered Smith, with the opposition pouring in from every angle and the support all coming from sources which Smith was repeatedly being accused of favoring to a far too unfair extreme with his broad powers.

He was a liberal—too liberal to suit the American Federation of Labor when it came to shackling it with rulings so that the left-wing dual organization could run rampant, "raiding" industries already organized under satisfactory AFL agreements, staging minority strikes and erasing autonomy of craft trades in huge, unwieldy, industrial unions.

But like many liberals he was militant and Communistic thinking, and carried his thoughts into acts and speeches.

Smith was so militant he constantly was at odds with fellow members of the Board—even his friends when they were there.

And so, instead of ignoring the law when it did not suit them, in fact twisting and warping it until a Philadelphia lawyer could not untangle the knots, the AFL set about to change the men who administer the protection President Roosevelt has given those who work for a living. Smith administered the act through his broad powers as if the measure was still in the writing and he was the sole author. With his removal the reorganization for which AFL campaigned is completed.

As for Reilly, he is a native of Boston, age 35, solicitor of the Labor Department since August, 1937. His appointment is for five years from August 27, date of the expiration of Smith's term. He received his A. B. degree at Harvard, 1937, for three years was a reporter on eastern newspapers, was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1933, and went to Washington as a review attorney for the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Reilly's first experience with administration of labor matters was as Assistant Solicitor of the Labor Department and administrator of its public division before becoming solicitor.

Now back to Smith:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its mid-summer session, expressed confidence that President Roosevelt would refuse to reappoint Smith. The statement added:

"The record shows that Smith has been largely responsible for the bias, unfairness and prejudice which until recently characterized many of the Labor Board's decisions and permeated its administrative setup.

"From the beginning of his service, Smith espoused interpretations of the National Labor Relations Laws which were entirely foreign to letter and spirit of the Act and which were distinctly hostile to the American Federation of Labor. He exercised a powerful influence over two former members of the Labor Board and over its staff.

"In 1937 the AFL began a campaign for a complete housecleaning of the Labor Board. To date this drive had resulted in constructive changes beneficial to labor and the nation. Two new members—William Leiserson and Walter Millis—were named by President Roosevelt to succeed Donald Wakefield Smith and former Chairman J. Warren Madden when the terms of those men expired. Chairman Millis and Dr. Leiserson inaugurated a new era in Labor Board history. They promptly changed unfair regulations, reversed unjust decisions and started to purge the Labor Board's staff of Communists and fellow travelers."

* * * * *

In many decisions he has assisted in rendering as a member of the NLRB, Smith has lent aid and comfort to the Communists. The peak point of his career was the decision turning over hundreds of faithful AFL members to the clutches of Harry Bridges in the notorious West Coast Longshoremen's case, which has since been reversed by the NLRB over Smith's vehement objections.

In his recent public speeches, Smith has been even more direct and frank. He has protested discrimination against Communists in national defense plants and he has upheld Communist strikes in key plants.

Fortunately for the nation, Smith and his views no longer control the NLRB. There was a time, however, when he was the fair-haired boy. That was when J. Warren Madden and the other Smith boy served with him. They almost succeeded in killing all respect for the Labor Act with their tortured and unfair administration of the law.

Since then, however, the efforts of the AFL for a housecleaning of the Board have borne fruit. Madden and the other Smith have been displaced and the changes have proved healthy and constructive.

Do You Know

Rock salt or calcium chloride packed between bricks in a walk will discourage grass or weeds from growing up between the bricks?

You can clean the blade of a rusty knife by plunging it into an onion and allowing it to remain there a while?

You can keep your feet warm and dry when sloshing around your garden on wet morning by dusting powdered sulphur inside your shoes?

If you're fond of clams, do you know that in the South Seas they grow to a diameter of three to four feet?

Asking Too Much

"Those new people across the road seem very devoted," said Mrs. Jones, wistfully, to the newspaper which hid her husband.

A rustle of the sheet was all the reply she got, but she was used to that.

"Every time he goes out he kisses her, and goes on throwing kisses all down the road. Edward, why don't you do that?"

"Me?" snorted the man behind the newspaper. "I don't know her!"

America's Secret Weapon

(Editor's Note—The following article was written by William La Varre, author of "Southward Ho!" and "The Last Stake of Empire." Mr. La Varre is considered an expert on Pan-American affairs.

MOST Americans are unaware of it, but the United States owns the world's most powerful—and internationally most feared—weapon. It has cost the taxpayers of the United States more than half a billion dollars to develop it. Another half a billion will be spent to perfect its supreme efficiency. At an investment, then, of a billion dollars, the people of the United States own a weapon which will throw fear into every marauding regime in the world. No other nation in the world owns such a weapon.

This American weapon, the product exclusively of American money, American science, and American engineering ingenuity, differs from all other national weapons invented in the last century in that it can be used—if we desire—against enemies attempting sabotage without actually declaring war against us, as well as against any enemy who may dare openly to challenge us. It can be used, too, against the nations assisting our enemies—the hypocritical "neutrals" who hope to grow rich supplying our enemies with materials of war.

This weapon is, in fact, so powerful in commanding world aggressions and international fortunes that a former administration in Washington, at the suggestion of a foreign government—believe it or not—pledged the United States never to use it.

If Germany, or Italy, or Russia owned such a weapon it would today be unhooded. No other nation would ever have spent half a billion dollars developing the world's most powerful weapon—and then pledged itself not to use it.

This weapon—this 100 per cent American weapon—is the Panama Canal. A treaty suggested by England's Pauncefote, and signed by our John Hay, prevents us, however, from unhooding this weapon and using it. No layman to whom I have talked believes that any such stupid treaty could ever had been made—that no American administration would have been so silly as to have agreed not to use, for the fullest American advantage, an investment of such national and world-wide importance.

Thus, when Congress, in 1938, reduced the Canal tolls from \$1.20 a ton to 90 cents a ton on loaded ships, in order to help American trade, we had to reduce them similarly and help German trade, Japanese trade, Italian trade, and English trade.

Any observer of Pan-American problems knows that what we should have done—what any other nation would have done in view of Hitler's 1938 barter-war on our Latin-American trade—was to have reduced the tolls of U. S. merchantmen and the ships of U. S. good neighbors, and put the tolls on German, Italian, and Japanese ships so high that the totalitarian assets of subsidized shipping and regimented industries would have been blasted away from the American hemisphere. Inspecting each ship, before transit, we could have blockaded our trade enemies by surcharging all neutral ships for every ton of German, Italian, and Jap-

anese trade taken through our Canal, with confiscation penalties for axis puppets who tried to smuggle totalitarian trade through the Isthmus.

The most annoying sight I have ever seen in Latin America is the panorama of foreign, anti-American ships, seen through the observation windows of Quarry Heights, over-looking the Canal Zone, carrying sabotaging freight and passengers through the American canal at the same cheap rate paid by American merchantmen and American industries. . . . Japanese ships carrying counterfeit tons of shoddy replicas of esteemed U. S. trade-marks to Brazil, Argentina, the Caribbean, and Africa. . . . German ships carrying Nazi barter merchandise to the West Coast of Central and South America . . . Japanese ships loaded with cheaply bought scrap metal from the east coast of South America and the Caribbean, bound for the armament warehouses of Yokohama . . . Totalitarian merchantmen loaded with copper, lead, tin, oil, cotton, sugar, for Europe from the west coast of South America. Cheap canal tolls have even helped Mexico to ship oil confiscated from U. S. owners through the Isthmus in competition with oil from the wells of our other neighbors, who, good-neighborly, didn't attempt to confiscate our investments.

A yearly average of 3,000,000 tons of cargo moved through the Panama Canal during the last five years, between the West Coast of South America and Europe—to prepare Europe for war. A total of 1,500,000 tons of cargo moved through the Canal from the East Coast of South America and the Caribbean each year to prepare Japan for war. Half a billion tons of cargo has been cheaply shipped through the Canal since American engineers finished it in 1914—more than 60 per cent of it belonged to nations which were aggressively waging trade wars against the industries of the United States.

If a German submarine tomorrow could slip through the British Caribbean blockade and reach Colon, the Canal Zone authorities, under this treaty and our present law, would have to let it pass quickly through the Isthmus of the Pacific—even though our military and naval intelligence officers knew that it was loaded with torpedoes and bound for a Pacific blitzkrieg. It is the British blockade that has prevented German and Italian warships and armed merchantmen from using the Panama Canal, not our own foresight.

In the Sixteenth Century, the Isthmus was the route of Spain's American conquest. It is and has been the route also of anti-American Twentieth Century conquests, both from across the Atlantic and across the Pacific. Economic conquests prepare the foundation for military and naval conquests.

Yet we have continued to subsidize the freight, trade, and ships of potential and probable enemies.

The only use we have made of the canal so far was to purify the American Hemisphere and keep it physically healthy—for Canal Zone regulations (1) quarantine all ships from infected ports, and (2) quarantine all vessels on which Canal Zone inspectors find contagious diseases or filth. Hasn't the time arrived now to ask England's consent to change the old treaty so that we can use the Canal to quarantine our economic and potential military enemies, too? Thus we can shut this American cross-roads of world trade to all totalitarian war lords—and give inter-American trade and Pan-American industries and their friends the immediate use of this great weapon on which the people of the United States have spent so much American money. That time appears to be at hand.

Food Costs Show Sharp Increase

DENVER—Labor's argument that wage increases are needed to meet rising living costs was conclusively upheld by a survey of local food prices printed in the Colorado Labor Advocate. Made by James F. Haney, a Denver unionist, the survey showed that food prices had risen 24.85 per cent between April and August.

"Last week I made a survey of living costs in Denver and the figures revealed are so startling that I am passing them on to you so that unions which are negotiating new contracts may have this authentic information," Haney wrote to the Advocate: "First let me stress that this survey was not a spot survey (one made on certain items to prove an enormous increase).

"I asked the manager of a large chain grocery to pick out a list of 25 or 30 items most commonly used by the housewives—then to go to his invoices back just prior to the time the increases began—and give me the retail selling price on each item at that time (which turned out to be in April 1941). Then to give me the present price on these same articles—this he did as of August 8, 1941. I then figured out the percentage of increase on each item, and the average percentage of increase for the entire list. Here is the list with the sincere hope that it will prove of real use to our unions in their contract negotiations."

Haney's list follows:

Item	April, 1941 Retail Price	Aug. 8, 1941 Retail Price	Percent Increase
Sugar, beet -----	\$.54	\$.65	20
Coffee -----	.26	.30	15
Butter -----	.36	.41	13.9
Milk, quart -----	.10	.11	10
Milk, canned -----	.075	.09	20
Eggs -----	.25	.37	48
Cheese, cottage -----	.10	.11	10
Cheese, Kraft -----	.14	.18	28
Grapefruit juice -----	.15	.17	11
Pineapple juice -----	.25	.30	20
Peaches, No. 2 can -----	.165	.18	9
Grapefruit, can -----	.09	.12	33
Pineapple, can -----	.18	.22	22
Apricots, dried -----	.15	.22	46
Lemons, Sunkist -----	4.75 (case)	8.00 (case)	68
Bacon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. package -----	.13	.16	23
Oysters, can -----	.21	.30	43
Salmon, red -----	.21	.29	38
Salmon, pink -----	.125	.18	44
Olive oil -----	.49	.61	24
Salad dressing -----	.33	.39	18
Shortenings -----	.49	.59	20
Soap, Lux, Lifebouy -----	.06	.07	17
Soap powders -----	.19	.22	16
Kidney beans -----	.09	.10	11
Flour, 10 lbs. -----	.32	.38	19
Average increase -----			24.85

Physicians attend about 90 per cent of births in the United States today.

A. F. of L. Membership 4,569,056

The total dues-paying membership in the American Federation of Labor at the end of its fiscal year, Aug. 31, 1941, was 4,569,056—the highest figure in A. F. of L. history—Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced.

This all-time-high figure prerepresents a gain of 321,613 members in the past year. The membership as of Aug. 31, 1940, was 4,247,443.

In making public this preliminary membership report (the full report on membership and finances will be submitted at the opening session of the American Federation of Labor's sixty-first annual convention, Oct. 6 in Seattle) Mr. Meany emphasized that the figures include only membership on which national and international unions and local trade and federal labor unions have paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. The total does not include unemployed or floating members, estimated at more than a half million.

"Within the past eight years," Mr. Meany said. "the membership of the American Federation of Labor has more than doubled. In 1933, we had only 2,100,000 members. Since then our movement has grown rapidly in size. Our growth has been steady and healthy. We are setting new records every day.

"Naturally, the expansion of industry due to the national defense program has helped swell our membership totals during recent months, but, for the most part, our gains are due entirely to unremitting organization work. The great bulk of our new members comes from the ranks of working men and women who hitherto were unorganized in industries where unions could not get a foothold before.

"I wish to emphasize that the American Federation of Labor reports only dues-paid membership, as shown by our books and official records. Ours is not a claimed membership; it is an official, tax-paid membership.

"Within the coming year, we have every confidence that through organization and education we will be able to go over the five million mark with our paid-up membership total."

Labor leaders from 25 countries have been invited to attend the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle October 6 to demand that Labor be given a prominent voice at the peace conferences after Hitler is defeated.

"I have invited them for the first peace conference, if you please," President William Green said. "We will make a demand that Labor shall sit at the peace conference. This demand will be so loud that it will be heard even in China."

Among those countries expecting to be represented at the A. F. of L. convention are Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg and all Latin-American republics.

Mr. Green added that many of the union heads will participate in a meeting of the International Labor Organization in New York City on September 28.

Three British labor leaders who will make up a delegation of British trade unionists to the A. F. of L. convention have arrived by clipper plane. They will make a tour of industrial plants sponsored by the OPM.

They Who Tread the Path of Labor

They who tread the path of labor
Follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining
Do the holy will of God;
Nevermore thou needest seek Me;
Raise the stone, and thou shalt find Me;
Cleave the wood and I am there.

Where the many toil together,
There am I amongst My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth,
There am I with him alone;
I, the Peace that passeth knowledge,
Dwell amid the daily strife;
I, the Bread of Heav'n, am broken
In the Sacrament of life.

Every task, however simple,
Sets the soul that does it free;
Every deed of love and mercy
Done to man is done to Me.
Nevermore thou needest seek Me;
I am with thee everywhere;
Raise the stone, and thou shalt find Me;
Cleave the wood, and I am there.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

A Columnist Unmasks Himself

Recently a newspaper columnist, a sort of self-appointed, self-annointed regulator of all things, whose chief claim to fame apparently is predicated upon his ability to dip his pen in vitriol in attacks on Labor Unions, brought forth a column devoted to a nauseous laudation of a newspaper publisher who, it is claimed, did more to precipitate the Spanish-American War than any other single individual.

The columnist wrote, in effect, that, if the publisher did, in fact, throw this Nation into war, then he, that is, the publisher, should receive a medal. The columnist's argument was that the publisher rated national recognition because the United States, as a result of the war, had acquired certain territories vital to the national defense.

That, in substance, was the main thread of the column on that particular day. By what kind of brainstorm the columnist ever hit upon that particular theme and came to the outrageous conclusion that one who deliberately plunges a Nation into war rates a medal, is something to think about.

Our reaction, after reading the column in question, was one of revolting disgust, and then of pity for a mind which could have conceived such a thought. And we wondered whether the columnist ever read the daily papers, that is, outside of his own brain-child. For if he does read the papers, then he must know that today a world war is going on, and that thousands of men are being killed daily in battle; more thousands are wounded and hopelessly crippled for life; and still more thousands of innocent women and children are without homes, without food, without hope for life itself, as the result of WAR, which the columnist thinks is such a splendid thing as to warrant a medal for those who cause wars.

We wondered, too, if the columnist ever visited Arlington National Cemetery, where thousands sleep the eternal sleep after having made the supreme sacrifice so that the columnist, and the rest of us, might live. Or did he ever visit Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, or any of the Veterans' Hospitals throughout the country, and see men who once were straight and strong, now legless, sightless and even mindless? And, finally, did he ever see long lines of loved ones on Memorial Day placing wreaths on the graves of their heroic husbands, fathers and brothers?

If he has seen all of this, and still can lend his name to a column urging a medal for anyone who precipitates war, then even his "clever" brain cannot couch, nor his vitriolic pen write any phrase foul enough, to match the opprobrium he has placed upon himself by his own hand.

Pine Belt Can Thank LSW

(From The Union Register)

Again the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union comes through for the lumber workers of the Northwest. Through the medium of the Union many thousands of men in the mills and camps in the Pine belt of eastern Oregon have secured for themselves a full week's vacation with pay this year.

While it is important that the lumber workers in eastern Oregon have won the week's vacation for themselves, even more important is the fact that they have also won it for all workers in the Pine belt from border to border; for whenever one section of the industry chalks up an important gain it is only a matter of time until other competitive sections follow suit. The boys in the Blue Mountain and Central Oregon Councils have paved the way for a week's vacation with pay throughout the entire Pine belt. They laid out the program and had the courage to follow it through until they got the vacation for this year. They refused to be satisfied with any tails of vacation next year. They wanted a week's vacation this year and they stuck by their guns until they got it.

Patterson Praises AFL Trade Unions

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in an article appearing in the September issue of the American Federationist, pays a high tribute to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated international unions for their cooperation with the Army during the national emergency.

"From the outset of the defense program," the Undersecretary writes, "organized labor has cooperated splendidly with the War Department."

Mr. Patterson expresses particularly warm praise of the A. F. of L.'s building trades organizations.

"The record of the building trades workers in keeping construction going deserves special mention," he declares. "The assistance extended by the building trades unions has been notable."

The various construction projects of the War Department, entailing the expenditure of a billion and a half dollars in one year, "could not have been finished if labor had not pitched in," Mr. Patterson writes.

"The American Federation of Labor time and again came to the assistance of the War Department," he relates. "When and where skilled local labor was not to be had, the A. F. of L. pitched in, transporting thousands of men thousands of miles to locations where local labor was not available."

Mr. Patterson reports that a recent check made by the War Department revealed that out of 62,000,000 man-days worked on Army construction jobs, the time lost through work stoppages amounted to only 44,000 man-days. This means that despite denunciations of labor in some quarters, A. F. of L. construction workers have been on the job 99.93 per cent of the time.

A manganese ore concentration plant located in Oriente province, Cuba, producing 360 tons of 50 per cent manganese daily, is believed the largest enterprise of its kind in the world.

* * * * *

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Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1941, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Convention Call! Building and Construction Trades Department

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention will be held in Seattle, Washington, at the Olympic Hotel, Wednesday, October 1, 1940, at 10:00 A.M., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1941

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

April 22, 1941.

Twin City, D. C., St. Paul, Minn., (Cabinet and Millmen).—Movement for 15c per hour increase and one week's vacation with pay, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Portland, Ore., L. U. 1777.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

May 5, 1941.

Green Bay, Wis., L. U. 1747, (Millmen).—Movement for 20c per hour increase in wages, Union Shop and One Week's vacation with pay, effective May 29, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 1615, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Ellensburg, Wash., L. U. 1974.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½, \$1.25 on heavy construction, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Lisbon, Ohio, L. U. 1288.—Movement for an increase in wages 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Spring Valley, Ill., L. U. 631.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 21, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Boise, Ida., L. U. 635.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective June 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Decatur, Ind., L. U. 2109.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 8, 1941. Official sanction granted.

May 6, 1941.

Waco, Texas, L. U. 622.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective August 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 11, 1941.

Princeton, Ill., L. U. 1525.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 22, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Coldwater, Mich., L. U. 2026.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 19, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Freeburg, Ill., L. U. 480.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.50 on commercial construction work, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Boulder City, Colo., L. U. 1780.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Chester, Ill., L. U. 1361.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour on construction work, effective July 10, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Washington, N. J., L. U. 1930.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective June 18, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Los Angeles, Calif., L. U. 2288.—Movement for an increase in wages and one week's vacation, effective July 6, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 21, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Fresno, Calif., L. U. 701.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective August 2, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective September, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Montgomery, Ala., L. U. 1796.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 16, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeton, N. J., L. U. 121.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 7, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Shelton, Wash., L. U. 1800.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective July 21, 1941. Official sanction granted.

June 26, 1941.

Salem, N. J., L. U. 542.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Los Angeles, Calif., L. U. 721, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. 1494.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to 95c per hour, effective June 20, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Midland, Mich., L. U. 1654.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, Ohio, L. U. 1825.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective August 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective August 10, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., L. U. 1142.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per hour on construction work, from 75c to \$1.00 on house work, effective July 28, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.17½ per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Dallas, Texas, L. U. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

South Shore, Mass., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

July 3, 1941.

Ware, Mass., L. U. 1630.—Movement for same scale of wages and revision of by-laws, (\$1.00 per hour) effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Fremont, Ohio, L. U. 1166.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective August 13, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, L. U. 749.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective June 18, 1941. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1941.

Norfolk, Va., L. U. 331.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 17, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Gastonia, N. C., L. U. 1169.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective September 3, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12 per hour, effective September 2, 1941. Official sanction granted.

July 15, 1941.

Riverside, Calif., L. U. 235.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.17½ per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Santa Barbara, Calif., L. U. 1062.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

July 21, 1941.

Chico, Calif., L. U. 1495.—Movement for an increase in wages from 96c to \$1.06½ per hour, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Canonsburg, Pa., L. U. 1441.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective September 3, 1941. Official sanction granted.

July 26, 1941.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—ovement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 3, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

El Centro, Calif., L. U. 1070.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.17½ per hour and the 40-hour week, effective July 22, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rockland County, N. Y., L. U. 964.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$10.50 to \$11.20 per day for the 7-hour day, effective September 27, 1941. Official sanction granted.

August 6, 1941.

Gilbertsville, Ky., L. U. 2049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 10, 1941. Official sanction granted.

San Bernardino, Calif., L. U. 944.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to 1.17½ per hour, effective September 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Green River, Wyo., L. U. 2025.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 16, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Carthage, Mo., L. U. 1880.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour on residential work and \$1.00 per hour on commercial, effective July 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Ind.,

August 11, 1941.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board met on above date at the General Office.

Audit of books and accounts of General Office commenced and continued the balance of the day.

August 12, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 13, 1941.

Redding, Calif., L. U. 1599.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective September 9, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 14, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 15, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 18, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Sikeston, Mo., L. U. 618.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour for commercial work, effective September 22, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 999.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour and the 5-day week, effective September 22, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Renewal of Bond of General Secretary Duffy in the sum of \$20,000.00 by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md., for coming year received and referred to the Legal Department.

The General President submitted to the G. E. B. a memorandum of agreement between the representatives of Government Agencies engaged in defense construction and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which has already been sent to all Local Unions and District Councils for their information and guidance.

The Board concurred in the action already taken.

Request of the Los Angeles District Council for financial assistance was referred to the General President.

Request of Local 2001, LaCrosse, Wis., for financial aid was referred to the General President.

Accounting for appropriations made Local Union 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., was received and filed.

Accounting for appropriations made Local Union 1444, Gallup, N. M., was received and filed.

Accounting for appropriation made Local Union 788, Rock Island, Ill., was received and filed.

Accounting for appropriation made Local 2545, Snoqualmie, Wash., was received and filed.

The General Executive Board authorized the General President to revoke the charter of L. U. 1728, Wildwood, N. J.

Appeal of L. U. 791, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the Tabulating Committee in not counting the vote of said Local Union on changes to Constitution and Laws as adopted by the 24th General Convention held in December, 1940, and submitted to referendum vote on December 26, 1940.

The appeal is taken on the grounds that the Tabulating Committee did not comply with the provisions of Paragraph H, Section 9 of our Constitution.

The G. E. B. cannot consider the appeal as Paragraph H, Section 9, has nothing whatever to do with the tabulating and counting a vote on changes to our Constitution and Laws.

August 19, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The General President reported that in order to keep up with the increasing work in the General Secretary's office it became necessary to arrange for an assistant for him.

Appeal of Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Mont., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Clarence D. Lease vs., Local 286. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. T. Charles from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. T. Charles vs., the St. Louis, Mo. District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Ben Leonard from the decision of the G. P., in the case of Ben Leonard vs. the Tri-Counties District Council (Illinois). The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Frank Leonard from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank Leonard vs. the Tri-Counties District Council, (Illinois). The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Correspondence was placed before the G. E. B. from L. U. 137, Norwich, Conn., requesting the Board to reconsider the action taken at its last meeting, denying Brother Clarence Norcross a member of that Local Union a pension. After careful consideration of the case, the Board reaffirmed its former action.

August 20, 1941.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 20, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Salem, Ohio, L. U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective August 20, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of W. E. Marble, L. U. 1332, Grand Coulee, Wash., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation not the result of accidental injuries. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was sustained, on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of George Klitsch, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability account not totally and permanently disabled. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set for therein and the appeal was dismissed.

August 21, 1941.

Red Bank, N. J., L. U. 2250.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective October 20, 1941. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.:

“Indianapolis, Indiana.

August 21, 1941.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

50 Canadian Bonds (\$1,000.00 each)-----	\$ 50,000.00
50 Canadian Bonds (\$1,000.00 each)-----	50,000.00
6 U. S. Treasury Bond (\$10,000.00 each)-----	60,000.00
4 U. S. Treasury Bonds (\$10,000.00 each)-----	40,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit-----	100,000.00

(Signed) WM. J. KELLY,
H. SCHWARZER,
R. E. ROBERTS.”

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

204 Merrill, Tomahawk, Rhineland, Wis.	1773 Baltimore, Md.	2990 Laurel, Miss.
205 Laurel, Miss.	2974 Laurel, Miss.	2981 Park Falls, Wis.
2969 Portland, Ore.	2975 Unity, Ore.	2982 Gillet, Wis.
2970 Shippenburg, Pa.	2976 Little Rock, Ark.	2292 Ocala, Fla.
2971 Louisville, Ky.	2977 Orville, Wash.	2983 West Helena, Ark.
2972 Scottsdale, Pa.	2290 Cherry Point, N. C.	2984 New Bedford, Mass.
2973 Norwood, Ohio	2978 Ponderosa, N. Mex.	2297 Lebanon, Mo.
202 Oakland, Calif.	2980 Sutherlin, Ore.	2298 Rolla, Mo.
179 Sioux City, Iowa	2291 Lorain, Ohio	2985 Luna, N. Mex.
192 Fostoria, Ohio	2989 Algomar, Ore.	2294 Peshtigo, Wis.

Demand the Union Label

Lest We Forget - - -

Editor's Note: Six months ago, in solemn conclave, and with full realization of the gravity of our times, our General Executive Board enunciated a declaration, setting forth the traditional loyalty and patriotism of the Brotherhood and reaffirming our determination to exclude and expel members guilty of subversive activities. It is appropriate at this time, we believe, to reprint that declaration of principles, in view of the changes which have occurred and the rapid tempo at which world events are unfolding. And it would be well for each and every member of the Brotherhood to read again this exposition of the Brotherhood's position. Keep it for reference and don't hesitate to use it. You can't go wrong if you adhere to the letter and to the spirit of the declaration, which is reprinted herewith:

DECLARATION *By General Executive Board*

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, true to its tradition of patriotism and loyalty to our American form of government, stands for full cooperation with the program of National Defense so far taken by the Congress of the United States, and we accept for members of the United Brotherhood our full share of the burden of such sacrifices as may become necessary to the end that there may be retained by the citizens those rights under our democratic way of life.

To this end, the Brotherhood reaffirms its determination and will continue its effort to exclude and expel members who are found to be secret foes of our present form of government.

The Brotherhood declares its full support of the National program for financial aid to Great Britain, consistent with the thought and purpose that the defense of America must come first, and further declares itself willing to aid all nations who are holding democracy's battle-line against tyranny, or various forms of isms such as Communism, Nazism or Fascism.

The Brotherhood extends a message of ardent admiration and fraternal sympathy to the trade unions throughout the British Empire whose millions of members are, in the factory and in the field, defending their tradition of liberty and proving

their determination to die as free men rather than to live as slaves.

The Brotherhood further declares its purpose to work with the Government in all the latter's measures to promote the cooperation of labor and management in furtherance of the national defense.

It declares its intention to do its part toward establishing by mutual business relations and agreements such understandings between labor and management as will prevent interruptions of defense work. Where differences arise in such work, the Brotherhood will be ready to settle such differences speedily by prompt agreement, if possible, or, failing that, by mutually acceptable methods and mediums of mediation to be carried on by labor and management.

Furthermore, the Brotherhood will do its utmost to supply promptly, skilled and competent labor for all defense work, wherever such labor may be needed, and to keep all defense work adequately manned until finished.

The Brotherhood fully recognizes that where a defense project has been undertaken upon proper terms as to wage rates, the project should be carried through, and that the right to work as a union man upon such projects should not be burdened with exorbitant or unusual fees and dues or be impaired by the introduction of men not of the household of our Organization.

The Brotherhood reaffirms its conviction that the foremost essential of national defense is the preservation of liberty in our own land, and that we cannot aid in preserving security for freedom abroad if we begin by weakening security for freedom in America. The rights of organized labor, as recognized in our constitution, statutes, judicial decisions and traditions are the very foundation stones of that freedom and the most essential parts of its security. We maintain, therefore, that these self-evident truths should at all times be respected, acknowledged and supported by government, management and the public, lest the fight for liberty be lost abroad because first lost at home.

Output of plate glass in the United States during 1939 totaled 141,741,000 feet, an increase of 65 per cent over the 1938 total.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

President Frank J. Beaver, Local 2288, Dies

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we advise you of the death of Frank J. Beaver, late President of Local No. 2288.

He was born April 27, 1881 in Toronto, Canada. He came to Los Angeles, California, in 1890 and was educated in the public schools of this city. At the age of 16, he enlisted in the National Guard, 7th California Regiment, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was sent to San Francisco where the Regiment was mustered into the U. S. Service as the 7th California Volunteers. When the Regiment was disbanded on December 2, 1898, Mr. Beaver received his honorable discharge and re-enlisted in the 23rd U. S. Infantry for service in the Phillipine Islands. After two years and nine months of foreign service, he returned to the United States.

Brother Beaver has been associated with the Labor Movement in Los Angeles as a member since 1905 when he was a member of the Millmens' Local in this city at that time. He later became a member of No. 884 Millmens' Local in Los Angeles, and while working for the Frank Graves Company, he joined the then newly organized Local No. 2788 Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union.

Brother Beaver was elected President for the first time in 1939, and held that office for two terms. He had recently started on his third term when he was taken from us. Brother Beaver leaves many friends in the Labor Movement in Southern California and his loss is regretted by all of us.

Fraternally yours,

LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS

By B. C. Young, Recording Secretary.

Brother W. H. Hurtt, Local 213, Houston, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with profound regret that we report the death of Brother W. H. (Bill) Hurtt.

Brother Hurtt was born May 5, 1882. He joined Local No. 213 on November 3, 1933, and passed away July 18, 1941.

Local Union No. 213 ordered the Charter draped for thirty (30) days, and a copy of this communication sent to the bereaved family.

Fraternally,

J. F. Drennan,

M. B. Menefee,

Committee.

President Albert Lamonde of Local Union 730, Quebec, Dies

Editor, The Carpenter:

With profound sorrow Local 730, of Quebec, Canada, reports the death of its President, Albert Lamonde. He passed away August 14.

Brother Lamonde had been a member in continuous good standing for 23 years and his death is mourned by the entire Local membership, as well as by many friends elsewhere.

Fraternally yours,

Adelard Labrecque, Recording Secretary.

Brother F. M. Ponsell, Local 779, Waycross, Ga.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother Francis M. Ponsell has responded to the last call of the Master Builder. Brother Ponsell was born April 2, 1898. He was a member of Local No. 779 for seventeen years, his membership dating from August 9, 1924. He served as President and Financial Secretary of this Union and was always faithful to his duties as an officer and member.

Brother Ponsell gave his life in an effort to save two loved ones from the waters of the Stailla river, where all were lost. We are consoled with the thought that he departed this life as he would have it, in the service of those he loved.

He was laid to rest in the Rehobeth Cemetery beside his two nieces whose lives he tried to save.

The funeral was attended by a large number of members and friends. Members of Local Union No. 779 were pallbearers. To the family of our deceased Brother, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and while we realize that mere words cannot express grief brought upon us by the departure of this Brother, we feel he will be accepted by the Master Builder with the words, "Your job was well done."

Fraternally,

H. E. McGinnis, Financial Secretary.

Brother Simon L. Westervelt, Local 1443, Englewood, N. J.



Brother S. L. Westervelt, Treasurer of Local 1443 since 1903, until a few months ago, when he had to give up the office on account of ill health, passed away July 30. Having cleared from Local 265 in 1903, he was a continuous active member, and represented his Local at the District Council for many years, as well as at the General Convention in Lakeland in 1928.

The funeral was attended by members of the Local and a delegation from the District Council. In the death of Brother Westervelt, Local 1443 mourns the loss of a member who had won the deep affection of all who knew him.

Fraternally,

C. G. Carlson, Recording Secretary.

Brother John Boswell, Local 601, Henderson, Ky.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Carpenters' Union Local No. 601 informs you of the death of one of its members, Brother John Boswell, age forty years. He died August 26, 1941. He was injured while working on a defense job at Fort Knox, Kentucky and never recovered.

Brother Boswell was a member of good standing in the Union.

Fraternally yours,

Hayden C. Woodring, Recording Secretary.

President Albert Lamonde, Local Union 730, Quebec, Dies

Editor, The Carpenter:

With profound sorrow Local Union 730, of Quebec, Canada, reports the death of its President, Albert Lamonde. He passed away August 14.

Brother Lamonde had been a member in continuous good standing for 23 years and his death is mourned by the entire Local membership, as well as by many friends elsewhere.

Fraternally yours,

Adelard Labrecque, Recording Secretary

Brother A. B. Hayes, Local 213, Houston, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

The scythe of the Grim Reaper has removed from the ranks of Local No. 213, Houston, Texas, Brother A. B. Hayes. He passed to the Great Beyond on August 7, 1941, at the age of sixty-three.

Brother Hayes was initiated into Local Union No. 213 on the 11th day of September, 1936, and had become well liked by all who knew him.

To the family of our deceased Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

By Committee: J. F. Drennan,

M. B. Menefee.

B. G. Porter, Recording Secretary.

Brother John T. Hewitt, Local 985, Gary, Ind.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother John T. Hewitt, aged 76, passed away July 22, after a short illness. He having been a pillar of strength to our organization, a special service was held by our Local after our regular meeting July 24. Our members attended in a body, marching from our Labor Temple to the funeral parlor.

Brother Hewitt cleared into our Local in 1907 and held offices of trust all through his long years of membership.

Local 985 will miss Brother Hewitt very much as he was a member who took an active part in the welfare of our members, and always a good citizen.

Fraternally,

L. G. Cutler, Recording Secretary.

Brother J. B. McGinty, Local 73, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with sorrow that we advise you of the death of our dear Brother J. B. McGinty, who passed away August 15. Brother McGinty was initiated in 682 in 1900, cleared into Local No. 73, and was an active member until his death. Loved by all our members, his hand of good fellowship was always extended to those in distress.

At his death he was holding a position on the Board of Education, and used his every effort to promote the interests of Organized Labor, and fellow workers. He was a delegate to our last Convention held at Lakeland, Fla. At the age of 17 he volunteered and saw active service in the last war. He was a member of the American Legion Post No. 80, and was buried with military honors.

M. J. Wals, President

Geo. C. Newman, Recording Secretary.

Restraint

The New York Times reports that three professors at one of the college institutions of the city have clandestinely engaged in business involving selling articles to students. Nearly one-half million dollars of business was done by the firm in which the three professors owned most of the stock. It is a rule of the college involved that no professor can engage in outside business without the consent of the head of the institution. This consent was not obtained. In view of the fact that the business, therefore, was clandestine, involving the selling of articles manufactured to the students themselves, it looks dangerously like racketeering, but the Times columnist showed "restraint." Unlike some other columnists he didn't shout that all teachers are crooks, that the educational system of America is rotten; that our educational institutions are harboring thieves, criminals, and that the schools should be wiped off the map simply because three members of the college faculty forgot their duty to make surreptitious thousands. Such restraint ought also to mark the Times columnist's references to Trade Unions.

Correspondence



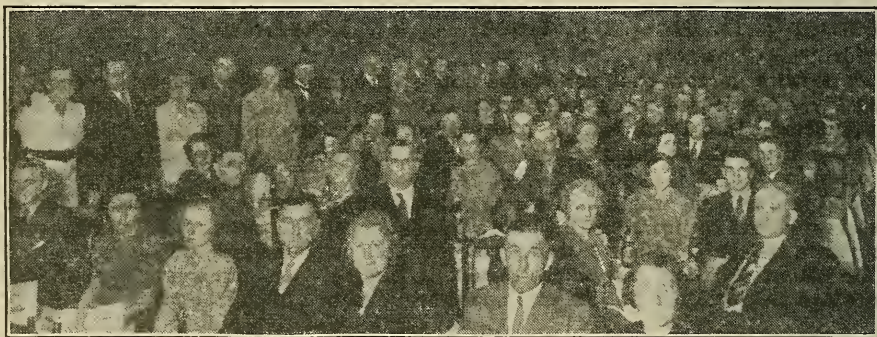
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Quebec Local 730 Marks 40th Birthday

A notable gathering attended a banquet at Chateau Champlain July 6, when Local Union 730 celebrated its fortieth birthday.

Brother Albert Lamonde, president of the Local, was master of ceremonies. Little did the gathering dream that within a few weeks of the banquet death would claim President Lamonde. (See "In Memoriam").

Executive Board Member Martel delivered a most interesting speech and presented President Lamonde with a gold ring in honor of having rounded out 15 years as head of the Local, which was founded in 1901, February 27. In that year Brother Joseph Ainey, of Montreal, aided by General Organizer John Fleet, brought together seven carpenters for the purpose of establishing a Local. The first President was Brother Georges Levesque, who died in office. There are three surviving charter members,



Brother Narcisse L'Heureux, 88; Joseph Latulippe, 81 and Arthur Plourde, 82. A special badge was presented to members with a continuous membership record of 25 years or longer. The number of such badges awarded was 38.

At the guest table were Brother and Mrs. Lamonde; Brother C. A. Giguere, financial secretary; Mrs. Giguere, president of L. A. 248 of the Ladies' Auxiliary; Brother Arthur Martel, Executive Board Member for the 7th District, and Mrs. Martel; Mr. Alfred Crowe, representing the Provincial Minister of Labor; Brother Joseph Matte, President of the Quebec Trades Council, and Mrs. Matte; Brother Pierre Lefevre, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and Mrs. Lefevre; Brother Victor Francoeur, President of the Quebec Provincial Council, and Mrs. Francoeur, who is President of Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Anne de Bellevue; Brother Andy Cooper, general organizer, and Mrs. Cooper; Brother Edouard Larose, secretary, Montreal D. C., and Mrs. Larose, who is President of L. A. 52 of Ladies' Auxiliary in Montreal; Brother Arthur Plourde and Mrs. Plourde; (Brother Plourde was the only charter member who could attend). Also at the head table were the delegates to the Provincial Annual

Convention, which was held here on the 5th and 6th of July, and the officers of Local Union 730.

Brother Omer Fleury, with 34 years membership, has enjoyed 33 years as officer in Local Union 730, 20 years as President of the Quebec Trades Council, 14 years as President of the Quebec Provincial Council of our Brotherhood and 16 years as a member of the Provincial Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Brother Gerard Godbout, has been 23 years as Recording Secretary of 730 and 22 years as Financial Secretary of Quebec Trades Council. Brother C. A. Giguere boasted of twenty-eight years as Financial Secretary of L. U. 730 and Brother Albert Lamonde, fifteen years as President of L. U. 730 and twelve years Vice-President of the Quebec Trades Council. Brother George Berube has served for twenty-two years as Treasurer of L. U. 730.

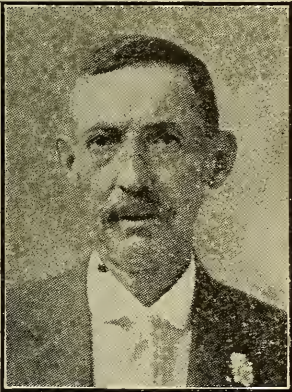
Norwood, O., Local Honors Two Brothers

July 22, 1941.

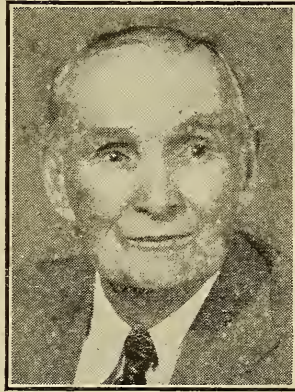
Editor, The Carpenter:

As this is our night for our get-together and banquet, we felt we should pay our respects to two of our oldest members, Brother William Lloyd and Brother Carl Spohn.

Brother Lloyd on the 16th of July was a member of the Carpenters' Brotherhood 50 years, and has been an officer of our Local No. 1206 for forty years and is still a Trustee.



WILLIAM LLOYD



CARL SPOHN

Brother Carl Spohn has been a member of Norwood Local for forty years and has held offices almost continuously.

These two old members never miss a meeting except through sickness. We feel proud of these two members who, with the help of a few of our other members not very far behind them in age, have kept old No. 1206 Local together.

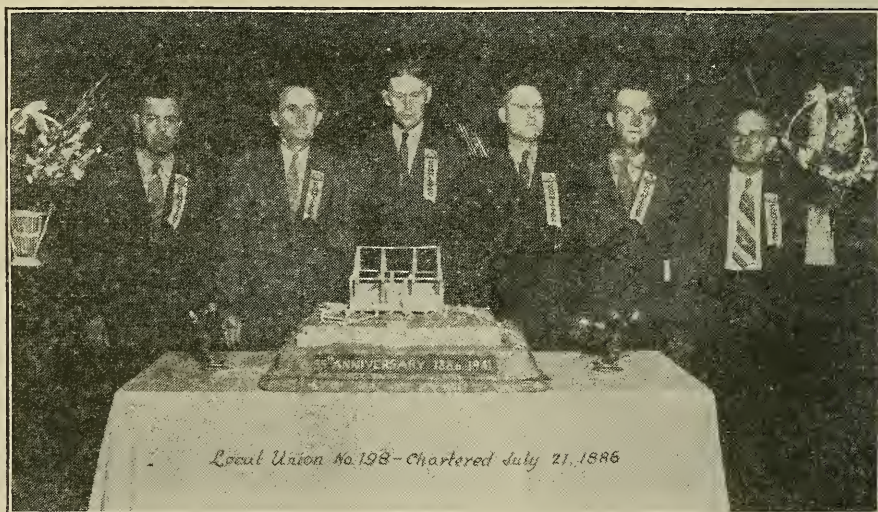
Signed,

G. W. Vearil,
Russel Bowen,
F. E. Dunn,

Committee.

Dallas Local 55 Years Old

On Saturday evening, July 19, Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas, celebrated its 55th anniversary. The crowd was the largest ever to attend a celebration of the Local, over 1,000 being in attendance, including many of the members' families and visiting Labor leaders from the adjacent Locals of the Brotherhood. C. H. Culpepper, who served the Local Union as Business Agent for many years and who recently resigned to accept a position with the United States Labor Department, was master of ceremonies. T. T. Nelson, one of the junior Past Presidents, led the assembly in song, which was followed by the invocation given by Rev. W. L. Oliphant, minister of the Oak Cliff Church of Christ, who later, gave tribute to the Dallas carpenters for their loyalty and devotion to the city and its civic activities in the past, and, with several quotations from the



Local Union No. 198 - Chartered July 21, 1886

E. W. Huse - Chas. Henderson - D. M. Cooper - C. H. Culpepper - B. B. Boland - F. C. Hughes

Scriptures, emphasized that the motto "Labor Omnia Vincit" of the Carpenters, was well chosen.

The welcome address was given by President E. W. Huse, who briefly but cordially welcomed the many guests and thanked the representatives of the Local Union for their attendance, some having driven many miles to be present on this occasion.

Harry Acreman of Austin, Texas, who has served the Texas State Federation of Labor as Secretary and Treasurer for many years, gave an inspiring address and complimented the Local on its longevity of service, it being the oldest labor organization in Dallas, and one of the oldest Carpenters Unions in the Southwest, having been one of the organizing Local Unions of the State Federation. Many of the members have served in the Federation ranks throughout its existence and expressed great pleasure in being present to bring greetings from that organization. Acreman's address was well received.

A floor show of seven acts was offered by the committee consisting of a variety of professional talent recruited from various theaters, night clubs and amusement places, which was enjoyed by all.

Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Holds Picnic

Editor, The Carpenter:

On August 23, Local No. 11 sponsored a picnic which was held at Entrachts Farm. It was an ideal day for a picnic and the turnout was very satisfactory.

It was attended by approximately 1,000 members and their friends. There were games and prizes awarded both to adults and children. The evening was spent dancing to the strains of Chan Griffins Orchestra. Everyone had a grand time which of course means our picnic was a great success.

Fraternally yours,

James E. Smith, Recording Secretary.

Local Union 316, San Jose, Calif., Helps Build U.S.O. Hut

Editor, The Carpenter:

The boys of Local No. 316 worked hard and had a lot of fun when they volunteered to help erect San Jose's U.S.O. hut in City Hall Plaza, August 15th. They put in the mudsills, laid the floor, shaped up half the frames and cut the rest of it, all before the five o'clock whistle blew. And they would have carried on through to finish the job, if they had not been literally forced to desist. That's how enthusiastic they were to do their part toward building the hut.

The roofers said: "If those carpenters don't get out of our way, we'll nail the seat of their pants to the roof." And the painters said: "If those plumbers don't get out of our way, we'll paint them and the hut, too."

It was a grand display of patriotic good will by members of the Brotherhood and other A. F. of L. affiliates; and when the job was done there was a neat sign in front of the hut which read: "100% union."

Fraternally yours,

Henry P. Mussser, Financial Secretary.

Glendale, Calif., Local 563 Hears Assemblyman

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a special call meeting of Local 563, held August 12, a movement was launched to form a Ladies' Auxiliary and a general get-together was much enjoyed.

State Assemblyman Burkholder explained the so-called "Hot Cargo" Bill, which if enforced, would be a blow to Organized Labor.

The speaker said the Bill had been passed over the Governor's veto; that Organized Labor was circulating a referendum petition, which, if successful, would defer enforcement until the Spring of 1943. Otherwise, the bill would become effective September 13, 1941. (*Editor's Note: The referendum was successful.*)

After the address, refreshments were served and everyone voted the affair a splendid success.

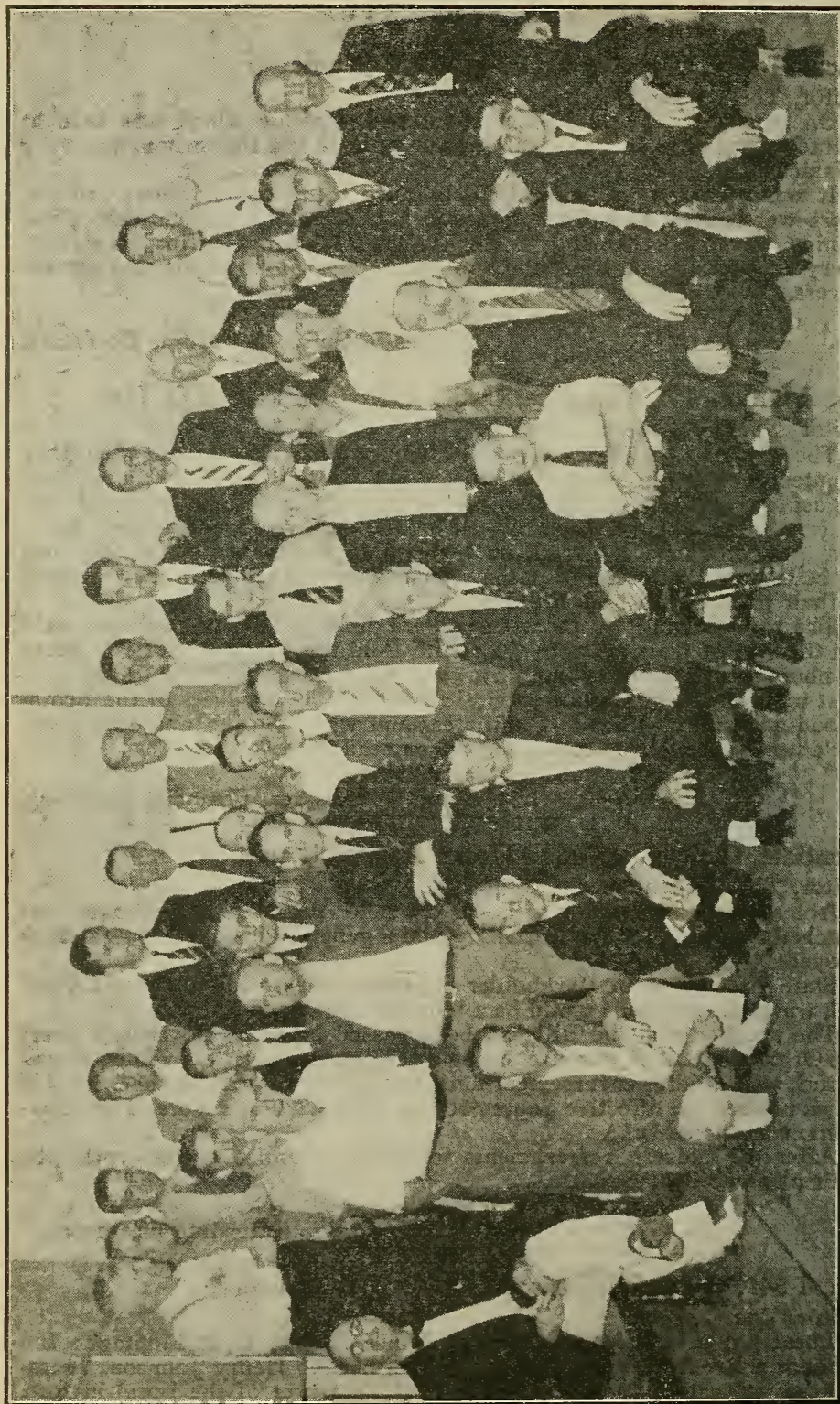
Fraternally,

T. O. Craig, Recording Secretary.

Local 549, Greenfield, Mass., Honors Treasurer

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 549 tendered a testimonial dinner August 11 at Montague Inn to honor a Brother's long and devoted service. C. Henry Johnson, Treasurer for 32 years, was elected as the first Treasurer of the Local in 1909,



GREENFIELD LOCAL HONORS TREASURER JOHNSON

at the time it was organized. Rarely has he missed a meeting in all those years and his counsel and judgment have been helpful on many occasions.

Combining a militancy preserved from youth with the tempered wisdom of the years, Brother Johnson has served the Brotherhood and the Local with honor and distinction. He will be 86 years old the 19th of October. Still active, he keeps his interest in his trade, making many useful things for his home and Summer camp.

J. A. Muka was master of ceremonies at the dinner which was attended by 51 members. A past officer's signet ring was presented to the guest of honor by President Van Valkenburgh.

Local 1420, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Honors Brother Roth

Editor, The Carpenter:

On August 22, 1941, Local 1420, Hastings-on-Hudson, honored Brother Harry Roth, Sr., with a steak dinner, commemorating over forty years he has been an active member of the Brotherhood.

To the best of my knowledge, Brother Roth is the only living charter member of the old Local 649 of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., which he helped to organize on August 18, 1900. On January 16, 1916, Local 649 consolidated with Local 1420. He then became an active member of that Local, holding all the offices except President, which he repeatedly declined in order that he might take part in all discussions which came before the meeting. In addition to being a staunch Union man, Brother Roth is known in this part of Westchester County as one of the best craftsmen in our ranks.

Among the guests were Brother Reinhart Reitherbuck, of Local 188, who gave a fine address on Good Will between Locals; and Brother Louis Neilson, of Local 53, who complimented Brother Roth on his many achievements as a craftsman.

Brother Edwin B. French was toastmaster and Brothers Wm. O'Leary, Robert Lotz, and August Egloff were the committee in charge. Needless to say a good time was had by all.

Harry E. Stickles, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Local 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 41 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

We held our 41st anniversary dinner-dance on May 10, 1941. Present were about 200 members and guests amongst whom were delegates from the Westchester District Council of Carpenters, many Business Agents from various parts of Westchester and Supervisors Taylor and McCullough, of Harrison and Mamaroneck respectively.

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent for the carpenters, was toastmaster. He introduced the various guest speakers, and welcomed all to the dinner. Brother Tolve, chairman for the affair, was assisted by an efficient committee.

On September 6, 1941, our Local Union held its annual barbecue at Hall's Grove in Mamaroneck. We had about 150 members and guests present. During the day the guests enjoyed games of all kinds. Benny Quacia took moving pictures of the barbecue, and these are going to be shown at our quarterly meeting on October 13, 1941.

We have started making preparations for getting up Christmas baskets for all our sick and old members.

Fraternally yours,

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent.

Local 608, New York City, Planning Banquet

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday night, November 8th, 1941, Local Union 608 will hold its eighth annual banquet and dance in the grand ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 73rd Street, west of Broadway.

The committee reports arrangements completed for one of the most outstanding affairs that it has been the privilege of this famous Local Union to celebrate.

National celebrities of the stage and radio will entertain on that night and nothing is left undone that will add to the comfort of the guests.

It is expected that Brother John R. Stevenson, Second Vice-President of our United Brotherhood, will be the guest of honor, and we are sure his numerous friends, which extend throughout the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood and further, will be pleased to hear "Jock." We extend a hearty invitation to all our International Officers, who we hope will honor us with their presence on that night.

Invitations are also extended to "Mike" Sexton and "Charlie" Sand, President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Chicago District Council, who made such a wonderful showing at the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood and whose courtesy and hospitality on that occasion is something that we shall never forget.

Of course our own District Council Officers, "Charlie" Hanson, president, Dan Quigley, vice-president and Sid Pearse, secretary-treasurer, will be there. They never failed us yet.

Anyone desiring reservations, may do so by writing to the secretary at 324 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., or by calling Bryant 9-1732.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local No. 225, Atlanta, Ga., Buys U. S. Bonds

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a regular meeting held some weeks ago the membership voted unanimously to buy \$30,000.00 in Defense bonds. Thanking you and with our very best wishes and kindest regards.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. Harper, Secretary.

Local No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Holds Outing

Editor, The Carpenter:

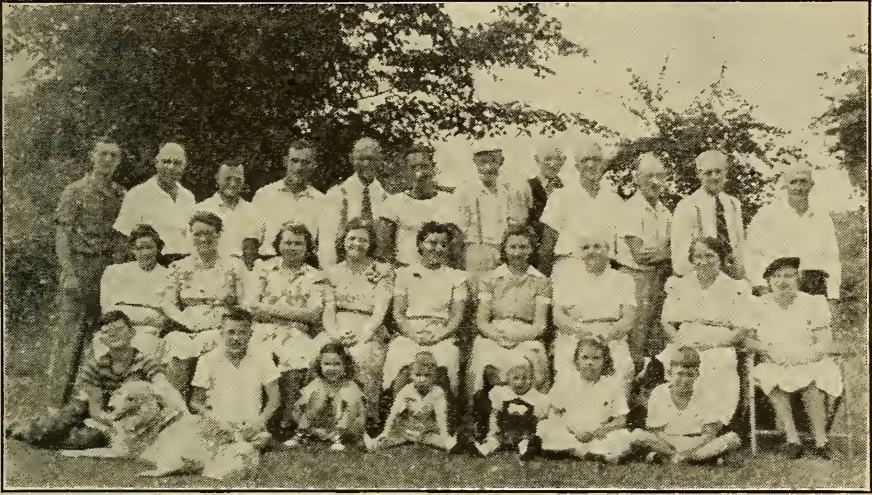
The 55th anniversary of Local 203 was observed August 24 with a clambake held at The Dells, Wappings Creek, N. Y. General Representative "Jack" Flynn was among the guests of honor and about 300 members and their families enjoyed a day of bathing and sports events.

This Local was organized in 1886 by Brother A. J. Lake of Troy, N. Y., who installed officers and presented the charter. Present officers are: C. C. Smith, president; Pirie Champlin, vice-president; H. C. Neal, recording secretary; A. F. Wohlfahrt, financial secretary; F. G. Quarterman, treasurer; C. W. Murphy, conductor; John Morrow, warden; trustees, W. Beck, James Ross and George Stangel. Brother Beck was chairman of the entertainment committee for the anniversary celebration.

Local 1215, Methuen, Mass., 35 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 1215 of Methuen, Mass., celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of being granted a charter by holding an outing August 16, on the grounds of President John Voter on Pelham Street. The members and their families spent a most enjoyable afternoon with races for the children and badminton, baseball, and quoits for the older people. "Wienies" roasted at the stone fireplace and other refreshments were



served by an efficient committee composed of Brothers Frank Monroe, Russell Horskins, and Clarence Eichorn. The party broke up in the evening with the feeling that a pleasant and profitable time had been had by all.

At the same time an undercurrent of sadness was present as the Brother who had made the motion in regard to the outing was sleeping in Walnut Hill Cemetery. Brother William Craven passed away on Sunday, August third. He was a loss to the community as well as to his fellow craftsmen.

Alameda (Cal.) County Local Unions Hold Picnic

Editor, The Carpenter:

Hundreds of members of the Brotherhood and their families flocked to Linda Vista Park, Mission San Jose, August 17 for an all-day picnic which was sponsored jointly by the following Locals:

Floorlayers' No. 1861, Shipwrights' No. 1149, Caulkers' No. 554, Millmen's No. 550, Shinglers' No. 478 and Carpenters' Local Nos. 1622, 1473, 1158, 194, and 36, all of Alameda County.

The general program embraced racing, swimming, soft-ball and other sports events, with fine entertainment and dancing for all.

Committee Chairman William H. Lovett of Local 1473 extended the official welcome to the gathering and after the ceremonies were opened with the rendition of the National Anthem, festivities got under way, and lasting until 8 p.m. The affair was voted a huge success by all.

Joint Picnic Committee.

Corporations Hiding Defense Profits

Corporations are scrambling to cover up huge profits being earned from defense, a survey of financial journals discloses.

The technique used in the setting aside of profits for "tax reserves" and in some instances these "tax reserve" exceed any possible tax.

United Aircraft, one of the firms with huge defense orders, went to such lengths that its methods were noted in the Wall Street Journal.

The newspaper stated, "Tax mystery: United Aircraft recently reported tax reserves of over 78 per cent of its current profits.

"The top any corporation has to pay is 72 per cent, including income, excess profits and surtaxes. This suggests United, like many another big industrial company, is using ultra-conservative bookkeeping to avoid phoney profits, must report more liberally to the government and to its stockholders."

The same tactics was taken by the U. S. Steel Co., which, according to the New York Herald Tribune, rigged its figures to show that it made less in the second quarter of the year than during the first quarter, while exactly the reverse was the case.

A Good Union Man

1. A good union man is one who of his own free will joins a union, not only for the direct and tangible personal benefits he expects to derive from union membership but because he wants to help those of his craft or calling less fortunate than he is to achieve a higher standard of living through a united effort.

2. A good union man is one who pays his dues in advance without having to be dunned or pestered and who also promptly discharges all his obligations to his union without stalling or delay because he knows there is no quicker way to wreck a union or to discourage and demoralize its members than inadequate finances to meet the union's obligations.

3. A good union member is one who attends every meeting he possibly can and is always willing to contribute a little more to his union in interest and time than his mere dues because he knows that if the membership becomes lazy or indifferent his union will fall into the hands of a few members and that if he is lazy, indifferent, timid, or easily discouraged, he cannot expect his union to reflect a greater courage, strength, and determination than what the collective membership shows.

4. A good union man regards all workers as fellow humans and brothers with the same interests, hopes, and aspirations as he has and will not allow religious, racial, political or other differences to divide him from the other workers of the world even though they be temporarily led astray by anti-working class forces, whatever their shade or label.

(Reprinted from The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal).

No Inspiration

An artist was painting in the country. A farmer came and watched him.

"Ah," said the artist, "perhaps you too are a lover of the beauties of nature. Have you seen the golden fingers of dawn spreading across the eastern sky, the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west, the ragged clouds at midnight, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," said the farmer matter-of-factly, "not lately. I've been on the wagon for over a year."



Women In Industry

(Conclusion)

In the aircraft assembly plants, women workers are also being employed in increased numbers and ultimately from one-fourth to one-third of all jobs in these plants may be filled by women. According to current reports in Great Britain, up to fifty per cent of aircraft factory workers are women.

In relying upon the available reserves of women workers for emergency production, special consideration should be given to the safeguards which must surround their employment. It would be folly to subject women workers to exhaustive work loads and excessive hours, or to place them on hazardous operations.

There is much truth in the saying that woman's work is never done. When away from the job the average woman worker has the additional responsibility in her home and in the care of her children. Our defense production should not be permitted to sap the strength of the nation's human resources or to put in jeopardy the welfare of our children.

Experience has proved that the lengthening of the work week is not only detrimental to the worker, but is also detrimental to efficient production. The recent experience in Great Britain has proved this beyond dispute.

After the invasion of Norway and the Lowlands and the defeat of France, employers in England sought to achieve maximum production through long hours. The Factories Act limitation on hours of work for women and minors was ignored and often women were forced to work as long as seventy and eighty hours per week.

In July, 1940, the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, declared that all available evidence proved such hours to be too long, with the result that "production is on the decline rather than increasing."

On August 1, 1940, enforcement of the Factories Act was resumed. In September Mr. Bevin stated that production at long hours could only be maintained for a brief spurt, but could not be kept up.

On January 16, 1941, a report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure was issued, urging that the hours of munitions workers be immediately reduced in every instance to the standards recommended by the Minister of Labor last July. It was noted that reduced efficiency, impaired health, absenteeism and a rise in sickness and accident rates were the direct result of excessive hours of work.

There is a danger of ignoring these lessons in the United States also. It is regrettable that Connecticut, Massachusetts and Nebraska have already relaxed, in certain particulars, statutes forbidding night work for women. Organized labor in every State will vigilantly and vigorously oppose any statewide impairment of the established and tested standards for the protection of women workers.

Where special conditions make night work essential to defense, each individual case should be submitted to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor for investigation. There is no justification for any statewide extension of night work for women or for elimination of any established standards of work, health and safety.

Promotion of welfare of women workers, through self-organization, has been one of the primary concerns of the American Federation of Labor. The ceaseless efforts of our unions through state federations of labor have made it possible to establish fair and effective minimum standards for women workers throughout the nation.

These standards we in the American Federation of Labor have built up and it is up to us to see that they are maintained and safeguarded. Every local union, every state federation of labor and, above all, every member of the American Federation of Labor must be on the alert in promoting and protecting the welfare of women workers on whom the Nation will in a large measure depend for emergency production in the present crisis.

Every woman worker has access to the foundation of defense labor policies through her union and through the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor was the foremost protector of the interests of women wage-earners in the last war and is pledged to give women workers the full measure of protection in the present crisis.

Auxiliary No. 373, Salinas, Calif.

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is just to let you hear from another new Auxiliary. We started with a membership of ten and now we have 24 paid-up members. We elected officers as follows:

President, Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney; Vice-President, Mrs. Marie Brayton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Beulah Wenzinger; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Keiser; Conductress, Mrs. Ruth Koch. Trustees are Mrs. Grace Loque, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon and Mrs. C. I. Barton; Warden, Mrs. Lupe Luna.

We are very proud of our membership. We have had one supper and are planning a barbecue picnic. We have already done some work for the Red Cross.

We hold penny drills to raise funds for flowers and cards for our sick members. We would like to hear from any of the Auxiliaries as to how they raise money for their Locals and we extend an invitation to all Auxiliaries to visit us. We meet at Carpenters' Hall, 422 No. Main St., every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Beulah Wenzinger, Recording Secretary.

Splitting Fees

Lady: "I guess you're getting a good thing o' tending the rich Smith boy, ain't ye, doctor?"

Doctor: "Well, yes; I get a pretty good fee. Why?"

Lady: "Well, I hope you won't forget that my Willie threw the brick that hit 'im."

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Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 157

The most serviceable and most economical way to lay flooring is to lay it straight, which is to say, the boards all run parallel. This method of laying floors keeps the cost of material and labor at a minimum; and in most instances, floors laid in this way will give

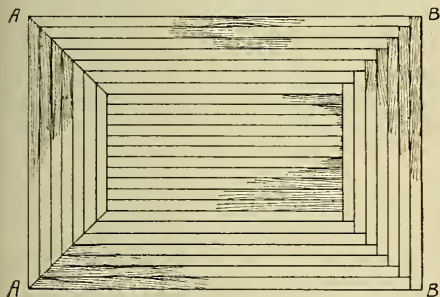


Fig. 1

longer service than floors laid according to some fancy patterns. Floors that are to be carpeted are usually of the cheaper kinds of wood; however, local conditions and transportation facilities, perhaps, have more to do with the cost

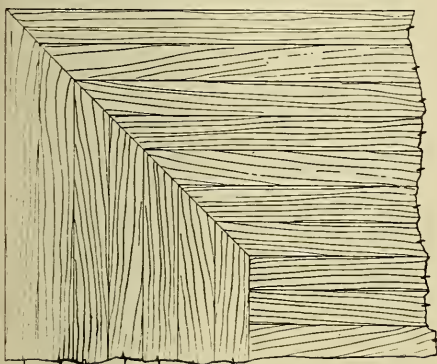


Fig. 2

of these different kinds of wood, than the quality itself. But for residences, carpeted floors have almost completely disappeared. Maple is perhaps the best

wood for floors that must withstand a great deal of severe traffic. For the better classes of floors oak is extensively used. In recent years the use of short-

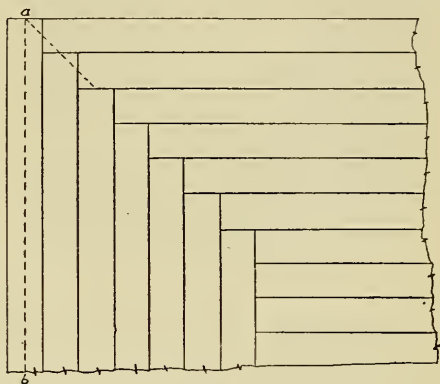


Fig. 3

length flooring has become quite popular; its advent has reduced the use of fancy patterns for floors. We believe, though, that when the novelty of the short-length hardwood floors will have disappeared, we will again see hardwood floors in patterns. One of the reasons why we think this, is that previously such floors had to be scraped and

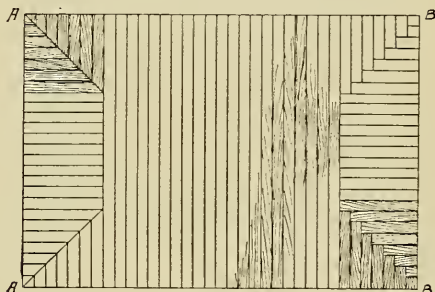


Fig. 4

sanded by hand, which required a great deal of hard careful work. But this handicap and extra expense is entirely eliminated in these days by the use of highly effective floor-surfacing machines. With these machines the floors in patterns can be brought to a much better surface than the very best of the

hand-surfaced floors of a generation or two ago. To the extent that it can be said that history repeats itself, it can be said that architecture repeats itself. Recently we were in a home where wide unmatched hardwood boards were used for the floors of the best rooms in the

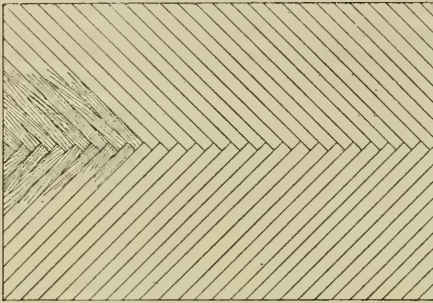


Fig. 5

house. These floors were surfaced and waxed, and had quarter-inch cracks where the edge joints should have been. This revival of the Colonial style of floors gave the place an antique effect, which was highly pleasing.

Taking up the illustrations. Fig. 1 shows a floor laid with a border. At A and A we are showing the miter joint and at B and B we have the lace joint. The border of such floors is usually laid

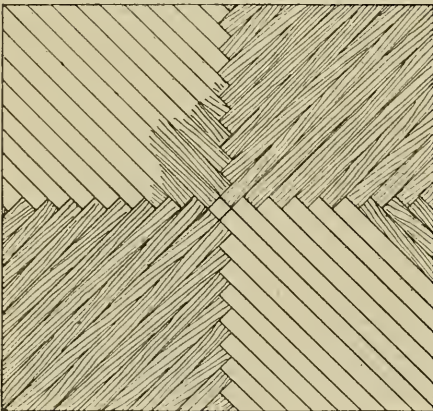


Fig. 6

with hardwood flooring, while the center is of a cheaper kind of flooring, which is covered with a rug. Fig. 2 is a detail of a corner showing the miter joint, while Fig. 3 shows the lace joint. The lace joint does not come directly in the corner, which we are showing by

the dotted lines. If the board to the left were ripped on the dotted line, then the joints would be in the corner. But the half board would hardly balance with

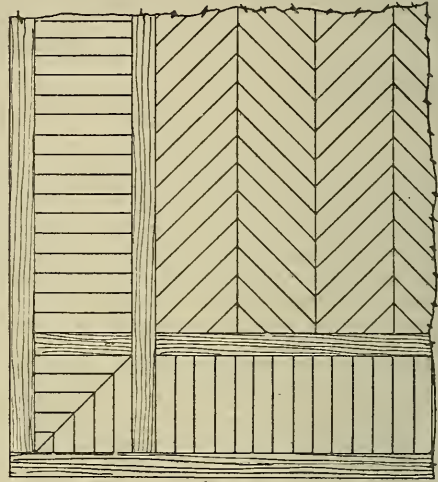


Fig. 7

the full board joining it at a right-angle.

A and A, Fig. 4, shows another method of the miter joint in the corner, while B and B shows the lace joint.

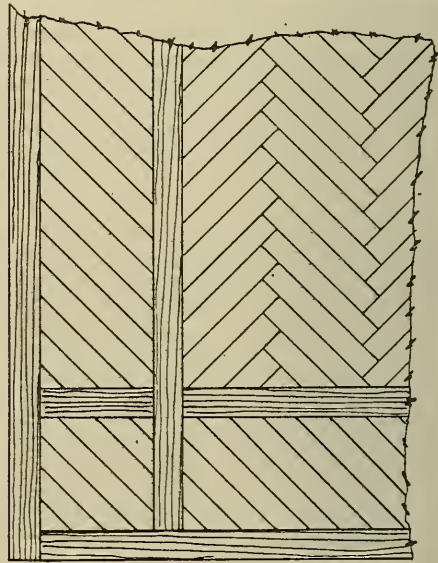


Fig. 8

This style of laying flooring in a room where a rug is to be used gives a pleasing effect.

Fig. 5 shows another way of using the lace joint in flooring a room. This style of laying flooring, which is on the novelty order, can be used in a room

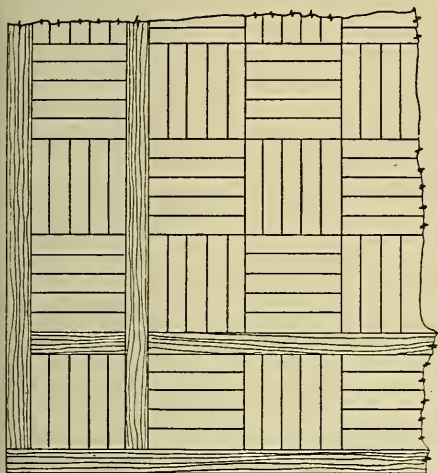


Fig. 9

that is to be furnished with or without a rung. Fig. 6 shows still another way of employing the lace joint.

The illustrations in Figs. 1, 4, 5 and 6 represent full-sized rooms, abbreviated-

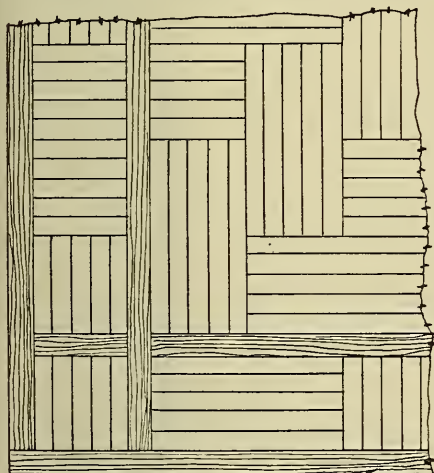


Fig. 10

ed in order to economize in space. The styles shown in 4, 5 and 6 are novelties.

Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 show various designs of floor patterns. Many more can be added to these, or developed by modification:

Starting a Rusty Nut

By Charles A. King

Rusty nuts have temperamental traits which often puzzle any who try to loosen them. Often such a nut may be started by touching with a brush of penetrating oil; if used too liberally the oil runs

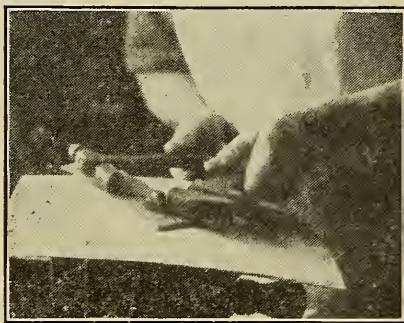


Photo 1

where is not wanted and gives no better results. A common method of breaking the grip of a rusted nut is to hold a heavy wrench or other tool against the nut and strike the opposite side with a peen hammer; this jars the nut loose when it may be taken off with a wrench. Photo 1. Also a nut which fits the thread too loosely may be placed edgewise on an anvil and struck with a

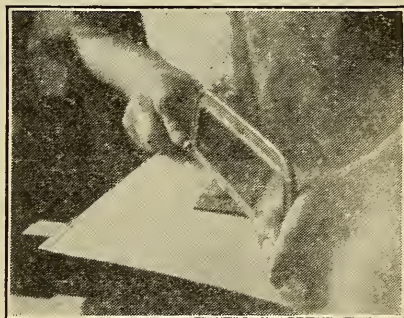


Photo 2

hammer while still on the bolt; this makes the hole slightly elliptical and closes it enough to allow the threads to grip the bolt.

Heads of a machine bolt always offer a good grip for a wrench but the heads of carriage bolts are round and the square neck under the head holds the bolt while the nut is being turned on or off. The wood in which the square neck

rests may become so rotten or so worn it will not hold the neck of the bolt, so with a hack saw we will make a slot across the head of the bolt, as in photo

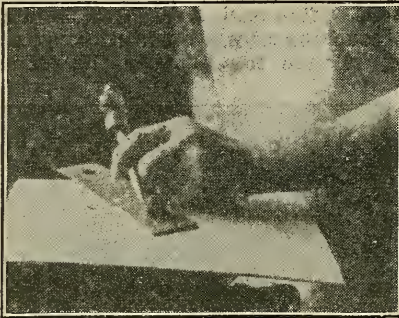


Photo 3

2. Hold the bolt with a screwdriver while the nut is turned off or on with a wrench. Another way to start a suborn bolt is to place a nail set against the corner of the nut and tap it with a ham-

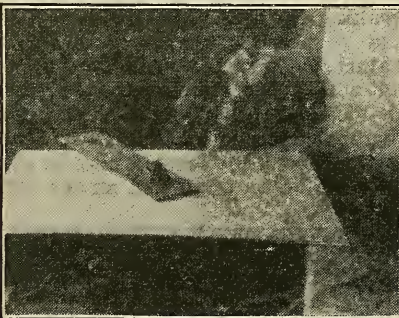


Photo 4

mer as shown in photo 3. Often, if a blow torch is available, a blast may be directed against the nut as in photo 4; this will expand the nut and break the grip of the rust when the nut may be removed with a wrench.

Doubled Twists

By H. H. Siegle

Perhaps the most common method of twisting tie-wires for concrete forms, is that of twisting the wires inside the forms. This method is extensively used on residence work without whalers, where the wires are brought around the studding and the ends twisted together. Then the forms are clamped onto the spreaders by twisting the wires on the

inside of the forms. But there is a better way, especially for light walls, that do not require very heavy wires, as we are showing by the illustrations.

A and B, Fig. 1, show respectively a cross section and a plan of a form for

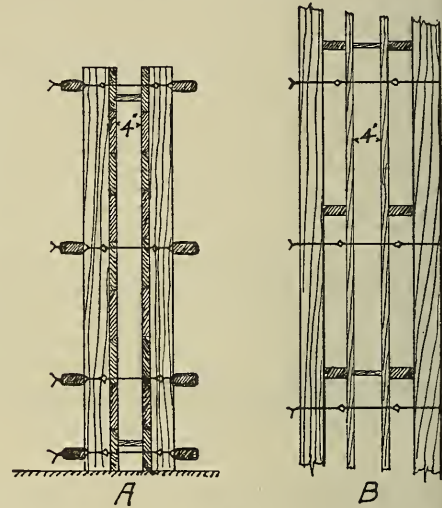


Fig. 1

a 4-inch wall with the wires twisted. Fig. 2. is a detail of the bottom of the elevation, showing two of the tie-wires in place. Before the whalers are put on,

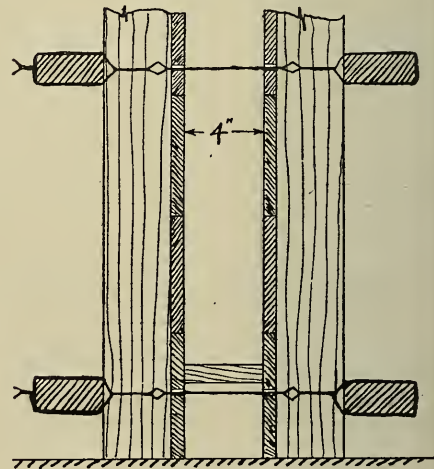


Fig. 2

the forms are bored for the tie-wires. Then the whalers are put on and the wires pushed through the holes and tied on the outside. To clamp the forms onto the spreaders, the wires are twist-

ed just outside the forms on both sides, which is indicated by the small loops. A good way to do this twisting is for one man to twist on one side in one direction, and another man twist on the other side in the other direction. But the twisting can also be done by twisting all the wires on one side, first in one direction, and then go to the other side and do the twisting in the other direction.

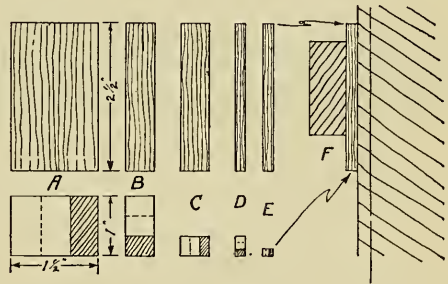
Supplies of wood for the homemaker may, in many cases, be bought more economically than by making out an order and sending it to a mill or a lumber yard for filling. The worker should have a complete understanding of just what he wants for the work he has in mind. Thus equipped, he may go to a mill or lumber yard which is likely to have an accumulation of odds and ends and leftovers of the kind of wood desired and ask for permission to look over the scrap pile; in many places the scrap pile is somewhat of a nuisance and usually one who can select for himself, is a welcome customer. In selecting pieces for a table top, we will say, be sure all pieces are of similar grain, that is, plain or quartered; that no board is either more porous or more close grained than others, and that all boards are practically of the same color. The differences between plain and quartered oak, for example, between white oak and red oak, between highly figured and straight grain lines, will be very apparent when the table top is glued up and finished. Stock that is "winding," or somewhat twisted, similar to a propeller blade, should not be selected, unless its thickness will allow it to be pointed straight and planed to the desired thickness. Often such a board may be cut into smaller pieces and economically straightened. When a completed table top of too widely varying grain is ready for finishing, the stain will not take the same upon all the different pieces, nor will the finishing coats work out satisfactorily. The same rules will apply throughout all pieces of furniture unless painted work is being made, in which case almost anything will do. Usually, in a commercial shop the stock cutter, who can surely and economically pick out the stock for various jobs and for the different parts of each, is the highest paid man among the craftsmen.—C. A. King.

Blocking Grounds

By H. H. Siegle

For blocking grounds we have a system of our own; at least we think it is our own. Quite frequently when we think we have discovered something no one else has ever used, we find the thing practiced by somebody, who either discovered it himself, or saw it used by someone. Here is our own system:

When we put on grounds for base or handrails we take soft wood, white-pine, basswood or some other straight-grained soft wood, and cut it about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Then we split it into blocks, somewhat in the order shown by the illustrations. At A, we show a side view above and a section below. Once in a while, on crooked masonry or cement walls, grounds must be blocked out so this block would probably answer the



purpose. In the shape shown, it will block either 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The next operation is to split some of the large blocks into three parts, as we are showing, which gives us blocks as represented at B, and will block either $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 inch. Some of these blocks are again split into three parts, giving us blocks about the size shown at C. Again, some of these are split, which gives us blocks as shown at D. These, in turn, are split so as to give us blocks like the one represented at E. At F, this block is shown in use the wide way. If this should prove to be too much blocking, give the block a quarter-turn, and it will probably be about right.

In splitting the blocks there will necessarily be some variations in the sizes, which is a good fault, for the amount of blocking needed varies also. Another thing, by using soft wood, if the block is just a trifle too large, it can be dented a little by driving the ground in.

Antiques offer one who loves well designed furniture an interest that may well become life-long. He or she, if sufficiently smitten with the hobby will surely have some sort of a workshop, in which many joyous hours may be spent in transforming pieces, in which the unsympathetic can see nothing but firewood, into furniture of beauty of tastefully restored old chairs or tables. The ranks of discriminating persons are well filled, for an increasing number find it difficult permanently to resist the appeal of fine old pieces.

The first need in a home workshop is a workbench with an efficient vise; next a table, a "Cow" about 18" high, an operating table, if you please, upon which work may rest while the operation is in process. Usually a work bench is too high for comfortable working and besides it is the place for tools and for making work ready for use. Tools, aside from those commonly found in any household, may be bought one at a time as needed; thus an efficient kit is soon acquired. By the way, do not buy any but the best tools, for any other kind will surely lead to disappointment. Finishing materials may be acquired the same way and the shop will not be needlessly cluttered with things which are more ornamental than useful. Small hardware, etc. may be stored in labelled boxes, tin cans or glass jars, ready for immediate use and offer receptacles for odds and ends as they accumulate. Many craftsmen, working upon ordinary commercial work, have such a home shop in which they indulge their desires to do really fine work. Often such men have, through their appreciation of fine old pieces, built up a worth while spare time income.—C. A. King.

A rough floor, too rough for painting or staining may be planed and nearly always made acceptable to most folks. Let us pause a moment; if Mrs. Nix-dore's oldest son is a carpenter did plane a floor for his mother, that is no reason why your son or perhaps you yourself may plane the floor you may have on your mind. The fact that you have a home shop and dearly love to work in it with plane, hammer and saw, even though your daily work may be that of a salesman, is no argument that will make us think you may be able to do it. If you do not know what I mean, just try it. Work for an hour; work, I mean; glance back at what you have accomplished, then ahead to the area of floor yet to be treated and you will find you have acquired a new wisdom by experience. The pleasure of such work lies entirely in the anticipation of pleasure to be experienced rather than in actually doing it.—C. A. King.

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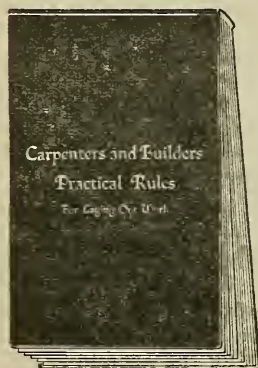
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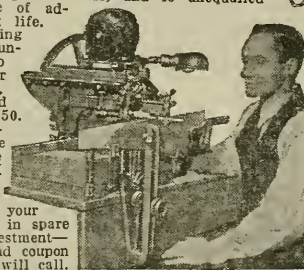
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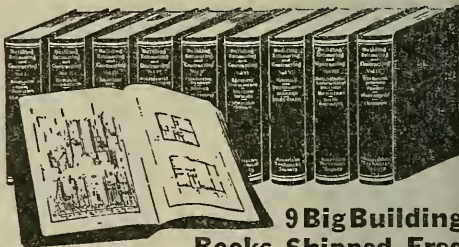
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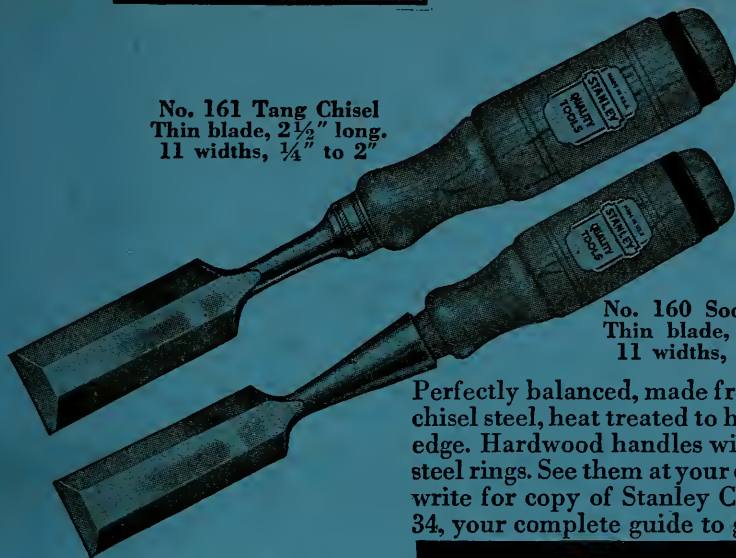
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AFL Ends Momentous Seattle Convention

SEATTLE, WASH.—This booming metropolis of the Pacific Northwest opened its arms October 6 to the legions of the American trade union movement.

Welcome signs were numerous on all the main streets of the city where the "Flying Fortresses" are manufactured as delegates arrived by the hundreds from every section of the nation for what promised to be the most momentous American Federation of Labor convention in a generation or more.

Many of the labor representatives here have already completed some work at the conventions of three of the Federation's four departments—Metal Trades, Building and Construction Trades and Union Label Trades—always held during the week prior to the opening of the convention of the Federation itself.

At the session of the Metal, Building and Union Label Trades Department conventions, the delegates arrived at far-reaching decisions, reiterating pledges of 100 per cent support of the national defense program and making plain that the whittling away of labor's rights by those who would like to use the national emergency to hamstring unions will be vigorously resisted.

The main show got under way Monday morning at Eagles Hall. Throughout that week and the succeeding one more than 600 delegates spoke and acted in the name of an organization which today stands at an all-time peak in membership and influence.

The national defense program has created industrial booms in many localities, so the delegates had stories to exchange of great gains registered since the last convention in membership, working conditions, and collective bargaining contracts.

But the defense program has also created grave problems for labor in non-defense manufacturing industries as supplies of metals and other materials needed by thousands of factories producing goods for civilian use are cut off, and as a result the delegates were an exceedingly grave-looking group.

The convention wholeheartedly approved the administration's foreign policies and aid for Britain, but also gravely debated the whole complex problem of defense priorities, threatening millions of workers with the loss of their jobs.

The feeling among the delegates is that such a disaster can only be averted by intelligent planning.

The question of decent housing for defense workers and the bitter legislative drive against labor's rights also received attention. Delegates fully appreciate that threats to labor's future security abound.

The delegates were informed that during the year the American Federation of Labor picked up 321,613 new members, bringing the total membership to 4,569,056, the highest figure in A. F. of L. history.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Wage-Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming and a large number of other outstanding Federal officials made the journey to Seattle to address the convention during the first week.

Representatives from many foreign lands also spoke, including the United Kingdom and also exiled labor spokesmen from France, Poland, Norway and other countries despoiled by Hitler's armies.

In addition, labor leaders from Mexico and other Latin-American countries came to the convention to help promote better understanding among the labor of the Western Hemisphere.

First of the Departmental conventions to get under way was that of the Metal Trades Department. It approved a number of significant resolutions.

One, sponsored by the Washington Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, called for the establishment by the Federal Government of a planning commission which would include representatives of labor "to prepare plans against the time when it will be necessary to shift from a war economy to an economy of peace."

"The aim of these plans," the resolution said, "shall be to make this change without causing unemployment and the consequent misery."

Another, introduced by the Machinists, headed by President Harvey W. Brown, called upon the War and Navy Departments to hasten the task of increasing wages of workers employed in arsenals and of navy yard mechanics.

Pointing out that the Navy Department has not as yet put increases into effect in the Atlantic navy yards, naval establishments in the Great Lakes area, naval establishments in the Southern part of California and elsewhere, and that the War Department has not completed its upward revision of wages at all arsenals, the resolution provided that the officers of the Metal Trades Department shall enlist the support of the American Federation of Labor and of all A. F. of L. international unions in the effort to procure the higher rates of compensation for workers under the jurisdiction of the Navy and War Departments.

The Machinists also sponsored a resolution, which the convention adopted, indorsing the foreign policy "as laid down by Congress and our Chief Executive, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The demand of welders in some of the shipyard areas on the Pacific Coast for an international union charter from the American Federation of Labor provoked decisive action. This demand was coupled with a threat to go out on strike unless the charter was granted promptly.

The Department denounced the threats and directed the Department's delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to introduce a resolution calling upon the A. F. of L. to reaffirm its previous decision on the subject of welding.

This decision is that "welding is performed with a tools which is used by all metal workers, which can no more come under the exclusive jurisdiction of any one trade or calling than can the hammer or saw."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard, in a message to the convention read by Commander George W. Keller, voiced disappointment that the Metal Trades Department has been "less than 100 per cent successful in making effective" the Department's policy of avoiding stoppages of work during the national emergency.

John P. Frey, president of the Department, said the Assistant Secretary's frank statement was appreciated and then pointed out that the leaders of labor are not in the position of the Navy and the Army, "where the commander issues an order and every officer carries it into effect, and the private who fails to obey the orders he receives goes to the brig."

Assistant Secretary of Labor D. W. Tracy praised the patriotism of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in

Executive Council Guides AFL

In a brief foreword to its report of the A. F. of L. Convention, the Executive Council summarized labor's policies toward the world crisis as follows:

"The past year has brought our nation progressively closer toward total establishment on a defense footing. The Proclamation of an Unlimited National Emergency of May 27, 1941, was substituted for the Proclamation of a Limited Emergency of September 8, 1939. The Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, served to increase defense production which will no doubt continue to increase as long as the world is involved in the present conflict. All of our problems and our lives in the immediate future will be overshadowed and dominated by the necessity of protecting our liberties and our institutions against the world-wide menace created by the efforts of a few nations to dominate adjacent peoples.

"Serious as this situation is, the American Federation of Labor stands ready to do its part in complete confidence that the spirit of a free people can not be crushed, and that victory will bring broader and more stable world institutions assuring freedom in life and work.

"The year has also brought us greater confidence in the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded. We believe that unionism is a way of life resting upon the conviction that workers have a right to a voice in the determination of the terms and conditions under which they work. From this basic right, lines of action and principles follow. These principles direct the outlook and course of living of persons who accept union membership with its rights and responsibilities. Real unionism does not come by law, by force or from expediency, but as a result of inner conviction and understanding.

"Our gains in the past year have been steady and substantial. We have made definite progress in all the organization work in which we have engaged and we have succeeded in improving the economic life of the workers of the Nation. We have made definite gains in spite of many obstacles which we have encountered. For the coming year, which will present inescapable sacrifices, we urge that local central labor unions everywhere take leadership in establishing the concept and the practice that local unions must be maintained as agencies for human freedom and human welfare. Unions can not make themselves strong by disregarding the rights and interests of other groups of wage earners, nor can unions maintain strength by denying others access to the rights and agencies which they have established.

"The Western Hemisphere alone affords to wage earners unrestricted freedom of action through voluntary union organization. Our greatest concern should be to exercise our rights so as to perpetuate them, together with the other institutions of our country.

general and the Metal Trades Department in particular in forwarding defense production.

President Frey, Secretary-Treasurer Joseph S. McDonagh and all other officers of the Department were reelected.

Buiding Trades In Lively Convention

In a three-day convention that sparkled with decisive activity and sharp debate, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor resolved to give the Government every ounce of cooperation from its million and a half members for the successful completion of the defense construction program.

Speakers representing the chief Federal defense agencies bestowed high praise on the officers and members of the building trades unions for their fine record of date and urged them on to even greater accomplishments in the future.

Among these speakers was Sidney Hillman, associate director of OPM, who stressed the need of all-out effort to crush Hitler.

William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, voiced vigorous objections to permitting Hillman to speak "not because I have any objection to the gentleman personally or any criticism of his official conduct, but because he is the head of a CIO union."

In response, John Coyne, president of the Department, declared Hillman had been helpful and cooperative to the building trades unions and had recognized them on all Government construction work.

Another flurry resulted after D. W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, called upon the union representatives to prevent all strikes in the future and make their 99 per cent successful record in this regard 100 per cent perfect.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters, immediately retorted with sharp criticism of "certain departments of the Government" for failing to speak out publicly against CIO raiding tactics which have a disruptive effect on production. He said he meant no criticism of Mr. Tracy, but pointed out that the latter should know from his experience as former head of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that it is not always easy or possible to prevent strikes.

Citing specific instances in Pittsburgh and Detroit of CIO attempts to stir up labor trouble and "bribe" away A. F. of L. members, Mr. Tobin continued:

"Yet there is no punishment, no condemnation of such activity by the Government. The truth must be told on who is causing crimes against labor today!"

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention on its closing day, also condemned CIO attempts to chisel into the building trades field. He recalled that when the CIO was formed their slogan was to "organize the unorganized" and he asked how this policy could be squared with the raiding of well-organized and strongly established building trades unions.

"The CIO raiding is indefensible, violates all ethics of labor and is one of the greatest crimes against labor," Mr. Green charged.

Praising the record of the building trades unions in the defense program and their patriotic service to the Government, Mr. Green said that while labor would willingly discipline itself and avoid strikes that would

retard production, it will fight to the utmost of its powers against proposed legislation to outlaw strikes and abolish the right to strike. That way means involuntary servitude and forced labor, he declared.

Officers reelected were:

John P. Coyne, president; L. P. Lindelof, first vice president; Richard J. Gray, second vice president; William McSorley, third vice president; Daniel J. Tobin, fourth vice president; William L. Hutcheson, fifth vice president; Robert Byron, sixth vice president; George Masterton, seventh vice president; Edward J. Brown, eighth vice president and Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer.

Two of the most important resolutions adopted referred to the national defense program's interference with building construction.

One urged that unnecessary approvals of priorities be eliminated, so that they can be made effective for both defense housing and housing in private industry.

The other urged the Federal Housing Administration to give increased aid to private builders in national defense areas where more housing is still needed.

Representing the Brotherhood as delegates were General President Hutcheson; First General Vice President M. A. Hutcheson; General Secretary Frank Duffy; and Brothers Walter A. Bennett; Charles Johnson, Jr., Frank J. Clarkson and A. W. Muir.

Label Trades Department

With reference to the Union Label Trades Department, the A. F. of L. Executive Council made the following recommendations in its report:

In our future program we recommend that the present policy of the Union Label Trades Department be continued. We urge that central labor bodies, in cooperation with the union label leagues and women's auxiliaries, hold union label weeks and union label exhibits. We recommend the continuation of our editorial, news release and cartoon service. We also recommend that all national and international officials urge their respective affiliated unions to encourage the formation of women's auxiliaries to their local unions. We recommend the hearty cooperation of all national and international unions in the distribution of the 1942 Union Label Catalogue-Directory. We recommend that our affiliated unions, together with all the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, encourage the use of the local radio broadcasting stations for talks on the subject of union label, shop card and service button. And finally, we recommend that the affiliated unions of the Union Label Trades Department, all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, and the unaffiliated railway labor unions urge their members to cooperate in all union label activities in their communities to increase the union label conscious market for union label goods and the patronage of union services. We shall appreciate the continuance of the loyal support and intelligent cooperation that the Union Label Trades Department has received from all officials of national and international trade unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions, union label leagues, women's auxiliaries, and associated organizations in our current campaign to promote and publicize the union label, shop card and service button.

AFL Election of Officers

In the closing hours of the convention the election of officers and consideration of some very important propositions occupied the attention of

the delegates. Through action of the delegates earlier in the week, the election of officers was made a special order for 2 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 15. This was understood to be mainly for the purpose of getting that order of business out of the way, the general impression being it portended earlier ending of the convention, undoubtedly Thursday. It has been the rule in the past to elect officers just about the last thing before adjournment. While reports from Seattle Thursday morning were rather brief, it is known that with one exception the election of officers was unanimous and with but one roll call. The same happened to 1942 meeting place, Toronto, Can., being selected, Boston and Minneapolis withdrawing, and the date set for the first Monday in October, 1942.

The only contest was for 11th vice-president, between Edward Flore of the Culinary Workers, who has served for a number of years, and George E. Browne of the Stage Employes, who was a vice-president for several terms, and over whom considerable controversy had arisen. By action of the convention earlier in the week it had been voted to reduce the number of vice-presidents from 15 to 13. As there was a vacancy, caused by the death some months ago of Vice-President T. A. Rickert, that had not been filled, this would call for the election of but 13. On a roll call Flore received 37,944 votes to 421 for Browne, the latter's votes coming from the delegates from his organization. Following is the result of the election:

President—William Green.

Secretary—George Meany.

Vice-Presidents—William L. Hutcheson, Matthew Woll, Joseph N. Weber, G. M. Bugniazet, George M. Harrison, Daniel J. Tobin, Harry C. Bates, Edward J. Gaynor, W. D. Mahon, Felix H. Knight, Harvey W. Browne, Edward Flore, and W. C. Birthright.

All of the above, with exception of Mr. Flore, were unanimously re-elected and have been serving for some years. President Green was elected for the 18th consecutive time. Under the rules when vacancies occur in the vice-presidents those who remain below are moved up to the higher positions.

Union Contract Upheld

A decision by the highest Court in New York State upholds the sanctity of a Union contract with an automatic renewal clause, even though the result is to continue in power a union which had actually lost its status as representative of the majority among the employes affected, just about the time the renewal automatically took place. Said the court: "The Board may certify the new union as the appropriate bargaining unit for the purpose of entering into further contracts with the employer upon the expiration of the existing contract," that is, three years hence. It, in effect, set aside the results of an election just held by the Board which the old union had lost. Three justices dissented.

If the daily papers were giving as much space to the rising cost of living as they are giving to strikes, everybody would know the reason for the strikes.—Liberal Press, Chester, Pa.

In 1938, China shipped more than \$500,000 worth of fire-crackers to the United States.

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That Pegler Person

(Reprinted from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer)

Crotchety old Westbrook Pegler, who is capable of a liver upset that has almost become a medical phenomenon, has had another of his bad days.

In fact, Mr. Pegler, whose writings appear on the page opposite, must look back upon the doggonedest succession of bad days since Job had his boils.

Sometimes we suspect Mr. Pegler, arising in a good humor, drags out one of his pet phobias and beats himself about the head with it for the sheer pleasure of getting back into a bad humor.

To our guests of the American Federation of Labor convention, it might possibly seem more hospitable if the Post-Intelligencer were to withhold Mr. Pegler's vapors while this convention is in session.

To them we point out that Mr. Pegler has more than once been a thorn in our own flesh and we still publish him.

It's all a part of our policy of giving a man his say, even though it hurts.

We believe that's the only way to publish a newspaper and keep it worthy of the faith its readers put in it.

We believe this is more than ever important at this time when democracy is in peril and one of the cornerstones that supports it is the freedom of the press.

And we are certain that the American Federation of Labor, which is in the forefront of this fight for freedom, is quite capable of stomaching Mr. Pegler in the interests of maintaining one of the most valuable heritages—freedom of expression.

Building Trades and Currier Case

OBJECTIONS by the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department to the awarding of a contract to the P. J. Currier Lumber Co., of Detroit for 300 houses for defense workers are not based on the fact that the houses are to be prefabricated, according to Richard Gray, acting president of the Department.

A. F. of L. workers are erecting a prefabricated housing project at Rahway, N. J. and previously erected a prefabricated project outside Camden, N. J., Gray said. In addition the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Council of Detroit, on May 17, 1941, signed a contract with the Detroit Building Contractors providing for the erection of prefabricated houses, Gray added.

Gray's side of the controversy, centering around the withholding of a contract from a low bidder who employs CIO building labor, was presented in Washington recently.

He declared that the difference of \$400,000 between Currier's bid and the next lowest bid was due in part to the fact that Currier did not include any of the "utility items" that will have to go into the structures.

Had similar deductions been made by the other bidders, Gray contended, the difference between the bids would have been approximately \$216,000.

"Another factor that has not been given consideration in the publishing of articles on this subject," Gray's statement asserted, "is the fact that the Mobile Housing Corp., through the Currier Lumber Co., is one of the largest building supply dealers in the Detroit area.

"All private, State and public work of every character, with the exception of those necessary for the carrying on of the defense program, have been ordered stopped by the U. S. Government and this action by the Government closes the market for building materials except that market provided by defense projects.

"The principal business of Currier as president of the Currier company is finding a market for his building materials and in order to do this he is endeavoring to take advantage of responsible building and construction contractors by submitting bids for defense projects, curtailing his jobber's profit on the sale of building materials which the recognized responsible building and construction contractors would have to pay.

"In addition to the sale of building supply materials, Currier fabricates standard stock doors, window sash, etc., of which he has a large supply on hand which have already been manufactured, the manufacture of which was not subject to the wage rates as usually predetermined under the Bacon-Davis Act and which would apply to building contractors submitting bids on this job.

"The low wage rates paid in the manufacture of these and other products when used in the construction of the building, would permit Currier to create a monopoly for himself in the building industry or force all of his competitors to resort to the same methods in order to meet his competition.

"This, in turn, would destroy years of effort on the part of the organized building and construction trades workers by tearing down their accepted standards of wages and working conditions."

Gray concluded his statement with an attack on Currier's labor policy saying that "experience has taught it (the AFL) that he will not respect a contract to which he is a party . . ."

"The controversy connected with the awarding of this contract is not one that is based upon present conditions alone, Gray said, "but extends back over a period of years on account of the unfair labor policy of the Currier company, which policy, we charge, was instituted by him so that he would have an unfair advantage over his competitors in the business world."

Currier Labor Record Cited

Scathing indictment of a plot to undermine the A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions in Detroit in collaboration with an anti-union employer was presented to the American Federation of Labor convention by Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Since the Building Trades Unions have been unjustly accused in the public press in connection with this case, Mr. Martel's disclosures constituted a complete vindication of their position and policies.

He said: "I noticed in a dispatch of the Merry-Go-Round the other day in a local newspaper that Thurman Arnold has announced his intention of proceeding against the agreement arrived at between the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and OPM Director Sidney Hillman, and his attack on that agreement is predicated out of a situation arising in the city of Detroit wherein some departmental government agency is attempting to give a contract on a housing project to a building-material man who has just signed a 'sweetheart agreement' with the CIO.

"The Currier Lumber Company of Detroit, operated by a Pat Currier, who was involved in a strike with the Teamsters' Union of that city in the spring of this year, during which hired thugs murdered one of the teamster members, was the low bidder on a housing contract, even though he never built any houses or any other kind of buildings around Detroit.

"Columnists are trying to make the American public believe that Currier is a legitimate building contractor. But he is not. They are trying to make the American public believe that the opposition of Organized Labor in Detroit to the awarding of this contract is because Currier proposes to build it on a prefabricated basis. The cost of construction for this type of building, the labor cost on it, is less than one-third of the total cost. Currier's bid is better than a thousand dollars per unit less than the nearest building, the labor cost on it, is less than one-third of the total cost. Currier's bid is better than a thousand dollars per unit less than the nearest union contractor. That price would be impossible, no matter what method was used to put these houses up.

"Following the announcement of Currier being the successful bidder on this contract, there came another announcement, that Currier had signed a five-year closed shop contract with the CIO Construction Workers' Union at no adjustment in wage scales in the community. This, of course, is not in accordance with the truth. His CIO friends that he just signed a contract with attempted to strike his plant a year ago, and picketed it for three months.

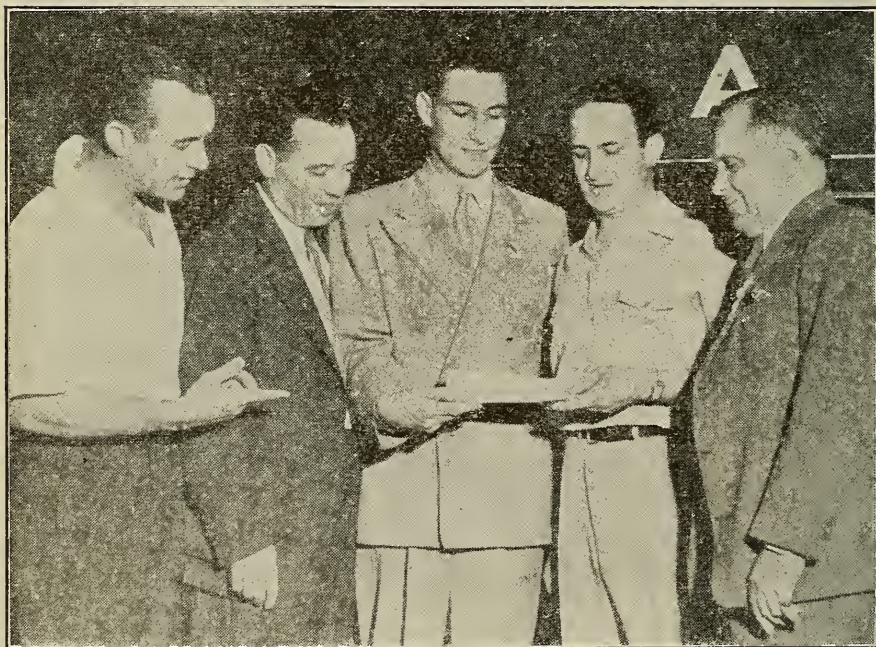
"At the time Currier signed this contract with the United Construction Workers' Union, the CIO union had no membership in his plant. The American Federation of Labor unions in Detroit had a verbal agreement with the contractors and building material supply dealers of Detroit,

that Currier is a member of, to recognize the American Federation of Labor unions as the bargaining agency for the employes of those who belong to the association. Currier signed a closed-shop contract with the CIO without any of his people being members, and he placed the head of the Currier company union at the head of the CIO Construction Workers' Union.

"Instead of Mr. Arnold, as an honest public official concerning himself with the opposition of the American Federation of Labor unions at Detroit to prevent Currier from getting this contract, I challenge him to investigate the conspiracy between the CIO and the Currier Lumber Company to violate the National Labor Relations law.

"This is an illegal combination to deprive the Currier employes of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act. Make sure, my friends, Currier is not a construction contractor; he never has been a construction contractor. He is a building-material supply man who makes the bulk of his revenue from the loans of money that he is handling in Detroit for the eastern bankers, and he has been giving the legitimate building supply contractors in Detroit the worst kind of unfair competition."

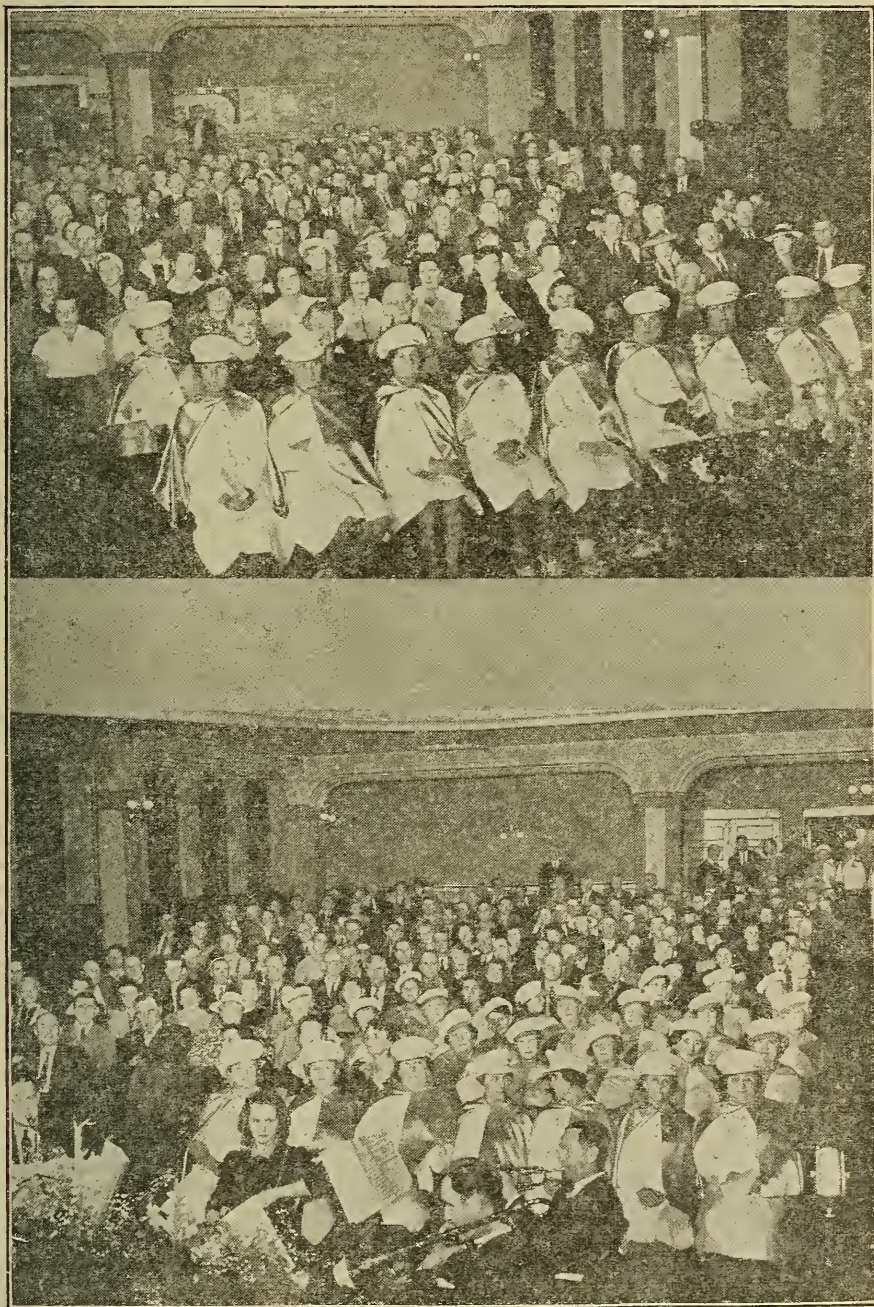
Philadelphia D. C. Donates \$1485 to U.S.O.



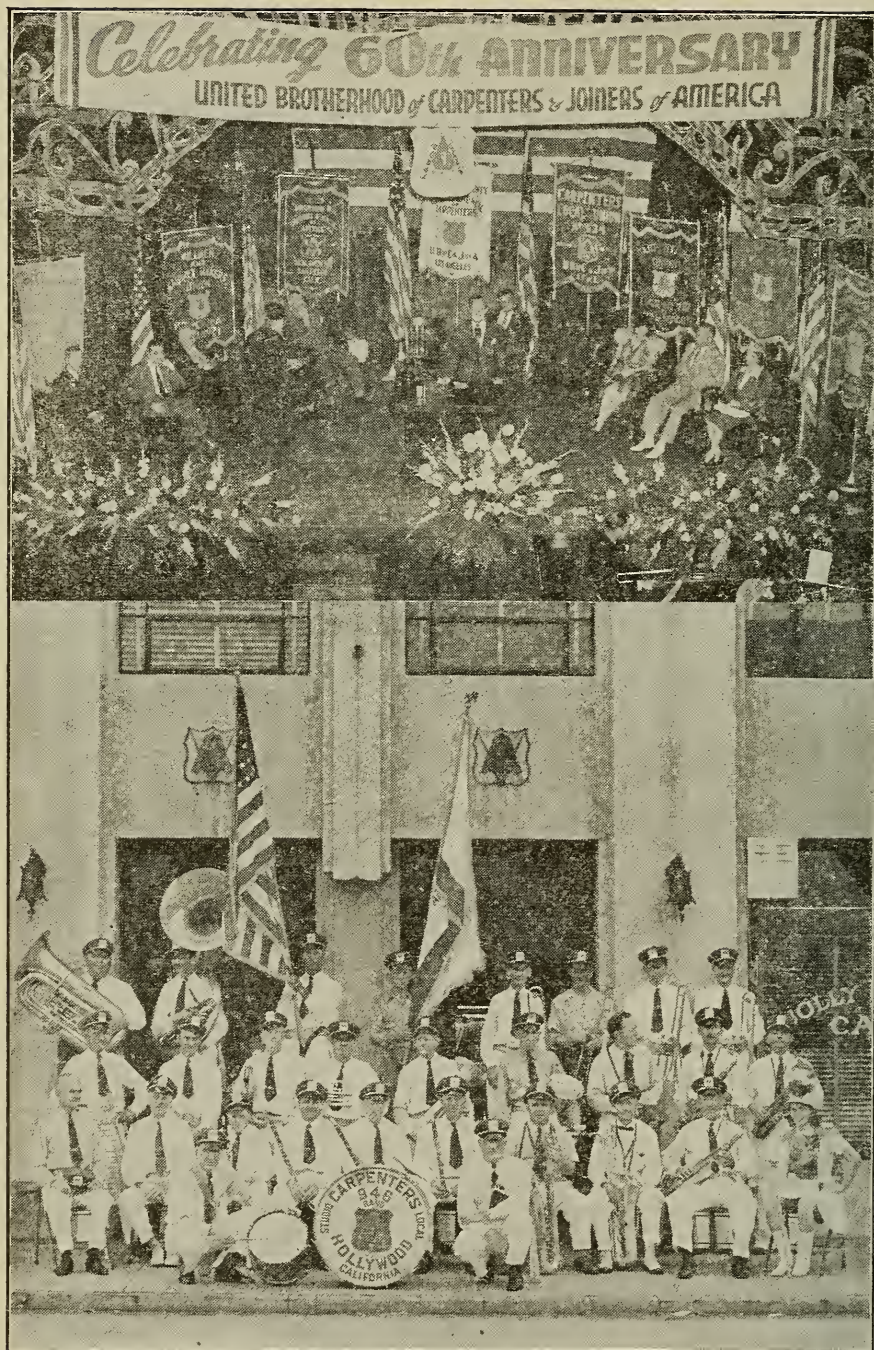
District Council President Arthur C. Ward, Jr., presenting donation of Fourteen Hundred and Eighty-Five Dollars for the U. S. O. to James L. McDevitt while C. L. U. President Joseph A. McDonough, Secretary-Treasurer John J. Cregan and General Representative O. William Blaier look on.

According to the opinion expressed by J. Hanley in the *Historical Bulletin*: "The primary reason for American fears in regard to China is that Japanese success will mean the end of equal opportunity for American commercial and industrial interests in China."

Los Angeles Marks Brotherhood's Birthday



Two views of members and friends in auditorium for Los Angeles celebration of the Brotherhood's 60th birthday.



As reported in the October Carpenter, Los Angeles brothers turned out en masse for the 60th observance of the Brotherhood's birthday. Upper left picture shows stage group, with General Secretary Frank Duffy and Mrs. Duffy, as honor guests.

Picketing In Secondary Boycott Upheld

REPRESENTING a land-mark in the development of Labor law, a decision by the Court of Appeals in New York, upholding the right of a Union to picket a storekeeper doing business with a "struck" firm, has elated Union officials who regard the decision as a recognition of their efforts to protect their hard-earned standards of wages and employment conditions.

The facts are as follows:

Members of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, were employed by a company engaged in the manufacture of burglar alarm equipment.

Defendants were convicted of having violated the Penal Law (Sec. 722), defining disorderly conduct, in that they picketed the retail haberdashery store of complainant in such a manner as might occasion a breach of the peace. The complainant was a consumer who, four years before the acts of picketing herein complained of, had contracted with the National Wiring and Protective Company, Inc. (hereinafter called National) for the installation of a burglar alarm apparatus for the store premises, together with an incidental agreement whereby the storekeeper paid a monthly charge of \$7.50 for the use of the apparatus and to keep the same in serviceable condition. The storekeeper on his part agreed not to repair, or to permit any other person to tamper with, or repair this apparatus. This contract for the acquisition of the burglar alarm was deemed renewed from year to year unless notice was given otherwise, was in effect at the time of the picketing and was silent as to whether union or non-union help was to service the alarm. At the time of the picketing in question, this contract was binding on both parties and was not up for renewal.

Storekeeper Notified

On January 3, 1941, the owner of the store was notified that the employes of National were on strike and that, unless the services of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (hereinafter call the union) were engaged to service this burglar alarm apparatus, the store would be picketed. The haberdashery store was not in the same trade or occupation as National, no member of the union were employed by the complainant, and there were no labor disputes between complainant and any of his own employes. Complainant, therefore, was not a party to the labor disputes and did not sell in his store, for profit or otherwise, any of the articles manufactured by National. The only relationship between complainant and National was through the acquisition by the storekeeper of the burglar alarm apparatus with the incidental right to have it kept in serviceable condition through the payment of a small monthly charge. Also, no repair work to the burglar alarm apparatus was being done at the time of the picketing, nor has any been done since the inception of the strike. Nevertheless, the two defendants, as pickets appeared in front of the store each bearing a sign reading "Maintenance of Burglar Alarm in this store unfair to Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, A. F. of L."

The business of National is to market burglar alarms by means of installing the apparatus with an incidental service agreement to keep the

same in working order. Once the apparatus is installed, it is in continuous use on the premises, and no right to resale exists in the owner of the premises. Thus, in the case at bar, the storekeeper was the ultimate consumer of this property.

Though the picketing was concededly orderly and peaceful, the retailer charged the pickets with disorderly conduct and they were held for trial in the Magistrate's Court.

In Magistrate's Court

At the trial in the Magistrate's Court, the salient facts as stated in the minority opinion of the Court of Appeals were established. The most significant fact was that the defendants picketed in an orderly and peaceful way. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrate held that the picketing was unlawful, relying on the case of *People vs. Bellows* (281 N. Y. 67). He stated that the picketing constituted a secondary boycott, and he was not concerned with whether the conduct of the pickets was peaceful and orderly. He therefore found the defendants guilty of disorderly conduct, but suspended sentence.

Confident that this decision of the Magistrate, as well as the case upon which he relied, was in violation of the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, attorney for the defendants promptly filed an appeal with the Appellate Part of the Court of Special Sessions. Lengthy briefs were submitted and in a brilliant unanimous opinion written by Chief Justice Bayes, concurred in by Justices Brady and Wieboldt, the judgment of conviction was reversed and the defendants discharged.

The office of the District Attorney of Kings County then applied to the Court of Appeals for permission to file an appeal there. The permission was granted by Chief Judge Lehman and the case came before the Court of Appeals on April 26, 1941.

The Courts of New York State have long appreciated the fact that industrial organization today is not based on the single shop. Especially in highly competitive industries, wages cannot be increased or even maintained, and collective bargaining achieved, if Union conditions do not prevail throughout the industry. A single employer who refuses to abide by Union conditions, can, and inevitably does, threaten the standards of the Union and the standards of all its members. Experience has amply shown that a shop that has lower wage levels and inferior working conditions exerts a destructive competitive influence on those employers who maintain union conditions. This tends to undermine the union shops and their standards of wages, hours and conditions of employment. Thus, as a matter of self defense, the workers must be allowed by peaceful means to unionize an entire industry.

Union Activity Upheld

In view of this natural interest of self-preservation, the New York Courts have held striking and picketing by a Union as legal means to attain a legitimate objective. Enlightened to the economic necessity of workers, the Courts have refused to interfere with a Union's effort to protect the interests of its membership.

In essence, a strike is no more than a collective refusal on the part of the workers to sell their labor power to the employer on his conditions. By striking, the workers try to make it more expensive for the employer not to operate his plant than it would be to grant to the workers their

conditions. In this way, the Union hopes to gain its ends of improving the economic and social welfare of the workers. This the Courts have held to be lawful.

Unfortunately, however, almost always there are more workers than jobs, and so, there are strikebreakers who are willing to take the jobs of the workers on strike. In order to appeal to these persons to refrain from working for an employer involved in a labor dispute, peaceful picketing is carried on. This, too, the Courts have declared to be lawful.

Picketing Explained

It is apparent that the strike and the picket lines are nothing more than efforts by the workers to close an employer's access to the labor market. Still, striking and picketing alone may not in all circumstances be sufficiently effective. There are numerous industries where picketing at the employer's plant would be an idle gesture. Therefore, other economic means have to be used. This other method is to close, as far as possible, the selling market of the unfair employer. This is known as the boycott. Although the word "boycott" has acquired somewhat of a sinister meaning, it is in reality a mere refusal to buy a product manufactured under undesirable industrial conditions. It is essentially economic ostracism. If the striking workers themselves refuse to buy the product, it is known as a "primary boycott." This has been recognized as perfectly legal.

But suppose the workers do not make up the bulk of the consumers? A primary boycott would then be ineffective, indeed. Hence the aid and support of the other consumers must be enlisted. When this is done, the secondary boycott comes into being. It is an appeal to others not to buy the product.

There is a great variety of secondary boycotts and to describe them all would extend this article beyond reasonable limits. In any event, two types of secondary boycotts which have been held legal by the New York Courts will be set forth.

A manufacturer of wood trim employing workers within the jurisdiction of a Carpenters' Union, refuses to recognize the Union and to bargain collectively with it. The carpenters who do construction work on the outside then refuse to handle any trim of this manufacturer. Thus, the builder would not buy trim from this unfair manufacturer whose selling market would consequently suffer. This is a secondary boycott and the New York Courts have held it to be entirely legal.

The other type of secondary boycott is where the public generally are the customers and it is to the public that the appeal not to buy the product has to be made. This type of case has appeared before the Courts on many occasions. For example, a Union is on strike with a manufacturer of meat products sold to delicatessen stores. The retailer is, of course, the immediate consumer of the unfair manufacturer. But the ultimate consumers are the public. Hence, to close the selling market of this manufacturer, the Union would picket the retail establishment for the purpose of requesting the public not to buy those products.

Loss of Jobs Involved

Although the retailer may suffer a reduction in business because of the reluctance of the consumers to cross the picket line, still the Courts have held that his injury does not make the picketing illegal. By selling the cheaper non-union product, the retailer enjoys a competitive advantage

over the other retailers selling union products and consequently jeopardizes the position of union manufacturers. As a result, the workers employed by union manufacturers may lose their jobs. In self defense, therefore, the unions may picket the establishment of the retailer to induce the general public to refrain from buying the non-union made goods. This type of secondary boycott the Courts have held to be legitimate and lawful.

To complete the picture, the case that the Magistrate relied on herein in holding the defendants guilty of disorderly conduct should be described. A retailer bought a neon sign from a manufacturer with whom the Union had a dispute over wages and hours. When purchasing the sign, the retailer received a contract from the manufacturer entitling him to service and maintenance of the sign for a certain period of time. In other words, workers had to come from time to time to the establishment of the retailer in order to service the sign. Union workers, who did this type of work, picketed in front of the retailer's store. To stop the picketing, the retailer later had the pickets arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. The case then made its way through the various Courts until, as a test case, it reached the Court of Appeals. In 1939, the Court of Appeals decided, by a divided Court, that this type of picketing of the retailer was illegal. This decision was followed by the New York Courts and remained the settled law until the Court of Appeals in the case reviewed here adopted the view long advanced by labor lawyers that the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assemblage, protect peaceful picketing.

Constitutional Guarantee

The Constitution of the United States grants freedom of speech, of press and assemblage.

In a series of recent cases, all decided since 1939, the Supreme Court of the United States unequivocally held that peaceful picketing comes within the scope of the civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. In these cases, the Supreme Court sharply denounced laws and decisions of States Courts which prohibited peaceful picketing. Declaring that "peaceful picketing is a workingman's means of communication," the Supreme Court stated that the right to picket peacefully comes within the exercise of free speech. The following language of the Supreme Court taken from the case of *Thornhill v. Alabama* (310 U. S. 88) is eloquent indeed:

"Free discussion concerning the conditions in industry and the causes of labor disputes, appears to us indispensable to the effective and intelligent use of the processes of popular government to shape the destiny of modern industrial society."

Thus, the Bill of Rights contained in our Constitution is held by the Supreme Court to protect peaceful picketing from infringement.

On July 29, 1941, the opinion which follows was handed down by the Court of Appeals affirming the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions that the peaceful and orderly picketing was legal and did not constitute disorderly conduct. It is indeed significant to note that although the minority opinion stresses the case of *People vs. Bellows*, the majority opinion, on the other hand, cites the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as controlling. It may be confidently stated, therefore, that this decision firmly establishes the doctrine in the State of New York that peaceful picketing of a storekeeper in a secondary boycott is perfectly lawful and that the pickets may not be charged with disorderly conduct.

Effect of Decision

Indeed, the decision goes further and indicates that even in civil actions, where a retailer may seek an injunction to restrain peaceful picketing, that injunction must be denied. For the Court of Appeals, through Chief Judge Lehman, states: "... peaceful picketing by the members of a Union in front of a business served by the Union is the exercise of a right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

On the basis of this holding by the Courts of Appeals, the lower Courts of the State of New York will have to revise their rulings with regard to the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. It seems clear that as a result of this decision, peaceful and orderly picketing may not be restrained by injunction, for peaceful picketing is a form of announcement which is entitled to the full protection of the Federal Constitution.

Because of its significance, the majority opinion of the Court is reprinted in full herewith:

Lehman, Ch. J. The defendants have been convicted upon a charge of "Disorderly conduct tending to a breach of peace, in violation of section 722, subdivision 2, of the Penal Law." Some testimony was taken at the hearing of the charge, but by stipulation all the testimony was expunged from the record and the parties stipulated the facts pertaining to the complaint which were to be taken "in lieu of the sworn testimony."

We quote the facts as stipulated in full:

"1. The complainant, Ben Berkowitz, is the owner of a retail haberdashery store at 1587 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, County of Kings;

"2. That on or about November 26, 1935, the complainant and the National Wiring & Protective Co., Inc., entered into written agreements which are here offered in evidence at Exhibits 1 and 2;

"3. The National Wiring & Protective Co., have made agreements with other subscribers similar to the one represented by Exhibits 1 and 2;

"4. That on or about January 3, 1940, the defendant, Andrew Fosgreen, came to the store of the complainant and had a conversation with the complainant, in the course of which he told him that the Union and the employees were on strike against the National Wiring & Protective Co., Inc., and that they would put out pickets in front of his store, and that the maintenance of the burglar alarm system was unfair to Local No. 3 unless the complainant obtain union service on that system:

"5. That two days later, on January 5, 1940, the defendants, Hans Muller and Vincent Teofilo, appeared in front of the complainant's premises, each bearing a sign attached to his person, reading substantially as follows: 'Maintenance of Burglar Alarm in this Store unfair to Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, A. F. of L.'

"6. That the defendants, Hans Muller and Vincent Teofilo, picketed in an orderly and peaceful way;

"7. That all three defendants are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, and are on strike.

"8. That there is a labor dispute over wages and hours between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, No. 3, the employees, and the National Wiring & Protective Co., Inc.;

"9. That no labor was performed on the burglar alarm system installed at the complainant's premises since January 1, 1940."

The stipulated facts thus establish beyond dispute that the defendants are members of a labor union engaged in a labor dispute with the National Wiring & Protective Co., Inc., over wages and hours of its employees. The National Wiring & Protective Co., Inc., has installed in the complainant's place of business an electric burglar alarm apparatus and has agreed to maintain the apparatus in serviceable condition, and the union has demanded that the complainant obtain union service on that system. The defendants have picketed in an orderly and peaceful way. Their conduct has not been disorderly in any way and has not tended toward a breach of the peace, unless peaceful picketing with a sign calculated to inform the public that the burglar alarm system installed in the complainant's store is not being maintained by the union of which the defendants are members is unlawful, and without more constitutes disorderly conduct.

The picketing is for the purpose of promoting the lawful interests of a labor union in a labor dispute. (*Goldfinger v. Feintuch*, 276 N. Y. 281.) There is here a "labor dispute" as that term is defined in section 876a of the Civil Practice Act even under the restrictive interpretation of the scope of the statute by this Court in *Opera on Tour, Inc., v. Weber* (285 N. Y. 348). Even were that not true, however, peaceful picketing by the members of a union in front of a business served by the union is the exercise of a right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States. (*American Federation of Labor v. Swing*, 312 U. S. 321, decided February 10, 1941; *Bakery & Pastry Drivers Local 802 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Woll*,—U. S.—, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 2, 1941.) Construction of the Federal Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States is binding on all State courts. These decisions cannot be ignored and passed over in silence.

The order should be affirmed.

Concurring with Chief Judge Lehman in the foregoing opinion were Judges Loughran, Lewis and Desmond. Judge Finch wrote the dissenting opinion, in which Judges Rippey and Conway concurred.

\$1 Insures Whole Family

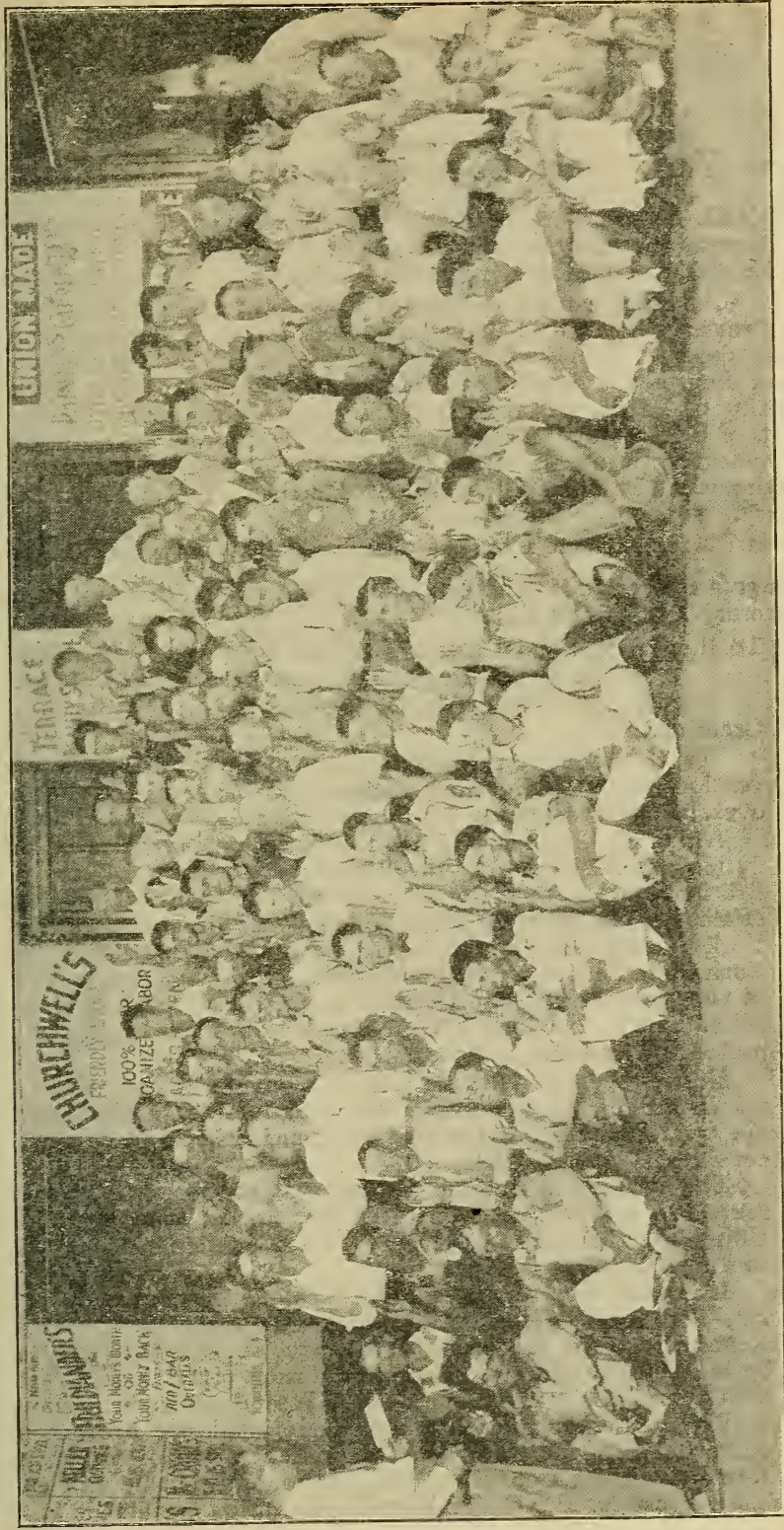
The Pioneer Life Insurance Company is now issuing a family group life insurance policy that insures the entire family. Everyone from the baby to grandparents up to 80 years of age, aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws can be included for the one low cost of a dollar a month for all.

The Pioneer Life Insurance Company is offering this insurance without medical examination. The Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to \$3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies that the applicant or his family might have. The Company has on deposit with the Illinois Department of Insurance over \$100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the outside back cover of this magazine. Write to them for all the information and remember no agent will call on you at any time.

Get "drafted" into selective "Union" services which are designated by the Shop Card and Service Button.

VALDOSTA, GA., LOCAL STARTS TO GROW



Herewith is shown a group of candidates for admission to the Brotherhood, the first class obligated by Local 903.

New York State Council Honors H. C. Hanover

SIGNAL honors were bestowed upon Harold C. Hanover, Assistant General Secretary, by the New York State Council of Carpenters at the 35th Annual Convention, held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 16-18.

Climaxing a most successful Convention, which heard welcoming remarks by President Charles W. Hanson, and enlightening address by the Rev. John Boland, Chairman of the New York State Labor Relation Board, and President Thomas Lyons, of the New York State Federation of Labor, was the presentation to Mr. Hanover, by President Hanson, of a watch and chain, with a suitable engraving in appreciation of his endeavors in behalf of the Council over a period of years, prior to his designation by General President Hutcheson as Assistant General Secretary.

Herewith are extracts from the official Convention proceedings:

Delegate Sutherland: The following is the report of your Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the 35th Annual Convention of the State Council of Carpenters, held in the City of Syracuse, New York, August 16-18, 1941.

Greetings:

We, the undersigned, take great pride in reporting to this Convention, the splendid work Secretary-Treasurer, Harold C. Hanover, has performed for the Carpenters of New York State.

Although his report is not a lengthy one, because of his new duties as Assistant to the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood, nevertheless, his report tells us of his untiring efforts in conjunction with Tom Lyons, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Secretary Edwards, of the New York State Federation of Labor and Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York State Council of Carpenters, in making every effort to have various labor bills, favorable to organized labor, passed in the State Legislature.

He has been very active and, in many instances, very successful in organizing non-union shops and mills in the State. His views on the future welfare of our members should be given deep consideration and study.

The apprentice training program, as proposed by the Government also requires due consideration, so that the progress of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners may successfully continue as it has in the past.

It is with deep regret that we learn of his resignation as Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters. Nevertheless, we are proud of the fact that he has been selected by the General Office to such an important position as Assistant to the General Secretary at our General Headquarters in Indianapolis.

We well know that his new duties will not prevent his co-operation with the New York State Federation of Labor and the New York State Council of Carpenters, and that he will continue his interest for the Carpenter's Organization in this State.

In closing, we particularly draw your attention to the healthy condition of the State Council funds, brought about through the untiring efforts of President Charles W. Hanson and Secretary-Treasurer Harold C. Hanover, with the cooperation of the Executive Board.

And, in conclusion, we therefore, wish to commend the efficiency of our Secretary-Treasurer, who has continuously served this State Council since the year 1936; and, the results achieved by this Council since that time bear witness to this tribute.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

(Signed) Sam Sutherland, Local Union 246, New York; Sidney J. Pearce, N. Y. District Council; Arthur W. White, Rochester District Council; David G. Bennett, Local Union 1536, New York; C. A. Sharp, Local Union 1016, Rome; Bernard Keller, Local Union 2241, Brooklyn.

The Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report recommends concurrence in this Report. (Applause)

Chairman Hanson: You have heard the report of the Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer's Report. The motion is to concur with the Committee's Report. You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? Question: All in favor signify in the usual manner by saying 'aye.' Opposed, if any. None. It is carried and so ordered.

The next Committee to report is the last one, but it is the most important Committee because it is the last, that's the Committee on Auditing. Brother McMahon.

Delegate McMahon: Your Committee on Audit submits the following report:

"To the Officers and Delegates of the 45th Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, held in the City of Syracuse, New York, August 16-18, 1941.

Greetings:

Your Committee on Auditing has carefully examined the books and records of Secretary-Treasurer, Harold C. Hanover, and it has been a pleasure to review his work. We are both proud and pleased to find a very substantial gain in the finances as reported last year.

The account of our Council shows a balance of \$9,425.83; showing a net gain over the previous year of \$2,576.29.

His Report shows a thorough knowledge of existing conditions in the State and too much tribute cannot be paid him for the splendid condition in which your Committee found his records of the business transacted by the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Auditing.

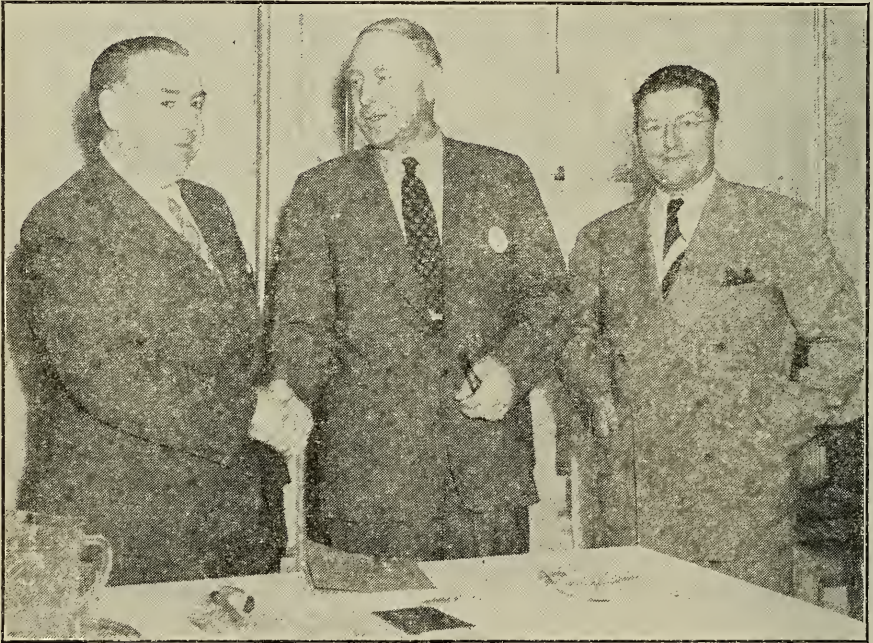
(Signed) John McMahon, L. U. 9, Buffalo; John S. Sinclair, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon; George Mulholland, L. U. 2305, Brooklyn; Charles Filbry, L. U. 298, New York; Herbert Stevenson, L. U. 453, Auburn; Robert Lund, L. U. 787, Brooklyn.

Your Committee respectfully asks your concurrence in this report.

Chairman Hanson: You have heard the report of the Committee on Audit and the motion is to concur in the Committee's Report. You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? Question: All those in favor signify by saying 'aye.' Contrary, if any. None. Carried and so ordered.

Our next order of business is the installation of the officers. I will ask Secretary Harold Hanover to act as the Installing Officer and, at the same time, I am going to ask him to perform a double duty, and that is, to act as Secretary in the roll call of these Officers. As your name is called, will you please step forward.

Secretary Hanover: It is a pleasure, Mr. Chairman, I assure you. When I call your names, Brothers, will you please take your position before the dais.



Left to Right: "Tom" Lyons, State Federation of Labor President; Charles W. Hanson, President New York State Carpenters' Council, and Assistant General Secretary Harold C. Hanover.

OFFICERS

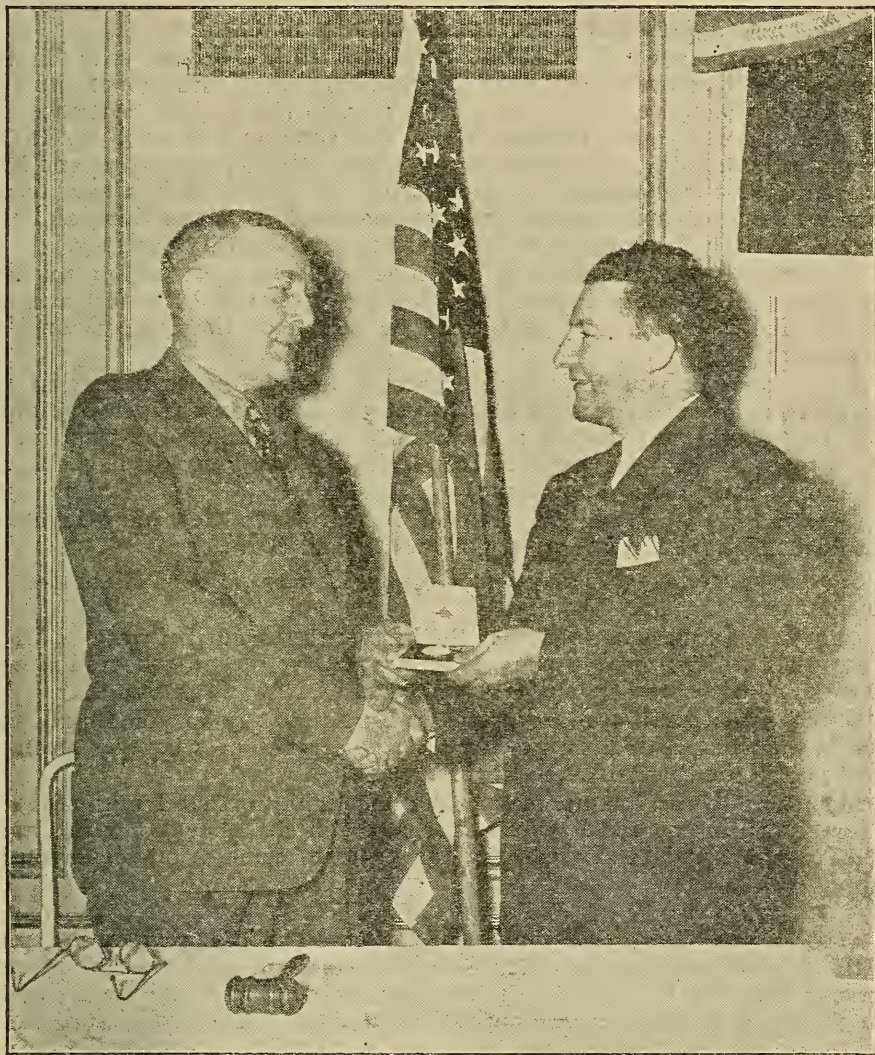
President—Charles W. Hanson.
 First Vice-President—George Mulholland.
 Second Vice-President—Sam Sutherland.
 Secretary-Treasurer—John McMahon.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District—David Scanlan.
 Second District—Edward McLaughlin.
 Third District—John S. Sinclair.
 Fourth District—William T. Bennis.
 Fifth District—Thomas Underhill.
 Sixth District—Herbert H. A. Fox.
 Seventh District—John Heiden.
 Eighth District—Thomas L. Hanover.

Will the Convention please rise? Brothers, please raise your right hands and repeat after me the following obligation, (Reads oath of office.)

Chairman Hanson: I have been asked by the Executive Board to perform a duty, but, before I go into the details of that particular part of it, on behalf of the Officers of the New York State Council of Carpenters, I want to express my appreciation and thanks to the Delegates in the



President Hanson Presents Watch To Assistant General Secretary Hanover.

election and the selection of the officers that you have chosen and elected this afternoon. I want to assure you all, as delegates representing the various Unions throughout the State, that the officers of this Council will endeavor to further and better the conditions of the men we represent. I know I will have the entire Board of Officers with me along those lines.

Before concluding the business of this session, as I said before, I have a duty to perform, and, I may say, it is a pleasant duty. It is pleasant be-

cause I have known and have been associated with our Secretary-Treasurer, to whom I am about to make a presentation.

I have been associated with Harold Hanover for some eighteen years; have known him since he came into this Body as a Representative; and into the State Council of Carpenters. I have known him as an Officer, as an Executive Board Member. For years he worked on behalf of the State Council of Carpenters. I have also known him as an Officer of the Buffalo District Council and a representative of that Council.

I became further and better acquainted with him in the year of nineteen thirty-six, when he first was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters right here in the City of Syracuse. He has worked with your President all of that time, and, I must say to you Delegates here today, that the man is upright. He is progressive and he is honest. A man that possesses qualifications of that type is a man that is worthy of the elevation that he has just received from our General President, William L. Hutcheson, as Assistant to the General Secretary.

It gives me great pleasure, at this time, to present you with a token of our esteem and sincere appreciation for the progressive, honest and sincere service that you have performed on behalf of the State Council of Carpenters.

I now present you with a watch and it is my sincere hope that this timepiece will serve you each time when you start your trip to the office, start your work, and from it you will also know when to quit and be released from the heavy duties and responsibility that you will have in your office in Indianapolis. (Applause)

(At this point President Hanson presented to Secretary-Treasurer Harold C. Hanover an engraved gold watch and chain.)

Secretary Hanover: President Hanson, Officers, Board Members and Delegates:

I am indeed overwhelmed with the gift of this beautiful watch. I wish to say that I shall always cherish it in memory of my association with the men of the State Council of Carpenters of New York State.

Going away gives one regrets, and, I want to say to you that I shall ever be thankful, and, I shall ever be on the alert to do whatever I can for all of you in the State of New York.

My going away, I hope, may prove beneficial, in that I might be able to further serve you and I hope and trust that I shall have your full measure of support and good wishes in the years to come. God bless you all. (Applause)

Short, Short, Story of Labor's Patriotism—The Bridgeville, Pa., plant of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. was strikebound over the wage-increase demands by Good Will Local of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers union. Defense authorities at Washington sent word that a carload of specialty steel from this plant was needed immediately for airplane propellers.

Good Will Local Union lived up to its name. It not only agreed to let the steel be shipped but 30 of its pickets volunteered to load the car without pay.

America's feminine clothing industry has been conservatively valued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Lumber and Furniture Recommendations Approved

RECOMMENDATIONS by industry committees for the establishment of minimum wage rates of 35 cents an hour in the lumber industry and 40 cents an hour in the wood furniture industry have been approved by General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor. Wage orders will be issued shortly putting those minimum rates into effect November 3.

Required payment of at least 35 cents an hour in the lumber industry will increase the wage rate of about 168,000 workers. The minimum of 40 cents an hour in the furniture industry will increase the rate of about 43,000 workers. Most of the workers increased in both industries are employed in the South.

These two wage orders, the 28th and 29th to be issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, will bring the total number of workers to receive wage rate increases under those orders to about 1,069,000. Largest groups which have received wage rate increases are 300,000 textile workers; 200,000 garment workers; 65,000 railroad workers and 60,000 shoe workers. Except for the railroad group, the majority of these workers are women.

In announcing approval of the lumber and furniture minimums, General Fleming clarified the division between the lumber industry and the furniture industry as defined for the wage orders. The definition of the furniture industry includes "the manufacture and assembling from wood of furniture parts . . . separately, set up or knocked down . . ." The furniture industry will include, General Fleming said, all wood-working operations necessary to the manufacture of furniture following delivery of the wood from the dry kiln or air-dried dimension shed. It will include the manufacture of furniture parts whether made in the furniture factory or a sawmill.

Wood parts, produced for furniture manufacturers, wherever manufactured will be considered "furniture parts" and within the furniture industry if the wood-working operations include processes other than rip sawing, cut-off sawing, molding, planing and resawing. The manufacture of veneer and plywood will be within the lumber and timber products industry for which the minimum will be 35 cents an hour. However, the manufacture from plywood or veneer of "furniture parts" will be within the furniture industry for which the minimum will be 40 cents an hour.

Representing the Brotherhood during the industry committee's deliberation were First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, General Executive Board Member Abe Muir and General Representative Howard Bennett.

Milk is not good for everyone. Dr. Walter C. Alvarez of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., says that one out of every five persons cannot digest milk, and that about one in every fifteen persons is poisoned by it.

Charity begins at home, yet should not end there.

New Regulations Curtail Building

THE Supply Priorities and Allocations Board announced October 9 a new policy under which no public or private construction projects which use critical materials such as steel, copper, brass, bronze, aluminium, etc., may be started during the emergency unless these projects are either necessary for direct national defense or are essential to the health and safety of the people.

This applies to public projects—Federal, State, and local—such as the building of post offices, courthouses, and similar structures; to the construction of roads and highways; to river and harbor improvements; and to flood control and power projects. It applies to the construction of factories, lofts, warehouses, office buildings and all other commercial construction. It applies to residential construction and to construction for public utilities.

SPAB pointed out that because of defense program's heavy demand for metals it will not be possible for the United States to build all of the warships, planes, tanks and other things essential to its national security if the scarce metals are unnecessarily used in building projects which are not vital to defense.

In effect, the new policy means that, on all building projects hereafter, two tests will be applied:

1. Does this construction involve the use of appreciable quantities of critical materials?
2. Is the construction directly necessary for national defense, or clearly essential for the health and safety of the civilian population?

If the answer to the first question is "yes" and the answer to the second question is "no," priorities for the critical materials involved will not be issued.

Where construction actually has started and a substantial portion has been completed, SPAB said, efforts will be made to get the critical materials needed to finish the job.

The entire policy, SPAB held, is based on the fact that no construction job which is not absolutely necessary is entitled to a share of the materials urgently needed for defense. If factories are obliged to close because they cannot get these materials, SPAB said, there would be neither rhyme nor reason in permitting the use of those same materials to erect public works, new factories, office buildings, or other structures unless it could be shown plainly that such construction is vital to the Nation.

SPAB urged all Federal, State, and local Government agencies to refrain from issuing permits or other authorizations for construction work on which priorities assistance would have to be denied.

It also suggested that building codes in many cities require the use of excessive amounts of critical materials, and urged that such codes be suspended during the emergency.

In arriving at this policy, SPAB surveyed the entire field of construction to see what quantities of critical materials are used, how much money is involved, how much labor is employed and what defense and civilian needs are being met.

Total construction during 1941, SPAB found, will probably reach \$11,000,000,000—about equal to the highest levels previously reached in 1926 and 1927. This figure does not include approximately \$3,000,000,000 which is being spent during the year on maintenance, repair and remodeling.

Of the \$11,000,000,000, about \$4,900,000,000 is being spent on defense construction, as follows:

Military construction	\$1,800,000,000
Industrial facilities	1,700,000,000
Defense housing	1,200,000,000
Defense highways	200,000,000

Non-defense construction for the year totals \$6,300,000,000. The breakdown here is as follows:

Residential construction	\$1,800,000,000
Industrial construction	500,000,000
Public works	1,500,000,000
Commercial building	\$ 900,000,000
Public buildings	400,000,000
Privately financed utilities	700,000,000
Farm construction	500,000,000

The critical material chiefly used in construction work is, of course, steel. The construction program is using about 13,800,000 tons of steel ingots—roughly one-sixth of the year's total consumption—of which approximately 6,300,000 tons are being used for non-defense construction. Industrial and public buildings are the chief sources of demand for steel in the non-defense construction area.

SPAB estimated that under the restricted program, steel used in non-defense construction could be held to less than 3,000,000 tons. These savings would be partially offset by the fact that defense construction in 1942 would require about 1,200,000 more tons of steel than were used in defense construction during the current year.

In addition, SPAB suggested that extensive additional savings might be made through substitution and conservation. In many types of public works and buildings the use of steel can be almost entirely eliminated. Reinforced concrete pipes can be used in place of steel for water mains. Buildings erected for emergency use can be built to less stringent specifications than those designed for permanent use, and hence can be built with less steel.

Employment in all types of construction in 1941 has averaged about 2,400,000 men, with a peak of 3,100,000 men reached in the present month. Defense construction is employing 1,200,000 workers. Non-defense construction employs 1,500,000, and 400,000 men are at work on maintenance, repairs and remodeling.

SPAB's studies indicate that defense construction next year will require about the same number of workers that it now uses. The amount of maintenance, rere modeling and repair work during the year is expected to be roughly equal to the volume in 1941. Principal reductions in employment, therefore, will occur in the field of non-defense construction.

In that field, SPAB pointed out, growing shortages of critical materials would cause a considerable displacement of workers even if restriction of non-defense construction were not adopted.

Builders' Priority Problems Explained

THE "ifs" and "ands" of priorities which have confused, puzzled and mystified many home builders and contractors for several weeks were explained and discussed recently by R. Earl Peters, State Director for the Federal Housing Administration for Indiana.

Albert O. Evans, newly appointed manager of the Indianapolis office of the Production Management Division of Priorities, outlined the system and reasons for priorities. He explained that the objective of priorities is to conserve and direct most effectively for defense.

R. F. DeTar of the FHA office here also spoke and explained details of procedure.

"If you're a builder of homes it will be wise to get your priority preference rating on materials you will need," Mr. Peters said. "There is nothing to prevent builders of homes going ahead with their plans, provided they obtain the materials needed. No one is going to stop them but there is some possibility there may be definite shortages in certain lines of metals needed in home building."

The builder of defense homes with a priority rating has first call on the materials available, Mr. Peters explained. Therefore, he urged builders to make application for their ratings.

The procedure is not complicated, Mr. Peters pointed out. He said the Federal Housing Administration is acting as a fact-finding body for the Office of Production Management, the unit which actually issues the ratings.

Builders in submitting applications should remember this does not mean that the home or rehabilitation of a home must be financed under the FHA plan, Mr. Peters said. The financing may be done through any channel, he said. He explained that FHA is simply acting as a fact-finding agency for the Office of Production Management.

The Federal Housing Administration has set up an entirely separate unit which handles these priorities applications, examining them promptly and then passing them on to the OPM at Chicago, Mr. Peters said. It is the latter agency which gives final judgment on the rating and which issues the rating direct to the applicant, he said.

"In this connection, the FHA is still accepting applications in its regular stride for homes above the \$6,000 current ceiling for defense homes," Mr. Peters declared. "In fact, the agency has been approaching record heights in the last five weeks in the volume of applications received for insurance on home mortgages. There is nothing to prevent home builders who have already received a commitment of insurance from FHA to proceed with their building, also regardless of the \$6,000 price ceiling."

"Cooperation also should be considered in the building industry," he continued. "Thinking and planning to develop adequate substitutes, if necessary, should be coordinated. Such cooperation may be effective in devising adequate substitutes for materials currently used. The substitution of storm windows and doors may be required in weatherstripping plans; wood downspouts and gutters may be necessary to conserve metal normally used in such items.

"No one expects a building industry which embraces over 6,000,000 workers to remain stationary in its thought or action," Mr. Peters said. "The current emergency may prove the impetus resulting in a production of materials which can well serve a purpose for which they are intended."

Mr. Evans, in his address, said in part:

"We are asked . . . What is Priority? In short, it means first things first needed in the improvement of our national defense and the effort to fulfill our boast of being the Supply Agents of Democracy. Its objects are to conserve and direct most effectively for the defense. It was designed originally to supply the army, navy, aviation, maritime and similar departments with the necessities for their expansion.

"The tremendous demands of these groups on our raw materials caused the creation of a production division, a research and statistical division and a new materials division.

"The production division has set up a control board upon which is shown the capacity of production of the various commodities which are most vital, such as steel, aluminum, manganese, copper and the various alloys, as well as chemicals, silk, etc. Priorities are based on this capacity. Shipping schedules from these mines, mills, etc., must be approved in Washington before being carried out, in order to prevent an important industry from being idle due to lack of essential materials.

"The research division has to do with locating additional sources of these precious materials and as indicated, the new materials division is constantly seeking substitutes. In many instances when a substitute was announced, the demand was so great that it also was placed on the critical list—in some cases as early as one week.

"Priority ratings are issued on the following basis:

- "1. Direct defense.
- "2. Indirect defense.
- "3. Essential civilian.
- "4. Nonessential civilian.

"Our present businessmen, when they were in school, were led to believe that our United States was self-sufficient in all materials, and the American public has found it difficult to change this belief. Possibly we had, within our country in those days, everything we needed, but think of how our requirements have changed with our improved living standards. Now we are faced with the fact that we produce too little, or no, nickel, rubber, silk, cork, aluminum, copper, as well as various chemicals and many other items. Because we have been able to obtain these in sufficient quantities for our ordinary needs in the past, we have been lax in developing substitutes.

"These facts brings us face to face with the necessity for the organization of the Office of Production Management and its various departments."

Edison refused to have his invention, the phonograph, regarded as a source of entertainment. He wanted it to be used for dictation in offices. Moreover, he wanted the machine run by storage batteries, because he thought a spring movement would make the device too much like a music box. What happened? Emile Berliner brought out the gramophone, intended for entertainment and run by a spring—and Berliner's company made a fortune ten times greater than Edison made in his entire career.

Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons are the best weapons for the defense of American Labor standards.

Building Materials Still Obtainable

WHEN defense housing priorities were inaugurated around the middle of September, the shortage of residential building materials was much more acute than had been the case of a few weeks earlier, according to the Department of Commerce.

The volume of residential construction in the United States is at present being affected more by the fear of shortages than by the actual inability of builders and contractors to obtain materials.

While there are isolated instances of work already under way being completely stopped for lack of certain materials, such stoppages constitute a very small fraction of the total construction activity, according to the findings of building materials dealers, contractors, mortgage lending institutions and other informed sources.

More important are the costly delays resulting from failure to obtain materials and equipment as needed, a substantial part of the total residential construction being thus affected.

Until recent weeks, building materials dealers were able not only to meet most demands but also to increase inventories substantially. As late as September 1 these inventories were still at peak or near peak levels.

On September 1, according to the Bureau of the Census, inventories of plumbing and heating supply wholesalers were 38 per cent higher than a year earlier. Electrical goods wholesalers' inventories were up 42 per cent and hardware up 17 per cent.

Dealers now report increasing difficulty in obtaining goods from manufacturers in the quantities and at the times desired. In an effort to conserve their own inventories many have adopted the policy of rationing sales of refusing to sell at all to those who are not regular customers or who, for credit or other reasons, are considered marginal accounts.

At the same time, dealers have sought to protect their position by buying materials in advance of immediate requirements. This policy has been encouraged by mortgage lending institutions which in many instances have insisted that all materials necessary for a project be purchased and on hand before a project is started. It has increased the demand for building materials and is in part the cause of shortages in certain items.

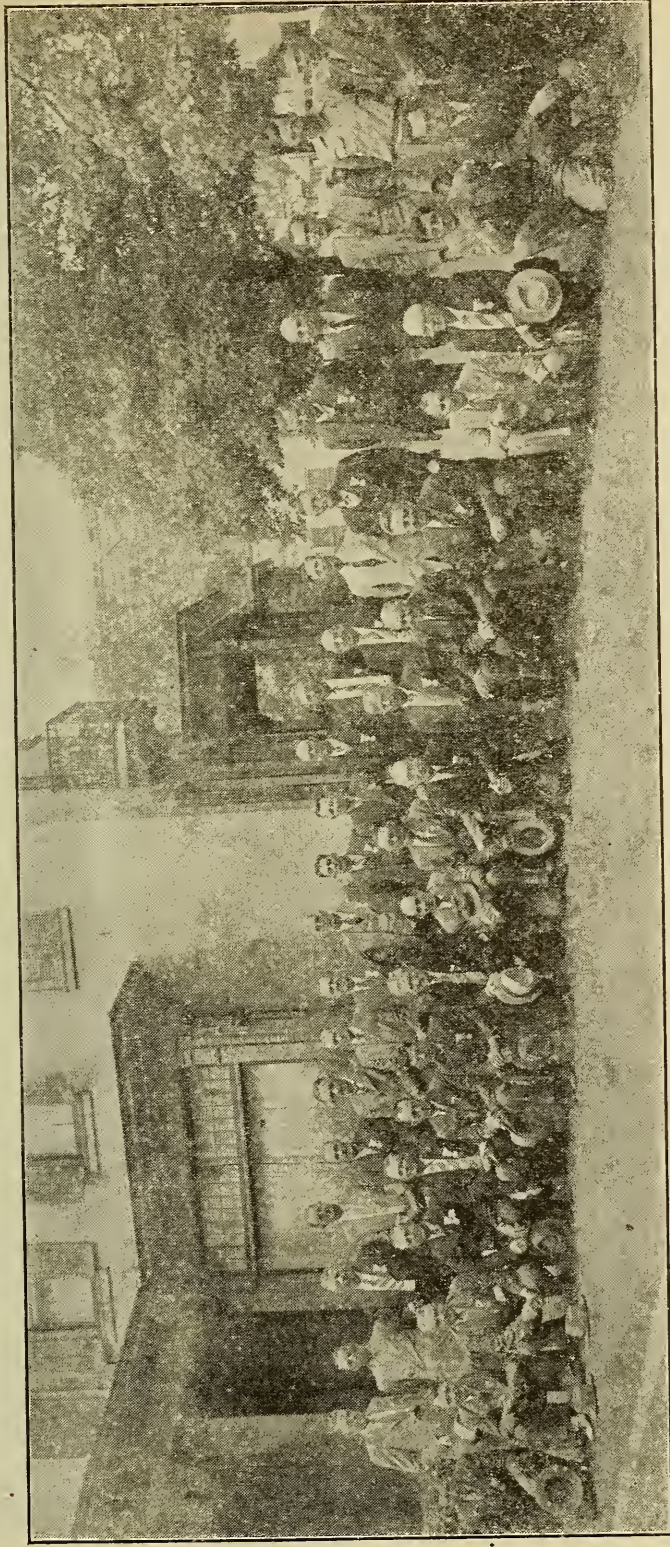
With some important exceptions there is an ample supply of primary non-metallic construction materials such as cement, stone, lumber, brick and glass. A notable exception is the situation in plaster and plaster board, resulting from recent strikes.

Among the more general and acute shortages are the standard sizes of common nails, various items of structural and reinforcing steel, galvanized pipe, galvanized sheet metal, copper and brass pipe and other copper and brass products.

In most cases these items are not strictly unobtainable but require a certain amount of shopping around with attendant delays.

Although there has been some substitution of wood or concrete for steel there have been few innovations in the use of construction materials. The necessity for substitutions has not yet become sufficiently acute to force their general adoption. The survey discloses a number of complaints that substitutions are barred by local building codes, and that some substitutions feasible in some parts of the country are not practical in other parts.

Illinois State Council of Carpenters Meets



Among those who attended the Springfield session of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, held in September, were Second General Vice President John R. Stevenson, (kneeling), and General Representative George Ottens, to his right, who are seen in the middle of the front row.

The World's Greatest Wood Magicians

(by Stewart H. Holbrook)

IN Madison, Wisconsin, 200 wood-minded men and women of the Government's Forest Products Laboratory tirelessly saw away at their favorite theme—newer and better uses for wood. They boil wood, bake it, mince and mangle it; they expose it to malignant fungi, horrible-looking insects and corrosive acids.

Founded in 1910, the Laboratory was the first institution in the world to conduct coordinated scientific research on wood products. Its four acres of floor space are crammed with spiked Ferris wheels, cannon-shaped cauldrons, and other contraptions that appear fantastic but actually are highly utilitarian.

In the newest miracle at the Laboratory ordinary wood is soaked in a solution of urea, an inexpensive chemical. It is then heated to 212° F. Thereupon the wood can be bent, twisted, compressed, and molded. When it is again bone-dry and thoroughly cooled, it is as strong as mild steel. Urea-soaked sawdust can be worked like dough into sheets or molded products. This radical invention permits wider use of low-grade timber. Urea-treated wood might conceivably be used instead of aluminum for airplane struts and ribs.

Wood in nature is one-third to one-half water. Much lumber used to warp, crack or split badly in seasoning or kiln drying. To reduce this wastage, technicians at FPL reversed the natural method of curing, by which wood dried from the outside in. After three years' experimentation they found a way to dry it from the inside out. How? Merely by dunking the green wood either in ordinary salt or urea solution. The salts draw the moisture from the core of the wood to the surface, where it evaporates until the desired dryness is attained. Shrinkage and splitting, even in hardwoods, are reduced to a minimum. The Laboratory has discovered that heavy impregnation with cane sugar reduces wood shrinkage about 50 per cent. Experiments in this division have immeasurably improved dry-kiln processes in the United States, with savings to the lumber industry estimated at \$10,000,000 annually.

A monster machine that looks like a giant gallows is really a press that exerts a crushing force of 1,000,000 pounds. Into this press goes a gigantic beam used in bridge and mill construction, or a cast laminated arch designed to support the roof of an airplane hangar. How much pressure will it stand? Finally it gives way with a noise like an earthquake. Meantime, delicate instruments record the strain and mark the point of rupture. The "mechanized baggageman" is a huge hexagonal steel drum. A crate or box packed with dummy goods (can of water, packages of sand) is put into it. The drum revolves, tossing the crate this way and that with slam-bang fury. In 10 minutes the machine gives a container the mauling it would get in 1000 miles of shipping. Are the boards too thin, the nails too widely spaced? The tumbling drum will tell. This device has taught American railroads how to write standard specifications for containers.

In one laboratory paints and preservatives are studied. Here the old slogan has been revised to read: "Save the surface and that's *all* you save."

Scientists insist that paint merely protects wood against attack from without. To keep wood from decaying, it must be immunized against fungi and insects. Numerous preservatives developed by the Laboratory have doubled the life expectancy of lumber.

On the broad roof of the Laboratory hundreds of samples of wood—some painted, some varnished, others treated with chemicals are exposed to the vagaries of Wisconsin weather. The first appearance of decay, warping, or paint cracking is noted, and its progress charted like a sick man's temperature. As a result, paint and varnish manufacturers are continually improving their products.

Combating termites and other living enemies of wood on land and sea is one activity at Madison. Docks and wharves were sometimes destroyed by marine borers in 18 months. Now, say technicians, properly treated underwater structures will last upwards of 20 years.

Premature decay of wood caused by fungi used to result in losses second only to destruction by forest fire. Madison experts have already halved these losses and the war goes on. The Laboratory incubates fungi and puts them to work on samples of wood. The wood is weighed and tested for mechanical strength before and after the fungi have done their work. Research has lengthened from two to ten times the life of the half million poles the Bell Telephone Company uses annually. Railroads and other public utilities now treat millions of ties, poles and construction timbers with preservatives developed by the FPL.

One new product experimentally produced at Madison is wood-waste plastic. Into the maw of a digester go sawdust and wood scraps; out comes a porridge which, when mixed with chemicals, can be molded into an astonishing new material—black, hard, cheap—suitable for doorknobs, radio parts, automobile distributor caps, and so inexpensive and adaptable that it should become an important factor in the plastics industry.

The fireproofing tests at Madison are as exciting as a midnight alarm. All exposures to fire are timed to a split second, results scientifically measured and recorded. FPL lists about 160 chemicals which help make wood fire-resistant.

FPL operates a pulp and paper mill to discover new sources of paper supply. Enough Douglas fir is left on the ground as logging waste to duplicate our entire pulp output from domestic sources; and from the hardwoods of the Great Lakes states the mill has turned out usable paper on an experimental scale.

Cattle food, gas for heating and power, rayon, imitation leather, phonograph records, medicines, dyestuffs, are now made from wood. An excellent perfume is obtained from cypress tips. Sufferers from asthma find relief in balsam inhalants. "Wood flour" made from scraps is now used as filler in making linoleum.

In Germany, wood is rated second only to steel as a war necessity. Here, too, wood's importance in defense is not forgotten. A score of projects are under way.

Arthur Koehler of the Laboratory, whose testimony about Hauptmann's ladder helped convict the Lindbergh kidnaper, solves 3000 wood mysteries a year without charge. A forester writes in to know what is putting this ugly blue stain into his otherwise excellent white pine. It is an obscure "sap" disease, and the Laboratory writes a prescription for its cure. A museum curator sent in a sliver of wood from an Egyptian mummy case, asking an opinion as to its age and authenticity. It is identified as ginkgo of Biblical fame.

"Wood," says C. P. Winslow, Director of FPL, "occupies the position that petroleum was in before research discovered hundreds of uses for its by-products, thereby reducing the price of gasoline."

Wood is again coming into its own. If the United States will resolutely conserve its forests—still among the best and most extensive in the world—and persist in wood research, future historians may refer to the period directly ahead of us as the "golden age of wood." This is the belief and promise of Madison's wood magicians.—(Reprinted through courtesy of "Kiwanis" and "Readers Digest")

Bay Counties D. C. Marks Brotherhood Birthday

ON Wednesday evening, September 17, 1941, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters met in open session in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, in celebration of the 60th birthday of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The members of the Brotherhood in the Bay district and their wives filled the large auditorium to capacity.

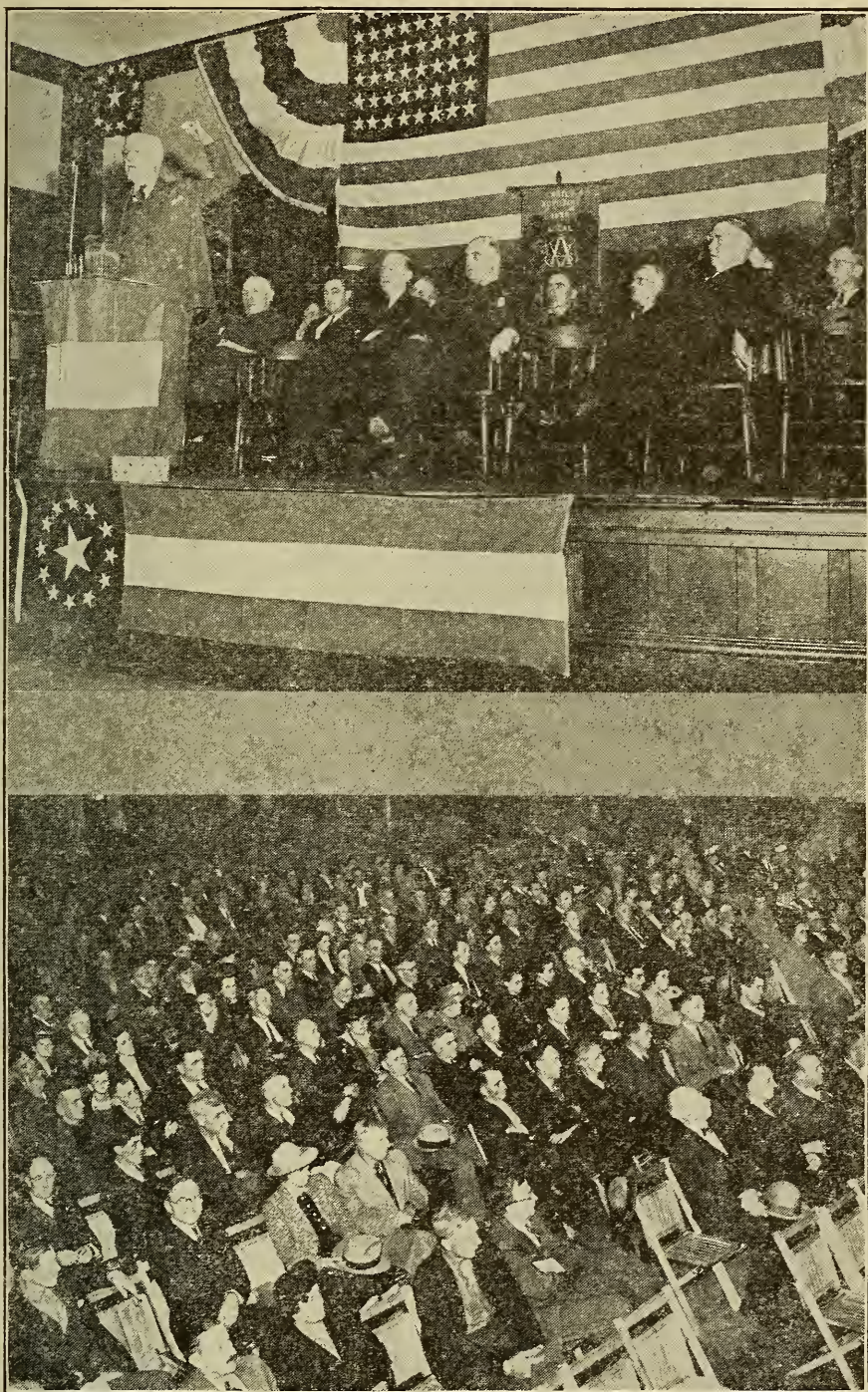
Brother Frank Bond, of Carpenters' Local Union No. 22, President of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The meeting was opened with the singing of the National anthem. Chairman Bond then introduced Edward Vandeleur, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who extended greetings and congratulations from the State Federation of Labor to General Secretary Duffy, and then Brother Alexander Watchman of Carpenters' Local Union No. 2164, President of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, welcomed him on behalf of the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco.

Brother Duffy delivered an interesting address on the history of the Brotherhood. He reviewed its history beginning with the incident that has come down in history as the "Boston Tea Party," when the Shipwrights of that day, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels in the harbor and threw overboard the tea, in protest against unjust taxation, and referred in passing to the old Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia where the First Continental Congress was held, and came down to the present day, touching upon the notable occasions that have highlighted the history of our organization.

Throughout his address Brother Duffy held the close attention of his audience, not only because the history of our organization, as it was being told, was new to them, but because the speaker who was telling the story knew his subject better than any other man in the Brotherhood of Carpenters today, having participated in and been instrumental in shaping the events that he was reciting. Brother Duffy was given a standing ovation at the conclusion of his remarks. The meeting was formally closed with the singing of "God Bless America."

*Mary had a little hen,
'Twas feminine and queer.
It laid all right when eggs were
cheap.
But quit when they were dear.*

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up



Upper Photograph Shows General Secretary Duffy Addressing San Francisco Bay Counties Gathering; Lower Picture Shows Section of Audience.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY Its History and Problems

ABOUT 1,852,000 acres of forest land in Washington and Oregon had been forfeited for unpaid taxes back in 1938, and another 5,172,000 acres were more than three years delinquent and subject to foreclosure. That adds up to 7,024,000 acres, or about one-third the total forest acreage in private ownership. Since then, it has been getting no better fast.

In Oregon, nearly one-third of this land carried a stand of merchantable timber; another third of it was pretty well stocked, in part with young timber nearing merchantable size; the other third was land recently logged, and old burned or logged land not restocking.

In Washington, the percentage of timber that went to the counties was smaller, of restocked land somewhat larger than in Oregon. Otherwise, the situation was about the same in the two States.

No other kind of property is going to the counties for unpaid taxes in such big chunks. When title to one-third the forest area is abandoned rather than pay taxes on it, something is wrong. The tax system should not deprive owners of their property. The counties want the tax income, not the property. When they get the property because it is not worth the taxes, meeting bills and payrolls becomes involved. A number of counties are in just that kind of a fix.

The lads who used to hang around the barber shop had a string of gags about the things that tenants would do when they were about to move. The theme of these wheezes was that when a tenant was all through with a piece of property, when he was practically moved and hoped never to see it again, he was apt to be a bit careless about the shape in which he left it. It might be inferred from the tales that almost anything might happen.

Their point is recalled by the looks of some of the land that has been foreclosed for unpaid taxes. This tax situation is bad for the owners who lose their property, bad for the county that loses revenue, and worst of all for the public that is dependent upon this forest land to produce a resource. When conditions are such that owners are under pressure to get the last nickel out of their property, then let the county take over the mangled and messy remains, John Q. Public may well sit up and ask, "What is wrong with the tax system?"

John Q. might start with the statement that if there were no taxes there would be no confiscation for unpaid taxes, which is so simple that it sounds kind of silly. From here he can go on to argue that the bigger the part of the value taken for property taxes the greater the chance of confiscation, which is still rather elementary. He might then ask, "Is something wrong with the time or the method of collecting taxes? Is there some way of getting all the taxes this property will stand without so much squawking?" When he has figured that one out, the next step is to adjust his government expenses to the taxes that he can collect. It has to work that way, Government is a gadget that men invented to help adjust themselves to their environment. There is no percentage in trying to change the nature of land to fit the needs of county government.

One of the first things that will come up is that some of this forest land, like a good deal of low grade farm land, is so unpromising that it cannot be held as private property. It is not that kind of land. Taking it out of public administration was a mistake, and the sooner it is returned to that status the better.

As he looks through the tax records, he will note that in Washington the forest land has about 13,000 owners, in Oregon about 27,000—total, 40,000 owners. Something like half the land is owned in parcels of 5,000 acres or less. Not much can be done with a quarter section of logged land out in the coast range—the counties can confidently expect to get a good many small tracts, no matter how low the taxes are.

Anyone who has been around much can name a number of owners who are disappointed in timber as an investment and want to liquidate and get out. Quite likely a number of them are not in shape to hold their lands even if they want to; others have more promising places to put their money. The public can count on getting that land, too.

This is beginning to look serious. At this rate the tax base that was so broad a few years ago will no longer be big enough to support the counties in the manner to which they have been accustomed. It is not only the timber that disappears when a region is cut out—mills, railroads, power lines, docks all drop out. One county that is pretty well logged has taken title to 50,000 town lots which once paid taxes. Just what mistakes are being made? What can be done to keep this tax income coming in?

One mistake has been unequal assessment. The owners of land with unequitably high assessments naturally get discouraged early and quit, leaving those with low assessments to face a probable rise. Uniform assessments for property of the same kind have been suggested. Probably that is a job for the State.

Another inequity seems to show in the assessments of income paying property and property that pays no income. Washington has remedied this in part. Taxes on real property were decreased; excise, corporation, and sales taxes were substituted. The counties are wholly dependent on the property tax. When their tax was decreased the state had to help out with some of its tax income from other sources.

Property that brings in a regular income can take the tax burden better than timber land, for example, that may run along for thirty or forty years without bringing in a cent. This approach has been tried in both states. In Oregon, the forest tax law provides that logged or burned forest land may be exempt from the property tax and pay a fixed fee of five cents an acre west of the Cascades, four cents an acre on the east side. In Washington, lands west of the Cascades have an assessed value of \$1 per acre, fifty cents on the east side, and the 40 mill limitation on the levy applies. In both States a yield tax of 12½ per cent of the value of the forest crop at the time of harvest is required. It is a good idea, but it has not yet solved the tax problem. Deferred taxes, taxes on sawlogs, and other variations of the yield tax have been suggested.

In Oregon a few counties have tried the county unit school system, with a saving of about 25 per cent of the cost. This is an example of what can be done by getting rid of obsolete and expensive procedures, and our friend John Q. Public would do well to give it a good hard look, followed by some action.

Taxes are not the whole answer to keeping forest land in private ownership and productive, but they are an item, and a big one.

Incomes High, Living Costs Higher In U. S.

THE "real income" of Mr. and Mrs. American Public during August, for the first time since the National Defense Program was launched, failed to show an increasing rate of gain over the corresponding month of the year before, according to the monthly study of what people get and spend, recently made public. "Real income" was \$1.30 in August, 1941, compared with \$1 in August 1940. During July, 1941 the "real income" was \$1.34 compared with \$1 in the same month a year earlier.

Cash income from all sources reached record new high levels, but mounting living costs were notably taking toll of the former value of the consumer's dollar in goods and services. While cash income, from all sources, during August stood at \$1.39 compared with \$1 in August, 1940, the cash outgo in August, 1941 totaled \$1.06 compared with \$1 in the same month a year ago.

The average wage envelope during August contained \$1.51 compared with \$1 in the same month. The average salary check last August called for payment of \$1.24, compared with each dollar recorded in August, 1940.

Other income, which includes farm income, rents, royalties, and profits received by businesses, such as those owned by individuals and partners, during August was \$1.40 compared with \$1 in the same month of last year. Higher farm prices account largely for the increase in this cash income classification.

Investment income, in the form of dividend and interest payments, was at the rate of \$1.11 in August 1941 against \$1.00 in the previous August, as companies continued to set aside reserves for the higher taxes necessary for national defense which consequently affected dividend declarations.

Although cash incomes of Mr. and Mrs. American Public have been going up by leaps and bounds, price levels have remained fairly stable until recent months, permitting generous gains in "real income." Now this new buying power and production restrictions are being reflected in higher costs of consumer goods.

Food, which takes the largest slice of the average family's expenditures, during August cost \$1.08. The same amount and quality of food in August, 1940 could be purchased for \$1. This represents the fifth advance in food prices this year.

Clothing, for the first time since the defense program was started, showed a sizeable advance during August. Wearing apparel for men, women and children in August, 1941 cost \$1.06 compared with \$1 a year earlier. During July, 1941 clothing was up only two cents on the dollar over the same month of the preceding year.

Rents, taking the nation as a whole rather than specific cities or centers affected by defense activities, showed a comparatively minor gain. Housing costs in August, 1941 were \$1.02 contrasted with \$1 a year earlier.

Miscellaneous items, which include many services, along with imports and semi-luxuries, continued to lead the upward march of living costs. They required an expenditure of \$1.10 in August as against only \$1 in the same month last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Public, in this study, receive income from wages, salaries, investments and other sources in proportion to the national distribution of such payments. Their living expenditures like wise are those of average householders. Their "real income," or buying power, is their actual ability to buy regularly needed goods and services.

Fleming Urges Living Wage

RAPID strides have been made toward the establishment of a 40-cent-an-hour rock-bottom wage in this country, but it is time to go beyond that toward a "living wage" for all workers.

That unusual proposal was made recently by General Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, in an address to the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in San Francisco.

The law now fixes a minimum of 30 cents an hour, and in many industries, the "bottom" has been pushed to 40 cents, but that is far short of what should be the nation's goal, Fleming insisted.

"I have been wondering of late if the time has not come when we should start thinking about a living wage instead of a minimum wage," he declared.

The idea of a guaranteed living wage is nothing new, the Wage-Hour chief pointed out. Monsignor John A. Ryan, noted liberal Catholic economist, advocated it years ago, and many other sociologists have likewise urged it, Fleming explained.

The legal 30-cent-an-hour minimum falls far below what is needed to provide a worker with necessities of life, the administrator contended. It is a mere \$600 a year, while experts have maintained a moderate living wage would be three times that figure.

However, little as the present wage "minimum" may be, it has done wonders in ridding the nation of terrible sweatshop conditions, Fleming asserted.

As an example, he cited the pecan-shelling industry in the South, where entire families—"father, mother, children and grandparents"—averaged 3 cents an hour each, or a combined total of \$10 a week.

When the Wage-Hour law became effective, operators howled that they would have to close up shop, but nothing of the kind happened.

"Did the industry go into bankruptcy?" Fleming asked. "No, it is still doing very nicely. The children have gone back to school where they belong and the old people have returned to their homes. Annual wages of employes have increased from around \$100 a year to \$624."

One of the biggest operators in the industry, who bitterly fought enactment of the law, now says: "I wouldn't go back to the old system under any circumstances. The Wage-Hour law was a godsend to the industry."

Similar transformations have occurred in many other sweatshop industries—and in nearly all cases, Fleming said, the employers discovered the law helped, rather than hurt, their businesses.

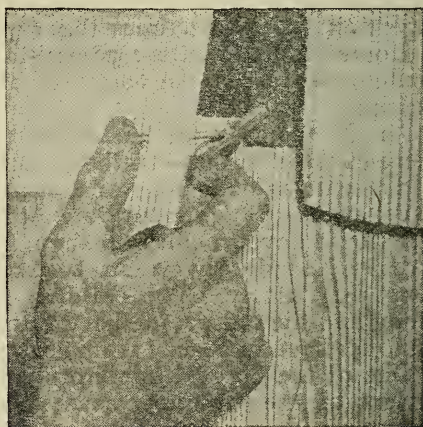
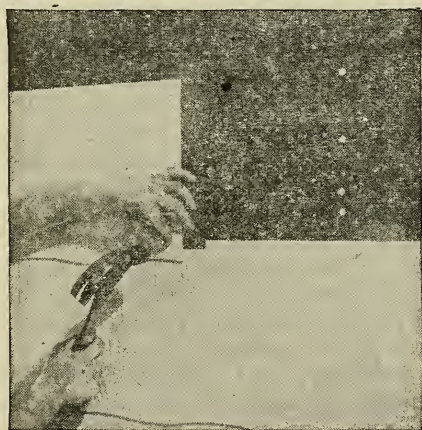
Nailex Fasteners Assure Tight, Smooth Application Of Asbestos Siding Over Gypsum Sheathing

ANEW and improved method of applying USG Glatex or other asbestos siding over USG Gypsum Sheathing or Weatherwood Insulating Sheathing has been developed by the research laboratories of the United States Gypsum Company. This is done with USG Nailex Fasteners, which secure Glatex snugly against the sheathing, thus assuring a tighter, more windproof wall and a smoother, better appearing job. The use of Nailex cuts the cost of wall construction; it eliminates the need for furring strips; it cuts nailing time and costs approximately 50%; and it materially reduces shingle breakage.

USG Nailex Fasteners are applied after the siding has been nailed in place. They are simply slipped over the tips of the siding nails which protrude through the inner face of the sheathing. The nail is then "pulled home" by forcing the wedge-shaped fastener in place with an ordinary pair of pliers. Siding nails which have been driven close to wood supports may be bent away with pliers and the Nailex Fastener attached. No special, expensive clipping tools are needed—there's no chance for application mistakes due to lack of equipment.

The wedge-like action of the fastener pulls the nail "home," securing the siding to the sheathing more tightly than is possible even when siding is carefully nailed to wood. Literally, the siding nail and the siding are locked in place. Nails won't work loose and cause siding to get out of alignment, because an outward pull on the nail head causes the Nailex Fastener to tighten its hold on the nail. Even a nail driven through the joints between two sheathing boards is held as securely as it would be had it entered the body of the board.

The fastener is applied so easily that a square of Glatex siding may be permanently locked in place by a workman in less than 20 minutes. On a recent job, a carpenter's helper spent less than 1 hour and 45 minutes in



clipping five squares. Nailex Fasteners are made to be used with 14-gauge, 3/16" diameter, button head, copper alloy, tinned, annual groove, 1-1/4" nails.

Because Nailex Fasteners hold Glatex to the sheathing so securely, only bottom nailing is required. Thus only half as many nails are needed as with wood sheathing, where "top and bottom" nailing is required. As a result, application is speeded and labor costs are reduced. In addition, a better-appearing jobs results.

When Nailex Fasteners are used in the application of USG Glatex asbestos siding over USG Gypsum Sheathing or Weatherwood Insulating Sheathing, work proceeds with greater ease and greater speed, and produces excellent results both from the standpoint of application and eye appeal. USG Gypsum Sheathing provides a smooth, non-warping, knot and blemish-free surface. It is made of gypsum rock, a material that will not burn and it makes for more rigid construction, having unusual bracing strength. Glatex has a glazed surface which is baked and fused into its asbestos core. Grease, soot, dust and dirt wash off.

Cease Your Strife

*Cease, workmen, cease your petty
strife*

*That only serves to divide you;
While thus you play the game of
life,*

*Your enemies will deride you.
Cast each unworthy thought away,
Join hands with your toiling
neighbor,*

*And all unite, to make the fight
O'er the rights and wrongs of
labor.*

*Why spend your time and waste
your strength*

*In competing with your brother?
Pause and reflect; you'll find at
length*

*'Tis better to help each other.
Too long have men their fellows
slain,*

*By musket, shell or sabre;
Swear it shall not be so again;
Unite in the ranks of Labor.*

*"United we stand," a gallant band,
Battling in cause most holy;
"Divided we fall," pushed to the
wall,*

*The victims of our own folly.
Then clear the way, do not delay;
Combine with your honest
neighbor,
Your rights demand, and hand in
hand*

Uplift the flag of Labor.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Two Sides To Every Story

Reams and reams of news stories have been written, and anti-Labor columnist have ranted endlessly about the so-called Currier prefabricated housing bid.

Briefly, the facts are that a low bid on a defense housing job was offered by one Mr. Currier. He claims his bid was lower by some \$431,000 than that of the next lowest bidder and the press immediately began yammering that, because OPM's Labor Division did not "fall" for the Currier bid, it was another case of Union strong arm methods, it was blocking national defense, etc., etc., ad infinitum, and also ad nauseam.

As usual, neither the press services nor the columnists took time and trouble to get at the facts and to ascertain whether the Currier bid meant real or imaginary saving. Certain anti-Labor members of Congress took up the cry, threatened investigations and beat their breasts in pious and horrified protests. But they also made no move to get at the facts. Well, here they are.

While the turmoil was at its loudest, General President Hutcheson calmly analyzed the case and gave the results of that analysis to the press in the form of a prepared statement, released in Seattle, where he was attending the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Here is the statement of the General President:

1. *The gist of the publicity blasts has been 'Why should the public be forced to swallow a proposition which would cost it several hundred thousand dollars more, if the Currier bid is rejected?'*

I think the logical and sensible answer to that is: "Is there any real economy in a pre-fabricated job? What has been the experience in most cases where pre-fabrication has been used? What, for instance, was the experience of the authorities in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where municipal officers, architects and rental agencies are now wailing that the pre-fabricated houses thrown together there are a drug on the market. Is it real economy to pay \$1800 for a pre-fabricated job which will disintegrate in a comparatively short time, when an honest-to-God house could be constructed, for a few hundred dollars more, that will stand up for years to come?"

2. *The Building Trades have a contract, or agreement, with the OPM. This agreement was not entered into by OPM in haste, nor was it consummated by force. It was a voluntary agreement, voluntarily arrived at. Why? Because OPM realized that the AFL Building Trades Department was best suited to do the job at hand. If it was best suited then, it is best*

suited now, regardless of whether Mr. Currier's bid seems attractively low. Even that most bitter critic, Westbrook Pegler, had this to say in his column of October 14:

Whether this type of house (i. e. pre-fab) would be durable, there are some reasonable doubts, but that is something to be worked out between builder and buyer. . . . At a glance, I cannot see just where the disemployed or eliminated workers would be absorbed into their old industry . . . etc., etc.

3. *The Building Trades are on solid ground when they point out that general adoption of the pre-fab idea would bring economy at the expense of their own craftsmen. And they are on just as solid ground when they point out that pre-fabs, as at present thrown together, constitute not only a false economy when compared to houses constructed along methods tried and proven over the year, but also that pre-fabs constitute a jeopardy of the public health because of faulty construction and other dangers which they foster, as has been proven frequently after pre-fabs have been exposed to natural elements.*

We are now sitting back and waiting to see whether the newspapers and the editors and the columnists will print the foregoing statement and whether they will retract the misstatements they have made. At this writing, we have seen no such reaction. Nor are we surprised. It is so typical of the attitude of those who want no part of any representative Labor view. It would almost seem as though the press hated to print anything that sounds logical or reasonable, which emanates from a Labor Union office and which makes exaggerated statements and hysterical editorials look and sound foolish.

The public will decide in the long run whether it wants real or imaginary economy in the matter of housing construction which will be paid for out of public funds. And, in the light of experience all all over the country, we are satisfied that Mr. Taxpayer wants no part of a cheap, unsanitary pre-fabricated job when, for a few hundred dollars more, he can buy, as the General President points out, "an honest-to-God house that will stand up for years to come."

"People in Glass Houses . . ."

We are indebted to our neighbor, the Indianapolis News, for an inspired observation by its Washington correspondent, Mark Thistlethwaite, who devoted a column recently to a scandalous condition existing in Congress, and concerning which not one single voice of protest has been raised by those gentlemen of Capitol Hill who are certainly made to appear in a most unfavorable light by this latest revelation.

Mr. Thistlethwaite has been "covering" the Capitol for a long time and is a serious newspaperman whose column commands respect. Therefore, when he writes something, he means it. He has seen and heard, in the past few month, from his seat in the press gallery, Congressmen like Hoffman, of Michigan; Cox, of Georgia; Smith, of Virginia and Vinson, of Georgia, get up on their hind legs and howl to heaven about alleged wrong-doings on the part of trade unions. Those gentlemen seem ready, at a moment's notice, and without knowing anything about what they are talking about, to ask an investigation of this, of that and of the other thing. Yet, right under their very noses is a scandal which smells to heaven, which has been caused by their own colleagues in Congress, and yet these

"watchdogs of the Treasury" are strangely silent. We quote from Mr. Thistlethwaite's column of October 20:

"Why, it is being asked, does Congress remain so indifferent to the disclosures of franking privilege abuses which point to a huge mail conspiracy whereby Nazi propaganda is being disseminated postage-free but at the taxpayers' expense among millions of Americans? A Federal Grand Jury sitting in the District of Columbia to investigate Nazi activities revealed that agents of Hitler are taking advantage of loose franking privilege regulations to swamp the mails with every type of printed material opposing the foreign policies of this Government. Yet Congress is wholly unconcerned if not actually complacent.

"The franking privilege is purely a congressional perquisite. Under it a Senator or Representative may send through the mails with his signature on the envelope where stamps are placed his official letters and any Government printed matter, including, of course, the Congressional Record. After making a speech or offering for publication in the Record text of a speech or of anything he wishes to have printed in the Record, a member may obtain reprints in any number and send them out under his frank.

* * * * *

"The Grand Jury investigation has disclosed abuses of the "leave to print" privilege as well as of the franking privilege. Texts supplied by German agents have been printed and then disseminated. Wholesale use of Congressional franks by anti-British, pro-German and anti-Semitic organizations has been established and the matter sent postage-free through the mails has been shown to include translations of German propaganda as well as anti-administration matter. Master mind of the conspiracy is George Sylvester Viereck, a registered agent of the German government. This chief Hitler propagandist in the United States operated, it has been established, through the friendly co-operation of Senators and Representatives who oppose the Government's foreign policies.

* * * * *

"Deputy United States marshals found a vast amount of franked printed matter in offices set up in Washington by Viereck and traced to these offices tons of similar matter that had passed through the mails. Congressional franks that had been used in the widespread distribution included those of Senator Burton Wheeler, Senator Gerald Nye, Senator Henrik Shipstead, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Senator Worth Clark of Idaho, former Senator Rush D. Holt, Representative Stephen A. Day of Illinois, Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Representative John Coffee of California and Representative Ham Fish of New York—all noninterventionists and anti-administrationists. Some of these admitted the lending of their franks, while others denied knowledge or consent. Not one, however, has suggested an investigation by Congress.

* * * * *

"The night before Federal agents raided offices of the "Make Europe Pay" and "Islands for War Debts" committees, both of which were set up by Viereck, fifteen mailbags of franked printed matter were dumped on the America First Committee from an official truck of the House of Representatives. This act was promptly disavowed by officers of the Washington chapter who turned the mailbags over to the Grand Jury. The truck had been ordered out by Fish at the request of one Prescott Dennett, a Viereck agent. Dennett has been shown to have close personal relations with Fish and other noninterventionist members of Congress.

"Viereck has been indicted for withholding from the Government full information of his activities as a German agent and Frank Burch, a former State Senator in Ohio, has been convicted of failure to register although employed by the German consulate to disseminate Nazi propaganda. Further sensations are expected.

* * * * *

"Congress, despite a penchant for investigation, never likes to investigate itself. Although fewer than a dozen members are involved in the present scandal and some of these unwittingly, not a Senator nor a Representative has voiced a demand for an inquiry. The mail conspiracy disclosures have passed virtually unnoticed as far as Congress is concerned, and yet the cost to the Government of transmitting franked mail about equals the amount of postal deficit each year. If the franking privilege were restricted to its original purpose of transmitting, postage free, official mail and essential Government printed matter, the postoffice department, which is the largest business concern in the world, would be a self-paying agency."

Thus, far, the Indianapolis News. It reveals a grave situation, involving not only scandalous misuse of the franking privilege and flagrant waste of public moneys, but sinister ramifications bordering on disloyalty.

But, where are the Smiths, the Hoffmans, the Vinsons, the Coxes? Where are all those Representatives and Senators who hate Labor and who jump at every chance to do and say things harmful to Labor? Why are they silent in the face of this scandal? And where are the Peglers and others of his ilk who are vitriolic in their attacks on trade unions, but whose pens are silent when they should be calling for an investigation of this scandalous situation.

Ah, but let's not be too idealistic! Let's not imagine any Congressman will get up and demand an investigation of his colleagues. That wouldn't be playing the game! You know the old game. You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. Yes, it is only too true. Congress is red hot for investigations of anything and anyone except itself and its members. Meanwhile, the public pays the freight.

But the next time one of these gentlemen in Congress gets up and proposes to investigate alleged Labor evils, then let the **WHOLE LABOR PRESS** of the United States, with one voice, turn on Congress and demand that it first clean its own house before casting stones elsewhere!

It is now alleged that the fifth column in Belgium and Holland imported "for domestic use" huge amounts of raw materials from the United States and elsewhere, just before the German invasion. These materials, stored in the strongest warehouses and defended by parachute troops and fifth column elements, were "seized" by the Germans and immediately sent to Germany. One thousands bales of American wool comprised part of the spoils at Antwerp. There were also large gasoline reserves.

* * * * *

Till comparatively recent times dentistry among jungle natives consisted of placing a patient upon the ground, holding him firmly and removing the aching tooth with an ordinary hunting spear. The first step was to split the gum. The next operation was to get the spear's point under the tooth. If this was successful the operation was practically over, for the long shaft of the spear afforded perfect leverage. Usually, however, the tooth crumbled and an hour or more of hacking and gouging was necessary to remove fragments.

* * * * *

A gallant man needs no drums to rouse him.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZ
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

ATTENTION, ALL RECORDING SECRETARIES

Due to lack of space, it has become necessary to curtail the publishing of obituary notices in the manner they have been printed until now. Beginning with this issue, The Carpenter "Im Memoriam" section will carry only the name of the deceased Brother, the number and location of his Local, and the date of death. Your cooperation in this regard will be appreciated.

ATTENTION, ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Under date of October 1, 1941, a handbook entitled: "Instructions to Financial Secretaries," has been printed at the General Offices and mailed to all Financial Secretaries. As explained in the foreword, this book is given you for the specific purpose of helping you to avoid making many common errors and in the interest of keeping a correct record of your Local Union's membership. You are urged to keep this booklet always handy and if you consult it faithfully you will save yourself and the General Office much time and labor.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2299 Midland, Ont., Can.
2300 Ottumwa, Ia.
2986 Plymouth, N. C.
2301 Schenectady, N. Y.
2302 Bisbee, Ariz.
2987 Ludington, Mich.
2303 Butler, Mo.
2988 Weitchpec, Calif.

2991 Cotton Plant, Ark.
2304 Seward, Alaska
2992 Thomasville, N. C.
2993 Bellingham, Wash.
2306 Ft. Smith, Ark.
2994 Plymouth, Wisc.
2995 Laurel, Miss.
2996 Reith, Ore.

2997 Laurel, Miss.
2998 Springhill, La.
2999 High Point, N. C.
3000 Norfolk, Va.
2534 Newport, Tenn.
2308 Kingston, Ont., Can.
2639 Bruce, Miss.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Resolutions of Sympathy

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of resolutions of sympathy from various Locals, as follows:

Joseph Marion, 68, Local Union 200, Columbus, O.

Wm. Brobeck, 85, Local Union 200, Columbus, O.

S. J. Kleffman, 72, Local Union 200, Columbus, O.

John Hemphill, Local Union 66, Jamestown, N. Y.

I. Warshawsky, Local Union 1782, Newark, N. J.

ILO Meets in United States

For the second time in its history, the International Labor Conference met this year in the United States, convening October 27, in New York City. The first International Labor Conference met in the United States in 1919, the year the organization was founded. Since then a technical conference on the textile industry has been held here in 1937. There have also been two regional conferences in the Western Hemisphere, one in Santiago, Chile in 1936 and the other in Havana, Cuba in 1939.

Of primary importance on the conference agenda is a report on collaboration between public authorities and workers' and employers' organizations, an issue of increasing importance in view of the far-reaching measures in various countries to unite labor and management in the execution of national defense policies. The Conference did not undertake the adoption of the International Labor Conventions, but the discussion was to be utilized as a basis for future consideration of international treaties.

The temperature in the fire rooms of some United States naval vessels sometimes reaches as high as 115 degrees. Sailors stationed there must eat salt tablets and drink up to four times the normal amount of water.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 218, Boston, Mass., Honors Sidney Smith

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Thursday, September 18th, at 8 P.M. Local No. 218, of Boston, gave a testimonial dinner in honor of the new Secretary of the C. D. C., Brother Sidney Smith, which was held at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

During the dinner hour we had the honor of hearing Mr. James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts; Mr. E. A. Johnson, Secretary of Building Trades, Boston; Brother Edward Graves, Business Agent of Building Trades Council and Brother William Barry, General Agent of the C. D. C. They all spoke on subjects regarding Labor and our new Secretary of the C. D. C.

Brother Smith was presented a beautiful wrist watch in behalf of Local No. 218 and the presentation was made by Brother William Francis, General Representative.

The rest of the evening was devoted to an enjoyable musical program and dancing.

Fraternally yours,

Eugene C. Moran, Recording Secretary.

Local 916, Aurora, Ill., Has 40th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

A most enjoyable occasion was the celebration, Saturday evening, October 4, of the fortieth anniversary of Local 916.

The anniversary dinner was held in Masonic Temple, with President Harold Kellogg as toastmaster.

The assembly recited the Oath to the Flag to open the ceremonies and the Rev. Joseph Clare gave the invocation. The dinner committee, with Business Representative Wilbur E. Corbin as chairman, had arranged a fine turkey dinner with all the "fixins," and dinner music and community singing interspersed the various courses, at the conclusion of which the guests heard brief remarks from General Representative George C. Ottens and an address by Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson. Both were accorded a fine ovation.

Entertainers included Jean Mulhern, in a dance routine, and accordion selections by Jean Marzuki.

The celebration ended with the singing of "God Bless America."

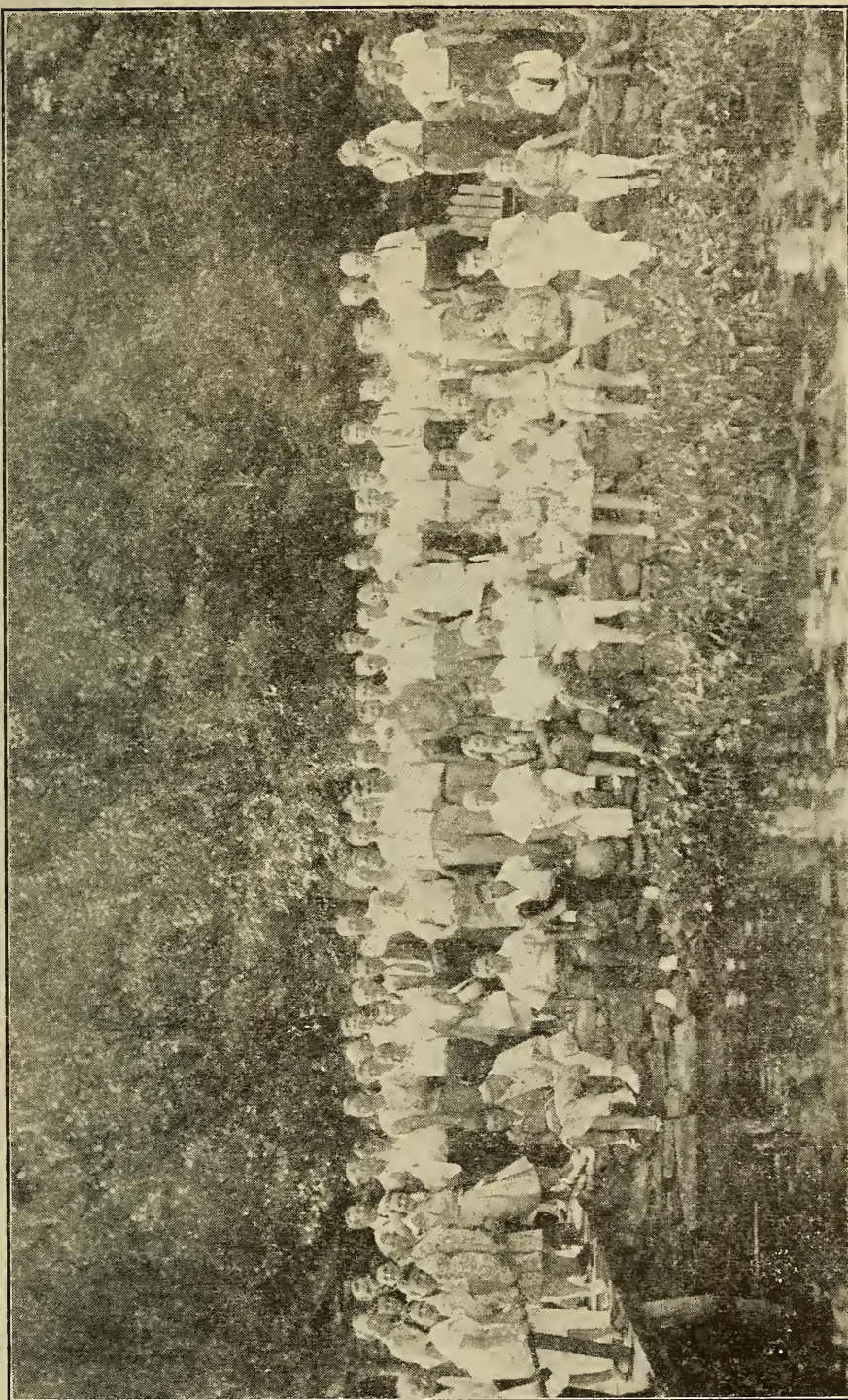
Float of Local 1844, Cloquet, Minn., Wins First Prize

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the Labor Day parade here in Cloquet, our Local entered a float, which was awarded first prize.

Fraternally yours,

Carl Kunze, Treasurer.



Happy group of members and guests of Local No. 1704, (Carmel and Kent, N. Y.) photographed at clambake held at Long Pond, N. Y.

Local Union 1204 Plans Annual Banquet

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been authorized by the Executive Board of Local Union No. 1204 to extend to you and to your office an invitation to our annual banquet which will be held on November 22, 1941 at the Park Manor, 450 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. This invitation is not merely a gesture of politeness or good-manners. I am fully aware that your position as General Secretary of our organization and as Editor of THE CARPENTER leaves you very little time for jollification. Your presence, therefore, would be immeasurably appreciated both by the officers and members of our Local Union.

Fraternally yours,
Herbert Weinstein, Sec'y Arrangements Committee.

Local No. 531, Celebrates 41st Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 531 celebrated its 41st anniversary Saturday September 20. It was a day of fun and frolic for all carpenters and their friends and a significant day for all those of us who carry cards of



membership in this Local. It marked the completion of 41 years of faithful all-American service to this city and its public. We are very proud of the clean record for friendly relations and service that we have built up here.

This celebration was highlighted by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beeman who celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary as honor guests.

Mr. Beeman is a resident of the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla., and he had with him as guest and companion W. E. Clavestone, who is also a resident of our Home at Lakeland.

Mr. Beeman and Mr. Clavestone spoke of the Home in Lakeland and touched somewhat on the history of the United

Brotherhood. Other speakers were W. O. Delong, a brother in our Local, and W. O. ("Doc") Warns, who is president of the Central Labor Union here.

Brother Al Lessard performed commendably as toastmaster and he was aided by Brothers Dee Larabee and R. L. Collingwood in the planning of the banquet. The Ladies' Auxiliary presented Mr. and Mrs. Beeman with a beautiful three-layer wedding cake in commemoration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. A good time was had by all.

By R. L. Collingwood,
2700 25th Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Palo Alto Local 668, Holds Dinner Dance

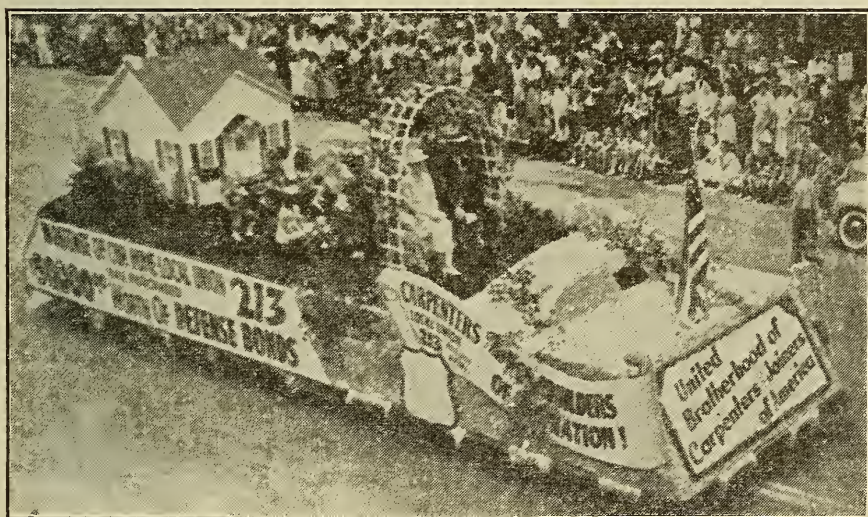
Editor, The Carpenter:

Palo Alto Local No. 668 celebrated its 41st anniversary September 13th in the Hall of the Native Sons of California with a Dinner Dance. This is to be an annual event. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Brother J. S. Parrish, is to be congratulated on the splendid dinner and entertainment which preceded the dance.

Some 250 members with their families enjoyed the celebration, which was voted the best yet. Officers and delegates of the Santa Clara Valley District Council were guests. The Guest of Honor was Brother Louie Weichselfelder, for many years Treasurer of the Local, and a charter member. Fraternally yours,

W. J. Robertson, Recording Secretary.

L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., buys Defense Bonds



Local 910, Gloucester, Mass., 40 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

The 40th Anniversary of Local 910 of Gloucester, Mass., was held at Legion Hall, September 18.

President Brother Richard Hubbard, as chairman and toastmaster, welcomed the Brothers and their wives and invited guests and gave a brief account of the first meeting of the Local and a list of its officers.

A banquet was served during which music was furnished by a string orchestra and vocalist.

After being introduced by the Chairman, brief speeches were made by Contractor Ruthford Smith, of Rockport, former charter member; Alderman Donald Ross, Alderman Owen Steele, Edward Thompson, Business Agent of the North Shore District Council; Business Agent Reginald Thompson of the Fish Workers Union and President William Gilvary of the Gloucester Central Labor Union. Everything went off smoothly and an enjoyable evening was had by all.

Fraternally yours,

Fred A. Gosbee, Secretary.

Glen Cove (L. I.) Local 1093 Builds Float



Local 159, Charleston, S. C., Has New Home

Editor, The Carpenter:

This Local Union has just completed a new home for Carpenters of Local 159. We held our 42nd anniversary and dedication of this building on Friday, October 3.

I am glad to say that our ranks have grown in the past year from about three hundred to nearly two thousand members, and we have built a home on solid foundation, a monument to Organized Labor, and something that we are justly proud of.

Our dedication services were attended by Brother Roland Adams, Executive Board Member, and Brother "Bob" Weyler, General Representative.

Our corner stone reads like this:

"IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

This Building erected A. D. and dedicated to the cause of Organized Labor: we the people: employer and employe alike living in constructive accord, resolve to maintain our faith in God, and the American way under which this Nation has prospered, and pledge to preserve by a united effort, our heritage of Security, Liberty, and Justice.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

George LaBrasca—Chairman
J. B. Williams—L. W. Evans
R. C. Pogue—J. C. Williams
E. L. Herrington, President
W. K. Jordan, Treasurer.

May our hearts ever draw inspiration, courage, integrity, and abiding faith in our destiny as a free Nation:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.,
Local Union No. 159: Charleston, S. C."

We are now forming a Ladies' Auxiliary, something we have never had; but now that we have a new home to move into we must have a house-

keeper. So the Ladies will have a brand new home to move into and the members of Local 159 will lend them all the assistance they will need, and we expect much good to come out of this organization, that will be of benefit to the ladies and the members of 159.

Fraternally yours,

R. C. Pogue, Secretary.

Local 1913, Van Nuys, Cal., Honors Trio



Left to Right: Brothers J. L. Cox, With 34 Years' Membership; Otto Schafer, 44 Years a Member, and Alfred Clay, 40 Years a Member, Guests of Honor at a Recent Picnic Held by Their Local.

Atkins New "Protectasaw" Guard

Atkins new "PROTECTASAW" Guard for Hand Saws is constructed from copper plated dead soft steel with a longitudinally arched body to prevent contact with teeth of saw.

When applied to saw, Atkins New Protectasaw Guard touches extreme front and rear points only, therefore protects all teeth when saw is not in use.



It is held in place with a spring steel wire clip applied to center of saw. Clip is out of the way when guard is not on saw.

"PROTECTASAW" Guard can be filled with vaseline to prevent rusting of saw when used infrequently.

Made for 26" saws. For shorter saws, it can be cut to desired length with tin shears.



Canning Costs Compared

HOUSEWIVES who are anxiously eyeing pantry shelves because of price irregularities, should find of interest a brief survey of certain phases of the canned goods industry, made public recently by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. Entitled "Labor Standards and Competitive Market Conditions in the Canned Goods Industry" the study was made to determine the degree of interstate competition prevailing in an industry with widely varying base rates of pay in 1939.

The survey was confined to two of the most widely grown and used vegetables, tomatoes and snap beans, and to spinach and pimientos, which are grown and canned in a few areas. It shows the extent to which the products were sold within the State in which they are canned and the extent to which they enter into interstate competition. It also shows the effect of the expansion of the industry in regions with low wages upon existing industry in regions with high wages.

The study of markets for the four canned vegetables indicates that high-wage regions can compete with medium or low-wage regions only on a basis of quality. California spinach, Northwest snap beans, the best grades of Middle Western and New York tomatoes command premium prices. However, the great volume of the canned vegetables marketed is bought and sold on a price basis and quality is a secondary consideration. No figures on pack by grade are available, but trade practice in buying clearly indicates, for example, that the Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware region, as the one most important single source of supply for three of the canned vegetables considered, competes in the mass production of beans, tomatoes, and spinach by stressing output that can be sold at low cost, and this is associated with low hourly rates of pay. The need for more uniformity in wage rates is clearly shown by the study of competition for markets.

In regard to canned spinach, it is pointed out that the most significant development is the rapid advance of Arkansas from a minor to a major producing region, and the decline of California as a producing area. Information received from wholesalers and brokers questioned indicated that of the 1939 pack there were more cases of Maryland spinach than of California spinach sold in the New York City market, more California and Arkansas than Maryland spinach in Chicago. In each market the California delivered prices per dozen No. 2 cans classified from low to high were greater than that for any other region. The report also stresses the fact that in the canning of spinach the hourly earnings in California were almost double those in Arkansas and Maryland.

The canning of pimientos is confined almost exclusively to the two States of Georgia and California. Here, too, the bulletin notes a change in production trends. The position of California declined very rapidly from a little better than half the pack in 1927 to not much more than a fourth in 1937.

Auxiliary No. 2, Toledo, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Just a few lines from the oldest Auxiliary of the Brotherhood.

We held our yearly picnic Sunday, July 27, at Walbridge Park, with an attendance of eight-six, including members and their families. A basket dinner was served at 12 o'clock noon. After dinner we had games and races for all and prizes were given to the winners.

A prize also was given to the largest family, Mr. and Mrs. Ebright being the lucky ones, also a prize for the oldest members, which was won by Mr. and Mrs. Al Young.

The Carpenters have always helped us with the expenses but this year they paid all of it and we are very grateful to them for it.

We meet the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays and our last meeting of the month is our social evening, so we have a lunch.

We also have a Sewing Club which meets at the members' homes.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Celia Walker.

Pensacola, Fla., Auxiliary Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

Since the Carpenters' Local, 1194, opened their new home, we have been making strides. We have a number of new members, most of them very enthusiastic. Some of the members have taken up Red Cross work, and the Auxiliary has bought two Defense Bonds, and hopes soon to get more.

We are at present making plans to furnish our part of the new building.

We have one business and one social meeting each month. At our socials we play games and a committee of ladies serves refreshments, not only to members but to their husbands also.

Fraternally,

Mary A. Wells, Financial Secretary.

ALL DRESSED UP

The George Washington was just rounding the bend. "Here she comes!" a railroader exclaimed. Someone laughed and asked, "When the train bears a man's name why is it referred to as she?"

Railroaders generally use the feminine gender in speaking of a locomotive. Perhaps the fact that many of the engine parts have the same designation as garments that women wear may account for the custom.

On a locomotive there is an apron, collar, yoke, binder, muffler, jacket, cap, bonnet, petticoat, shoes, pumps, hose clamps, sleeve, wrapper, hood, and a sash.

To fix her "clothes" a locomotive has pins, a thimble, hooks, netting, eyes, beads, straps, seams and gusset. Under these "clothes" there is a sturdy frame. A locomotive also has a neck, nose, arm, waist, throat, leg, hip joint, face, knuckle, knee, chest, jaw, as well as a lap and a seat. She drags a train whether it is in fashion or not.

Enjoying all the comforts of home, a locomotive has a nice bed, with sheets and bolster, a transom to look over and a peek hole to look through. Judging from the terms of her fittings, a locomotive is a she and no mistake about it. Phonetically speaking, she's all dressed up, with some place to go.—Chesapeake and Ohio Lines Magazine.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 158

We dealt with floors, in the last two lessons, before we took up finishing, because we believe the time would soon come, if it is not already here, when all floors will be laid before the finishing is done, due, as we explained before, to the advent of the floor-surfacing machine. . . At this point we realize a need for a reliable trade-term glossary, for we are taking up in this lesson, what we call "casing" or "finish," which also is called "trim" or (mostly by architects) "architrave." While these terms are used quite synonymously by many

eral it refers to the interior finishing. "Architecture"—well, Webster says it is "the lower division of an entablature, or the part which rests immediately on the column, especially in classical archi-

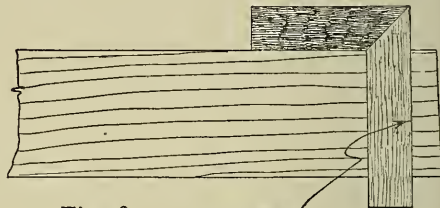


Fig. 2

Mark Here

ture." Then he goes on to say what it refers to on door and other openings, but no carpenter should use "architrave," so long as he is able to say, "finish," "casing" or "trim."

Fig. 1 shows a door opening cased up with plinth blocks and mitered casing,

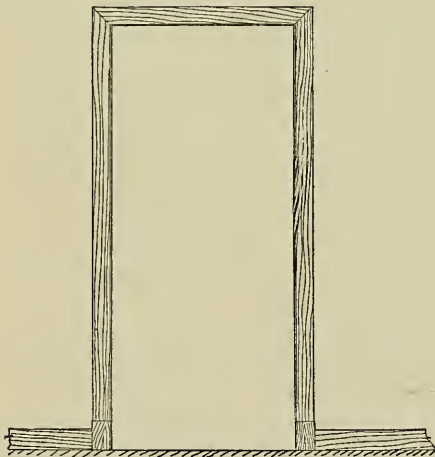


Fig. 1

carpenters, we want to make some observations here to give them a little individuality. "Casing" more particularly refers to the principal member of the finishing of an opening, as the side and head casings, while "finish" is a more general term, covering especially interior finishing, but including outside finish. "Trim" covers in particular the finishing of openings where more than one member is used, as a combination of plinth block, casing and backband, or some other combination; while in gen-

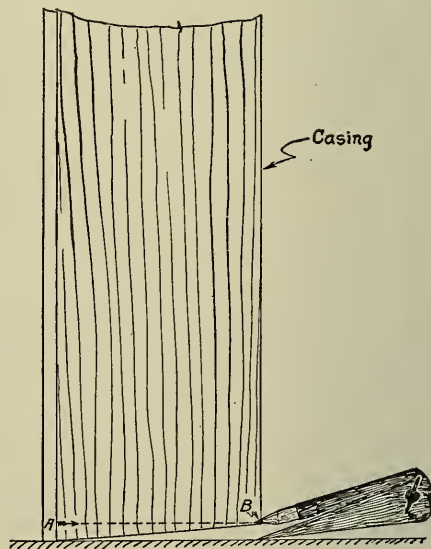


Fig. 3

which gives us a sort of basis for what follows.

Fig. 2. shows the simplest way of marking the bottom cut of a casing

when it rests on the floor, which is a square-cut, but in cases where the floor is uneven or rough, then the casing should be scribed, as we are showing by Fig. 3. Here the casing is held to the jamb in such a manner that it will show the proper reveal (or margin) and then with a scribers, starting at A, in the direction of the arrow, mark the bottom cut, as indicated by dotted line. The same method is shown by Fig. 4, excepting that the casing here is scribed to the plinth block, or as it is sometimes called, base block.

To house a plinth block over a cement base is probably the most difficult

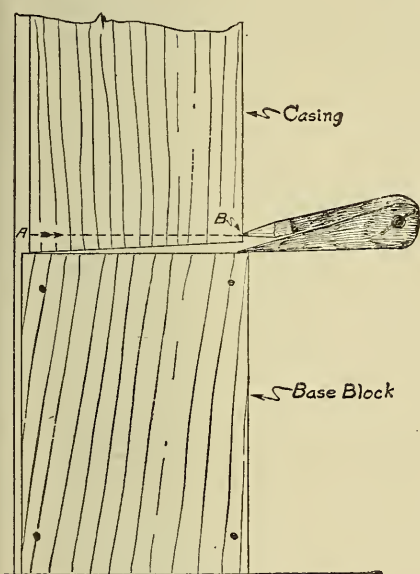


Fig. 4

plinth-block fitting there is. Fig. 5, A, shows by dotted lines the position of a plinth block when it is in place. At B is shown a section of cement base, while the edge view of the block is shown by dotted lines.

Fig. 6 to the left of A, shows the plinth block set against the end of the cement base ready for the housing marking. The arrows point out where the marking is done. At B an edge view is shown of the same block after it is marked and housed.

In Fig. 7, A, the plinth block is shown in position, while at B is shown a section of the housed block through its horizontal center.

With the foregoing drawings in mind, let us make some suggestions as to how to go about housing a plinth block, after it has been marked. First, do as much of the cutting as you can with a saw, and then fasten the block

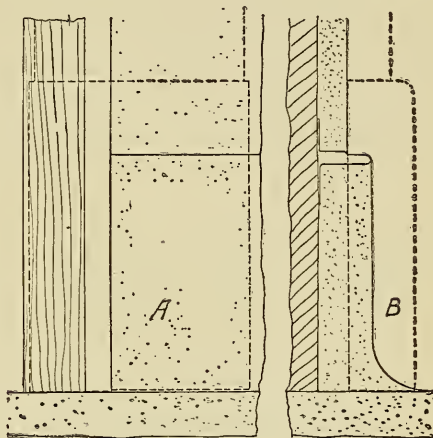


Fig. 5

into a trestle vise, and then with a chisel do the rest of the housing. By referring to the section in Fig. 7 it will be noticed that only the extreme edge of the block to the right contacts the cement base. In this way a tight joint against the base can be obtained.

In order to have good joints against the jamb and also against the plaster-

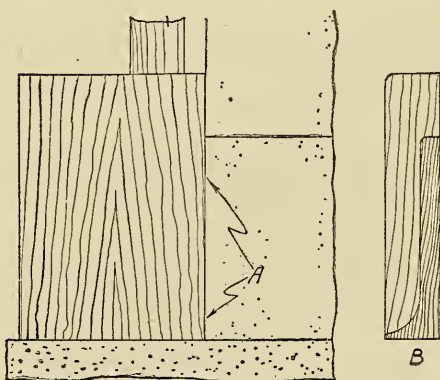


Fig. 6

ing, it is often advisable to back the casings with a jack plane in addition to the machine backing. Where the casing is not machine backed, or only slightly, a scrub plane is the proper

tool to use for backing. There are two reasons why such backing is often needed. One is that the casings are sometimes more or less warped, and

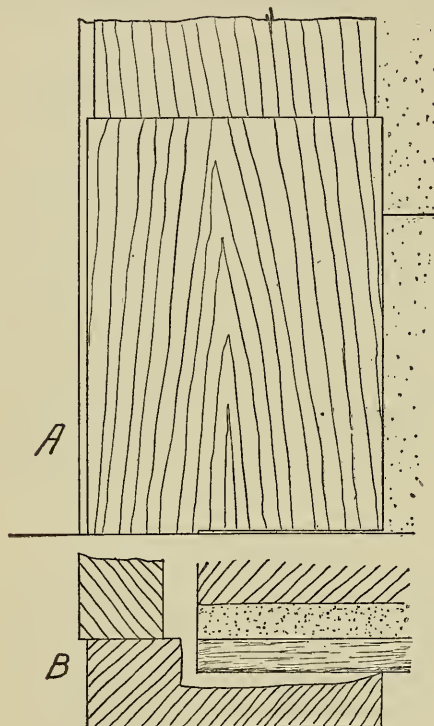


Fig. 7

for that reason will not hug the jamb and the plastering as closely as they should. The other reason is that the plastering is not always up to Hoyle. The fault lies either in poorly set grounds or in poorly-put-on plastering. Whenever the plastering sticks out over the edge of the jamb there is

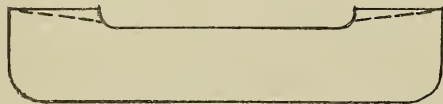


Fig. 8

danger of not getting the casing to fit tightly against the jamb and plastering. The dotted lines in Fig. 8, which is an end view of a casing, indicate where the extra backing is to be done.

Display Wall Case

By Charles A. King

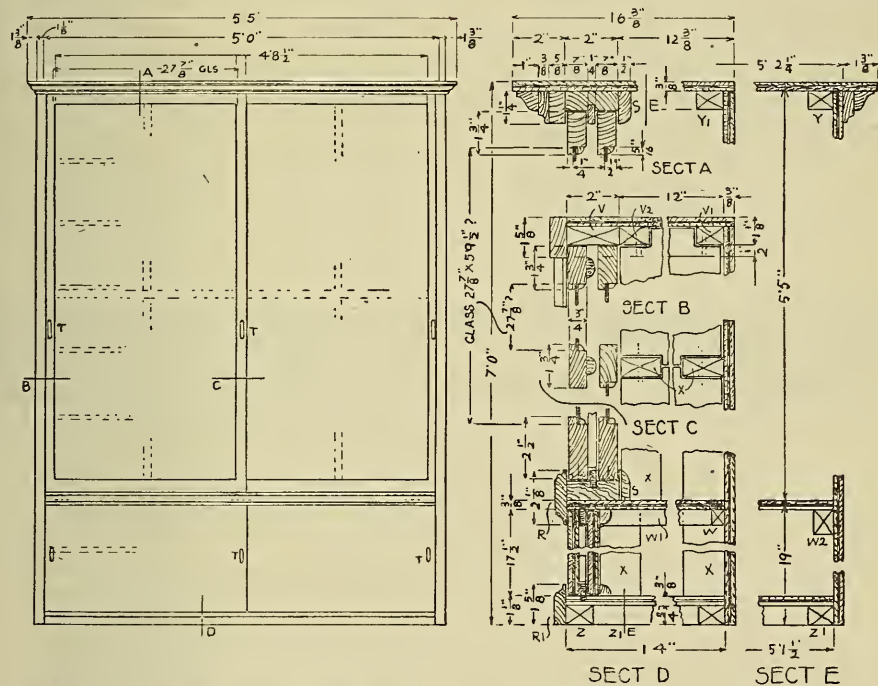
Such a display case is an excellent piece of equipment for showing drugs, novelties, fine packaged groceries and for other merchandise of medium weight but the same type of construction may be applied in building a display case for tools and similar heavy goods by making the case of somewhat heavier plywood and furrings. The case will be practically dust proof and because of its simple construction may be built at moderate cost by a competent wood worker.

The ends, bottom, lower shelf, top and back may be of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood reinforced for stiffness and for fastening at the corners, edges etc., with $\frac{3}{4}$ " (13/16") given widths, bradded and glued in place. Furrings are shown by cross section lines and the shelf supports or uprights indicated the same way. The grooved top guides, $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2", and the lower shelf guide made like it should be of hardwood to resist the wear of the sliding doors. The parting strips $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " between the doors should be closely push fitted in the groove and perhaps held with small $1\frac{1}{4}$ " brads driven through awl or drill holes in the strip. The front pilasters should be of $\frac{5}{8}$ " x $1\frac{5}{8}$ " face wood and the header of $\frac{5}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " stock. These should be fitted after the case is assembled and held rigidly by the back. In all cases verify dimensions as the work progresses. In making the $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood case bottom glue and nail $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1" furrings Z flush with the edges of the bottom and between end furrings Z1; also three furrings between for bottom supports. Be sure the bottom is straight when it is set away for the glue to set. The plywood lower shelf should be fitted with the grooved hardwood door guide glued and nailed in place and the shelf made straight. Place nails to clear the grooves for the parting strips of both the bottom and the top doors.

Place furring W on the back edge of the shelf and space three furrings W1 between it and the inner door run of the bottom closet. Mark location of shelf supports or uprights X in the center of the length of the shelf and place the middle furring W1 at one side of the upright X of the bottom closet. The ends of the shelf will rest on end furrings W2. The two bottom sliding doors

are of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood separated by parting strips placed to allow $\frac{1}{2}$ " door space. The $\frac{1}{4}$ " grooves for these parting strips should be made $\frac{3}{16}$ " deep in the bottom and the lower side of the lower shelf as suggested. Make the top of $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood of given dimensions. Glue and brad the top guide 2" from the front edge and the end furrings Y $1\frac{3}{4}$ " from each end. Place the back furring Y1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the back edge to receive the $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood back. Cut the two $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood ends $14" \times 6' 11\frac{5}{8}"$; place $\frac{3}{4}" \times 2"$ furrings V flush with the front edge, plane

the bottom end of the furring V1 and V2. Shelf supports to fit these holes may be stout short screweyes, pieces of iron rod or some shelf support stocked by a good hardware store. If the shelves are to be stationary, decide now where they are to be placed, being sure one shelf lines up with the middle rail of the door; the sketch shows the shelf just above the door rail as it might come if adjustable shelves are used. This assumes a four light door will be used though a large glass may be preferred. Place furrings between furrings



the edge square and place a $\frac{3}{4}" \times 1"$ furring V1 $\frac{3}{8}"$ from the back edge to receive the back. Before this is done decide whether the $\frac{3}{4}"$ board shelves are to be fastened permanently or made so they may be adjusted to convenient spacings. If the former, the furrings V and V1 may be put in place at once being sure the space between them is parallel to simplify fitting the shelves. If the shelves are to be adjustable, lay out the furrings V1 and V2 and drill $\frac{3}{16}"$ (depending upon the shelf supports to be used) holes 1" between centers beginning say 8" from the bottom and stopping about the same distance from the top, being sure each hole of the same level is the same distance from

V1-V2 to support the shelves and mortise or house others between uprights X, being sure each furring lines with the furrings on the ends. Place furrings W2 upon the inside of each end to receive the ends of the lower shelf. Assemble the ends, lower shelf, bottom and the top, being sure the projections on the ends and front to receive the cornice molding are as given and that the ends are parallel inside. This is important, to simplify the fitting of the doors and shelves. Fasten accurately with glue and nails and lay the case face down. Fit the $\frac{3}{8}"$ plywood back to the best advantage from the plywood available. Square the case and the back

carefully and nail the latter in place. Upon this back largely depends the permanence and stability of the case.

Fit the front casings or pilasters and the header and glue and fasten with brads; miter the two ends and the front cornices as shown. Fit uprights X and nail at the top and bottom. Set the case up, cut the shelves as shown if they are to be adjustable, or if stationary, fit them around furrings and uprights X. Do not fasten the shelves yet for the inside of the case may be finished more economically if they are laid aside until the last thing.

The glass sliding doors should be made of straight stock, $\frac{3}{4}$ " (13/16") x $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; the bottom rail should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. A full size double thick glass permits a better display but it may easily be broken, hence the writer favors a four light sash suggested by dotted lines. The bottom and top rails may be mortised or dowelled to the stiles, while the middle rails and muntins may be housed or dovetailed in the top and bottom rails and stiles of the door. The four light doors will give a good display and may be easily repaired if the glass is broken.

Place shallow $\frac{1}{2}$ " grooves at T for finger holds in moving the doors. Fit a half round between the parting strips and brad and glue to the back of the stiles of the front door of the upper case and of the lower closet to act as dust stops. Make doors square and to run freely but not loosely. Place domes of silence or gliders in the bottom of each door to reduce friction; do not finish runs. Keep the top and bottom grooves well waxed.

Fit the back doors first, and brad stops S in place; fit the parting strips, then the front doors and place stops R and R1 between the pilasters. Fasten these temporarily so the doors may be easily removed for finishing or for repairs. The case may be stained or finished in the wood with one coat of shellac or two coats of good varnish, or it may be painted if preferred. Fit the glass, fasten with quarter round or square strips which should be held with brads placed perhaps 9" apart. If the case is built in the shop to be removed to the store, it will be safer to move the case without the glass doors and put them in after the case is in place. Fasten them in by the stop strips R and R1 by turning round head screws home.

Hand and machine work are related in that they have the same mutual objectives. The one whose idealistic tendencies impel him to wax enthusiastic over the beauties of hand work may have excellent reasons for his sentiment, while at the same time machine work has the loyal support of the more hard-headed and practical man, whose viewpoint is concentrated upon ultimate efficiency and economy, rather than upon the more expensive beauties of hand work. For example, consider the case of an old timer whose method of sawing curves by hand depended upon a frame saw or a compass saw. In this, his first thought was closely to follow the line upon the face and it was a rare craftsman who could saw around curves and angles and at all times keep the edges square with the surface. This work the power band saw accomplished automatically, thus saving much time and tiresome hard work. Again, a mortise and tenon joint cannot be made as accurately nor as smooth upon its broad contact surfaces as is such a joint made by machine; hence the machine-made joint, making perfect wood-to-wood contacts is a stronger joint than may be made by hand. Similar comparisons may be continued almost indefinitely. Still, when all has been said, the fact remains that unquestionably hand work has a character that machine work cannot reproduce. In the subtle outlines, the unavoidable and almost imperceptible irregularities and the indescribable softness of surfaces resulting from hand work, we have very real differences; while these may seem unworthy of consideration to the eminently practical mind, they are very real to the discriminating critic who has learned to appreciate them. Very likely, the practical man thinks the idealist is foolishly meticulous, but the latter is certain his views are based upon a higher plane than those of his practical friend.—C. A. King.

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be held by applying adhesive paper tape to the face. When the piece is completed it may be laid as one piece of veneer. Beautiful work boxes, hankerchief boxes, book ends and other fine novelties may be made by making inlaid veneer pieces to fit places to be decorated. The tape has many uses in repairing furniture. Broken corners, veneer repairs, etc. may be held in place with this useful material. Often the pins or ends of turned rounds and rails of Windsor and other old chairs and tables become worn during years of use, while the piece was loose in the joints and suffering with the rickets. The worn pins and the worn holes may be cured by building up the missing places with narrow strips of the tape well pressed into place. After the tape has hardened it may be cut or filed to its desired shape. Tool handles, that will give excellent service and seldom become loose, may be made by winding the tape around the shank or tang of a chisel, screwdriver or what not, working it to the desired shape and giving it two or three coats of shellac. In fact the ways

in which adhesive paper tape may be profitably used in the shop are numerous and often unexpected. Every shop should have a 1" roll of this versatile accessory as part of its permanent equipment.—C. A. King.

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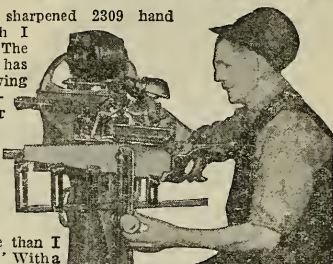
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December

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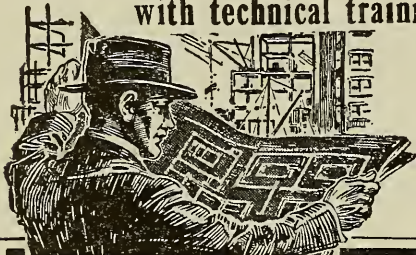
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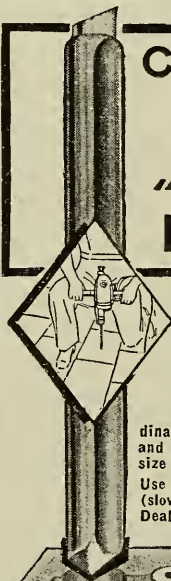
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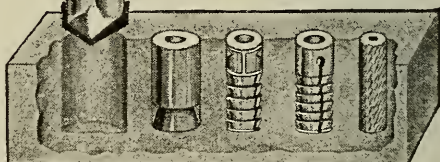
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THE CARPENTER

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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Army OK's Camp Construction

(Despite the wailing of Congressional anti-Labor Jeremiahs and the screamings of Pegler et al., the United States Army has officially approved, in its entirety, the building construction procedure at camps and cantonments. Furthermore, in an official report, the War Department pays high tribute to Labor Unions and the AFL Building Trades which shared the burden of camp construction. The Editor.)

MONTHS ago, during the height of the army's cantonment construction program, enemies of labor raised a great furor about jurisdictional strikes and "high initiation fees" holding up the program.

Congressional committees conducted "smear" investigations and newspapers filled their pages with fantastic stories about supposed abuses practiced by the unions.

The War Department has put out a report on its construction projects, which it called the "greatest in modern times," and exploded all the charges made against labor.

Instead of delaying the program by strikes, labor did a remarkable job in finishing all housing projects and other buildings for draftees in record time, the report pointed out.

It cited the fact that at the peak of the program a half million men were employed, drawn from all over the country, and they performed 56,700,000 man-days of labor. Out of that vast total, "only 43,000 man-days were lost as a result of work stoppages," the report declared.

"This means that less than one-tenth of one per cent of the man-days worked were lost due to labor difficulties," the Department stressed.

Even more significant is that the report takes the ground out from under the claims by enemies of labor that unions carried on "initiation fee rackets."

The Department made it clear there was nothing to criticize in the methods pursued by the unions.

"The right of unions to collect fees and dues is supported by statute and tradition," the report emphasized.

In addition, the document justified the practice of some local unions in requiring payment of a fee by unionists who come from other areas, pointing out that such locals considered it necessary to "maintain their independence and autonomy and protect their territorial integrity."

Jurisdictional strikes have been enormously exaggerated by anti-labor sources, and they did not cause any serious difficulties for the program, the report revealed.

"The governing bodies of the unions made strong efforts to see that such difficulties were not made the cause of work stoppage," the War Department concluded.

What Did You Do?

D*ID YOU give him a lift?*

*He's a brother of man, and bearing
about all the burden he can.*

D*ID YOU give him a smile?*

*He was downcast and blue, and the
smile would have helped him to
battle it through.*

D*ID YOU give him a hand?*

*He was slipping down hill, and the
world, so I fancied, was using
him ill.*

D*ID YOU give him a word?*

*Did you show him the road? Or did
you just let him go on with his
load?*

Publicity and the Labor Press

(From the Report of the AFL Executive Council for 1941)

THE increasing importance of Labor's role in the national defense program has made the activities of labor organizations of wider interest to the public than ever before.

The Publicity and Information Service of the American Federation of Labor has constantly emphasized the fact that the workers of America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, are 100 per cent for the national defense program. The patriotic policies adopted by the American Federation of Labor were stressed in every possible way. The constructive aid given to the defense program by members and officers of the American Federation of Labor was brought to public notice at every opportunity. Nevertheless, efforts to convey the true picture of the American Federation of Labor's policy and performance in the defense program were handicapped by a deliberate "smear" campaign against Labor in portions of the daily press and by Communist-inspired attempts by the CIO unions to embarrass the defense program.

The most glaring instance of newspaper distortion of the facts was the headline emphasis placed on scattered strikes in defense industries whereas the fact that more than 99 per cent of the members of the American Federation of Labor had refrained from striking at any time for any cause was largely ignored.

Despite the flood of anti-Labor propaganda unloosed during the year, there is ample evidence that the "smear" campaigns were far less effective than the enemies of Labor hoped. This evidence is contained in the constantly growing membership rolls of American Federation of Labor unions and in the significant circumstances that the "no union" vote in National Labor Relations Board elections has been infinitesimally small. This is proof that the confidence of the workers in the American Federation of Labor has not been weakened by false propaganda.

It is essential however, that this vicious propaganda should be counteracted with the truth in a more comprehensive way than ever before. To this end, the Executive Council recommends the expansion of the publicity and informational facilities of the American Federation of Labor. This can best be accomplished by the establishment of publicity bureaus in conjunction with central labor unions in the larger cities. These bureaus can aid not only in presenting the facts with regard to labor activities in each city but can also assist in disseminating information on American Federation of Labor news activities distributed from Washington.

Your committee is informed that negotiations are in progress with the National Broadcasting Company for the establishment of a regular American Federation of Labor radio program which will be heard over a coast-to-coast chain of stations every two weeks. The N. B. C. has tentatively agreed to make this valuable time available to the American Federation of Labor as a public service and in recognition of the important role Organized Labor occupies in the Nation's life.

Through this medium the American Federation of Labor will be able to present the news and views of labor most effectively to its members

and to the public generally. Too often labor news as published in the daily press is colored and distorted to such a degree that the public is kept in ignorance of the facts, while the constructive accomplishments of labor are almost wholly obscured.

Therefore, your committee recommends that, as soon as the details of this new radio program are finally worked out, the widest publicity be given to it so that all members of the American Federation of Labor and the host of our friends will know when and where to tune in. Your committee also urges the efforts of all National, International and Local Unions to help create interest in these programs. We are confident that the labor and official press will gladly cooperate in this endeavor.

Again it is gratifying to call attention to the fine service rendered by the bona fide labor press which embraces the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. These publications have given generous space to the constructive accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor and have defended it loyally against assaults by hostile forces. We trust that the membership of the American Federation of Labor unions and their friends will reward this loyalty by giving increased support to bona fide labor newspapers in every locality where they are published.

The Executive Council expresses its deep appreciation to the bona fide labor press for its support and pledges to it the continued assistance of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and its constituent organizations.

The Executive Council respectfully calls attention to the publication of papers and periodicals in some localities which profess to be labor publications, but which are in no way bona fide labor papers or labor publications. They sail under false colors. They attempt to use the name and prestige of the American Federation of Labor for selfish and material purposes. We warn Labor and the friends of Labor against such publications. We urge Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor and local American Federations of Labor organizations disavow and disown alleged labor publications which are known to operate under false pretenses and which cannot under any circumstances be classified as a part of the bona fide, real American Federation of Labor publications.

Village Boasts 9 Covered Bridges

Montgomery, Vt., a village of 1,386 persons, leads the world in covered bridges.

Spanning the Trout river and a half-dozen rushing mountain brooks are nine of these bridges—roofed so that heavy winter snows will not fall on timber supports and caused them to decay.

Prior to 1927 floods that laid waste much of the state's farm lands, Montgomery boasted of 13 of these bridges, but the boiling waters damaged some so extensively they were replaced with iron and steel.

The sooner a man is convinced that there are no short cuts in life the better. Some men never learn it. To the end of their lives they have a notion that there is a short cut to wealth, a short cut to reputation, a short cut to health, a short cut to happiness—if they could only find it. They walk along the high road with a continual sense of grievance. Every now and then they deviate to the right or left to reach in a step the fields of desire, but it always ends in their coming back to the main road again, a little behind where they left it.

Seattle D. C. Host to General Officers

ON Thursday evening October 9th, the Seattle District Council of Carpenters held a reception and dinner at the Edmond Meany Hotel to meet the General Officers of the Brotherhood and the Delegates and visitors to the A. F. of L. Convention in Seattle.

After an excellent turkey dinner, the President of the District Council, Chas. Vahlbusch, introduced the General Officers—General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, General Secretary Frank Duffy, President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor, 1st General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, 2nd General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Assistant General Secretary Harold C. Hanover and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. L. Meany of the A. F. of L.

General Secretary Frank Duffy was the first speaker and he gave a most interesting account of the 60th Anniversary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters celebration in Chicago this year, and the response of Delegates to that celebration by the eleven original cities that established the Brotherhood at that time. He stated several Local Unions were organized on the West Coast previous to that time and that they came into the Brotherhood very soon after that first Convention. Then came the organization of the American Federation of Labor in which the Brotherhood of Carpenters took such a large part. Brother Duffy also told with appreciation of the visits he has had with other Coast Locals on his trip to Seattle, in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, at which places affairs were held commemorating the organization of the Brotherhood 60 years ago.

Geo. Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, with a few well chosen remarks credited us with being a "great group of American Citizens" and emphasized that he is greatly impressed by the progress of the Trade Union movement past and present.

President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor, paid tribute to the part the Brotherhood of Carpenters played in the establishment of the American Federation of Labor and in the progress made since that time in organization and improvement of living conditions for carpenters and establishment of the Home in Florida for the aged members of the Brotherhood.

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson spoke briefly on the problems confronting the organization now and on the efforts being made to plan for the time when this emergency is over and warned about becoming too friendly with Russia with its doctrines opposed to our own. He also gave some timely statistics on the membership growth in the past year and the improved conditions in regard to agreements consummated with employers; complimented the organization on the pioneering done in the Northwest and expressed appreciation for the friendly attitude of the City and State toward the Labor organizations.

Among other visitors introduced were—Judge Wm. Millard, Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court—a carpenter; Chas. Hanson—President of the New York District Council of Carpenters; "Mike" Sexton, President, Chicago District Council; James Marsh, Conciliation Commissioner of Canada; Raleigh Rajoppi, President New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; Aug. Rosqvist, Secretary, Idaho State Federation of

Labor. Other visitors and District Council Delegates and wives, numbering two hundred and fifty persons, greatly enjoyed the addresses of the speakers and a well balanced program of entertainment. The party adjourned at 11 P.M. with the singing of God Bless America.

Portland D. C. Hears General Secretary

It was an important occasion for the District Council of Carpenters of Portland, Oregon, when the regular meeting on September 25, 1941, was marked by a visit from General Secretary Frank Duffy.

Brother Duffy gave a very instructive and interesting review of the history of the United Brotherhood on the Sixtieth Anniversary.

The meeting was exceptionally well attended by the District Council Delegates, as well as members of Local 226, 583, 1020, 1120, 1746, 1482, 738 and 2416. There were also delegates and members from Local 1388, Oregon City, and Local 2275, McMinnville, Oregon. Local 2066 of St. Helens, Oregon, was represented, as were the Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the Detail Millmen and the Doormakers Organization.

After Brother Duffy's speech, refreshments were served and the assembly gathered around him for a friendly visit with the honored guest.

BROTHER HENRY W. BLUMENBERG UNDER KNIFE

The many friends of Brother Henry W. Blumenberg, General Representative in Washington, D. C., will be glad to learn that he is recovering satisfactorily after an operation at Sibley Memorial Hospital in the Nation's Capital.

Chief complaint of Brother Blumenberg was that the operation caused him to miss the oyster roast given by 101 in Baltimore November 15.

Buy Union Label Gifts

**I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor**

The best defense program for American labor standards is to declare "priorities" on the Union Label goods and Union services. We must continue our all-out drive against unfair products. More goods are purchased during the Xmas shopping season than at any other time during the year. It is urgent that all who are fighting for justice and humanity join the campaign to buy only American-made and Union Label Xmas gifts.

While we should always purchase Union Label goods and patronize Union services, the Xmas shopping period is the best time to demonstrate to manufacturers and to merchandisers the true value of the Union Label market. Therefore, each year we ask all members of labor unions, their families and friends to buy Xmas gifts only from firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button.

Many practical Union-made presents can be purchased. In these times, when we are making every effort for national defense, only useful and necessary articles should be purchased.

Your labor union is your best Santa Claus. There is no better way to show your loyalty to brother trade unionists than to make this a Merry *Union Label* Xmas!

General President Los Angeles Visitor

(From "Los Angeles Citizen," Nov. 14)

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made a surprise visit to the Los Angeles district on Thursday evening, Nov. 6. Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Los Angeles district were greatly surprised to have General President Hutcheson present in this district, as we had previously received word he would be detained in the San Francisco district on business where he was called immediately after adjournment of the American Federation of Labor in Seattle.

Secretary Earl J. Ruddy of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters received a long distance message from International Representative J. F. Cambiano late Wednesday night, Nov. 5, stating General President Hutcheson would be able to leave the San Francisco district for a few days and that he, Brother Cambiano, would drive to Los Angeles and bring, as a visitor to the Los Angeles district, our General President.

Secretary Ruddy immediately contacted all Local Unions in Los Angeles County and requested their business representatives and officers be present at a meeting and dinner, which was held in the Mayfair hotel on Thursday evening, Nov. 6. Delegates from all Local Unions in Los Angeles, together with Delegates from San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Santa Ana and Anaheim, were present.

The Delegates gave their General President a rousing welcome, and General President Hutcheson gave a very interesting and instructive talk, which was well taken by all Delegates present. General Representative J. F. Cambiano was introduced to the body of Delegates and made interesting remarks.

President Chris T. Lehman of the District Council of Carpenters, and Business Representative of Los Angeles Local 25, was master of ceremonies.

President Hutcheson is one of the prominent men in the AFL movement and has headed his great organization for many years, it being one of the largest numerically in the United States. He is also First Vice-President of the AFL, being unanimously re-elected at the recent Seattle convention. He has been visiting various sections on the coast since leaving Seattle, and expressed regret he did not have more time to spend in Los Angeles.

SCARCELY anyone doubts that today is one of the most favorable periods in our history for embarking on home ownership.—Dean R. Hill, president Mortgage Bankers' Association.

* * * * *

Under the hand of modern expert butchers each portion of the pig's carcass becomes a different product: hams come from the hind legs—fresh cuts from the shoulders—chops from the ribs—bacon from the flanks—lard from the fatty backbone and kidney regions—headcheese from the head.

* * * * *

The recent motion picture, Thomas Edison, the Man, shows the great inventor delivering an eloquent address at a banquet given in his honor. Actually, however, Edison was not a good speaker, and said of himself: "Never delivered a lecture in my life, as a talker I am a dead failure. Wouldn't go before an audience for ten thousand dollars."

Labor and Wealth



The fish in the sea are quite worthless till caught,
The ores of the earth have no value till wrought,
E'en gold, to be useful, must first be refined,
And coal serves no purpose until it is mined.

It always has been that the labor applied
To natural products their value decide.

The soil gives no bounty until it is tilled;
The trees yield no lumber until they are milled;
The dairyman husbands his herds for their milk,
The worms must be tended that furnish our silk.

Wherever there's wealth the whole world around
The mark of the craftsman will always be found.

The toilers of earth make our commerce and trade,
By labor applied all true values are made,
And earning his bread in the sweat of his brow,
Man boasts of progress he's making, and how!

Considering all things, to make the deal square,
Should not those who labor receive a fair share?

When profits are fair and righteous and just,
When men are inspired by mutual trust,
When labor and capital go hand in hand,
Industrial peace will abide in the land.

Contentment shall comfort each laborer's mind
And strife and contention be left far behind.

—J. M. Richardson.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE 57th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

To the General President and Officers,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—Greetings:—

Your representative to the 57th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, respectfully submits for your approval the following report:

The 57th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in the city of Calgary, Alberta, during the week of September 22, 1941.

The sessions were opened by H. C. Simpson, President, Calgary Trades and Labor Council, and addresses of welcome were delivered by Alderman Mrs. Ross Wilkinson, acting mayor of the City of Calgary, by His Honor J. C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta, by Hon. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta and by A. Farmile, President, Alberta Federation of Labor. In addition, an address of welcome prepared by Hon. Norman McLarty, Minister of Labor for Canada, was read to the convention by R. J. Tallon, a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

When President Tom Moore called the convention to order the Credential Committee reported that 334 delegates were in attendance from all parts of Canada and representing practically every industry.

The report of the Executive Council gave a review of legislative activities during the year and of the tremendous number of problems which have arisen as a result of the war.

This report stated that, in no time in the history of the Congress, had the responsibilities of the labor movement been greater.

"Engaged as we are in a life and death struggle with a ruthless enemy for the maintenance of all we have achieved over the years, it is our primary duty to exert every effort to assure victory. None can foresee what future sacrifices this may necessitate but it is better to accept, as may be necessary from time to time, the temporary setting aside of such privileges as we have previously enjoyed, than to risk losing all."

"The Congress had urged the observance of the maximum eight-hour day in war industries and construction programs and the employment of shifts, instead of increasing hours of work, until all available labor is employed. When overtime hours are essential, then overtime rates, established by collective agreements or customs, should be observed."

It had further urged:

That labor be recognized as an equal partner in industry and have representation on boards created to deal with matters affecting labor conditions;

That further steps be taken towards production of war materials through Government owned companies, with strict control against profiteering by private concerns;

That action be taken to guard against misuse or waste of foodstuffs and secure proper use and distribution;

That taxes made necessary by the war should be imposed in proportion to ability to bear them.

Most of the 277 resolutions submitted deal with problems which had arisen as a result of the war.

The Convention went on record condemning the Government of Canada "for their apparent indifference to the wishes and desires of their workers and the refusal to take working people into their confidence. Some delegates suggested as a result of this attitude that the offer of co-operation extended to the Government at the outbreak of the war be withdrawn. This did not carry and the convention adopted the following resolution:

"That we reiterate our stand of former years and pledge our unwavering support to the Canadian and British Governments in the prosecution of the war

against aggressor nations to the end that the threat of aggression may be removed for all time and that democratic privileges, institutions, and rights may be restored to the people now suffering under the heel of dictatorship; and, in order that the full resources of the country may be utilized for the achievement of victory, it is essential that profiteering and greed must be eliminated in the production of the sinews of war, and the supply and distribution of home requirements; to this end we urge that the machinery of production and the wealth of the Nation be mobilized to serve the country's interests instead of those of individuals and corporations, so that there will be an equitable contribution on the part of capital comparable to that of the sacrifices of human life."

Order-in-Council No. 7440 occasioned a lengthy debate and finally the convention approved a recommendation of the committee on resolutions, reading:

"After a careful survey of the situation created by the application of the Order and information secured, your committee is aware that considerable benefits have accrued to large numbers of the members of our organizations and to thousands of unorganized workers by way of increase in their earnings that might not have been secured otherwise, and that its extension to other industries is being sought by those who are favorably disposed to accept its provisions. The Minister of Labor and the officers of his Department have, in our judgment, erred in the enforcement of legislation and interfered with the free operation of the Board of Conciliation by the use of their interpretations and instructions of these Boards foreign to the declared intention of the Federal Government in their price control and wage policy and further by bringing within the scope of the Order industries that cannot be considered war-time industries, thereby creating unnecessary discontent and distrust."

"Your Committee is further of the opinion that there is considerable merit in the Order properly applied, regulated and enforced in conjunction with the planned wartime economy of the Government and to request its abolition when thousands of workers have secured agreements under its provisions for the duration of the war might have serious repercussions.

"Those requests that are before us seeking its abolition without submitting concrete proposals to meet existing conditions should cause us to be exceedingly careful in urging its abrogation.

"We therefore recommend that the Executive Council, together with our representatives on the National Labor Supply Council, be instructed to seek the enforcement of the Order in Council in accord with its original intention and the Boards of Conciliation should operate without any interpretations, instructions, or interference from any member of the Crown or Department of Government and that approval of the National Labor Supply Council shall be secured before any amendments are made or its extension to any other branch of industry."

The convention refused to seek repeal of the Defense of Canada Regulations. Some 25 resolutions were submitted on the question and the Committee on Resolutions reported that "all emanated from a common source and are the result of concerted action." It declared: "Canada is at war. During such abnormal times the safety of the State becomes of primary importance, individual civil rights are necessarily curtailed and even sacrificed. Internment is not a punishment for an offense committed, or some thing already done, but a preventative measure and therefore the evidence rests generally on presumptions that cannot be divulged publicly for the safety of the State." The committee commended the activities of the Executive Council in promoting amendments to the Defense of Canada Regulations to remove some of the objections to the operations of them and instructed the Executive Council "to make every effort to safeguard against the defense of Canada Regulations being administered in such a way—whether by design or error of judgment—as to interfere with lawful trade union activities."

The Executive Council was instructed to seek the abolition of the office of industrial relations in the Department of Munitions and Supplies and the work now being done in that office be turned over to the Department of Labor.

"With a view to avoiding recurrence of the chaotic conditions which followed the last war," the convention declared "that on the termination of the present conflict, members of the armed forces be retained on the Government payroll until they can secure, or are provided with steady employment."

Free transportation for members of the armed forces proceeding on furlough or embarkation leave was unanimously approved.

The Executive Council was instructed to continue cooperation with the standard railroad labor organizations in securing enactment of Federal legislation similar to the United States Railroad Retirement Act and the Wagner Act.

The convention also suggested an amendment to Order-in Council 7440 to have the cost-of-living bonus be measured by provinces and zones rather than by the Dominion as a whole as at present.

On the question of unemployment the convention urged early action to reduce the numerous exemptions provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act and that clauses exempting workers earning \$2,000 per year be immediately amended to raise this to \$3,000. It also suggested that the Unemployment Insurance Commission arrange the functioning of the Employment Offices so as to co-ordinate the same with the practice of placing workers through the channels of organized labor.

A large number of other matters were dealt with and the convention reaffirmed its demand for a six-hour day and five day week; holidays with pay; proportional representation with grouped constituencies; health insurance; uniform workman's compensation laws; equal pay for equal service for male and female workers; etc.

Protest was also registered against the use of troops during industrial disputes.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a membership of approximately 200,000, an increase of more than 20,000 over last year. The finances are also in a healthy condition with a balance of more than \$53,000.

During the week, the convention was addressed by Harry Stevenson, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor; George W. Thomson, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress; Adolph Staal of the International Labor Office, now located at Montreal and Robert J. Tallon, a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Tom Moore of Ottawa, (Carpenters) was unanimously re-elected president as was Arthur D'Aoust of Hull, P. Q., (Papermakers) secretary-treasurer. P. R. Bengough of Vancouver, B. C., (Machinists), E. W. Sinfield of Toronto, (Sheet Metal Workers), and J. A. Whitebone of St. John, N. B., were re-elected vice-presidents. H. A. Simpson of Calgary, Alta., (Electrical Workers), was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, was chosen as the 1942 convention city.

In closing, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me in being delegated to represent the United Brotherhood at this important convention and I trust that this report will be satisfactory.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Edouard Larose.

The results of 147 fire tests of partitions having facings or body of boards, metal or plaster are shown in Building Materials and Structures Report BMS71, just released by the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

The range in fire resistance periods determined for partitions framed on wood studs was from 10 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the materials in the facings and their thickness. Filling the space between the studs with mineral wool increased the fire resistance.

As fire protective coverings over wood studs, the different board and plaster facings were indicated to have protection periods of 5 to 35 min.

The incombustible partitions, all of solid and hollow non-bearing types, and nearly all framed on steel channels and faced with plaster on several kinds of lath backings, had average fire resistance limits from 20 minutes to 2½ hours.

Copies of BMS71 are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 20 cents.

Seattle Prelate Defends Labor

ONE of the most inspiring addresses heard during the recent Seattle Convention of the American Federation of Labor was that delivered by the Most Reverend Gerald Shaughnessy, S. M., Bishop of the Diocese of Seattle.

For the benefit of those who did not read the Bishop's address at the time it was carried in the public press, we reprint herewith an excerpt devoted to the topic: "Freedom of Labor."

"Freedom of labor, my dear friends, means that the laboring man, the employer and consumer shall, in a definite unity, with a definite mutual charity and love of the brotherhood of man, work for a better world. That means that the laborer shall not be enslaved, and any encroachment on the freedom of labor in any way, no matter what the situation, unless it be official martial law, any encroachment means, my dear friends of labor, that it is the opening wedge whereby you will find that your constitutional liberties are going to be destroyed and your status as a free laboring man is gone.

"And I say with all the fervor of my being that it should be the duty of the American labor man, of the American Federation of Labor, to stand prudently and patriotically but courageously and steadfastly against any threat to destroy labor and labor unionism.

"There are two very classic examples in the world today. Germany did have freedom of labor, but no longer. And I need not dilate on it. Russia needs specific attention, because many men do not understand, I think, all the implications. What I say is with full understanding of what I take to be a fact, that you men are going on record for what we call 'all-out aid for Russia.' And what I say is precisely because of that fact. In Russia the laboring man was enslaved under the Czar, and he has been enslaved, and he is today enslaved under the government that has succeeded Czarism. And I speak now not of Russia then; I make the distinction between Russia and international Communism. I can make it; I hope to God that you can.

"The encroachment came and the freedoms were destroyed, and I repeat again that that fundamental constitutional liberty of right to worship God was also suppressed. I repeat for your benefit, if you did not see it in the press, that my colleagues of today who are listed in the 1941 Official Catholic Directory of Bishops of the World, my colleagues in Russia are imprisoned for their faith. Mark well the word, not merely imprisoned, but they are imprisoned because they are Catholics, and because they asserted their right to be Catholics and Catholic Bishops—they are imprisoned or in exile.

"The moral is, defend your unionism as you defend your other rights, and let not the professional patrioteer cry 'treason' when you insist on the freedoms of our own Americanism. Remember that that cry, as Dr. Johnson, the old writer of the dictionary, so wittily puts it, is often the last refuge of a scoundrel.

The history of the destruction of labor is found, for example, in ancient Rome; it is found in discriminations against others, it is found in many ways. If, my dear friends, you leave outside the protection of union labor any great class of men downtrodden, friendless, perhaps starving, they are the fulcrum in the hands of your opponents to thwart you, aye, even destroy you at times; and I tell you until we of American labor solve in an American way the problem of the Negro, then he will always stand,

mostly unwittingly but sometimes knowingly, as the enemy of the union and the seed amongst which subversive thoughts can be planted.

"The day came in ancient Rome, when the laboring man cried for 'bread and games.' Because they no longer had any freedom, they subsisted on public projects, not, by any means, a modern invention.

"I think we must actively foresee the time when the oppression of labor can come to us even in our own country. Our remedy is to defend the ownership of private property. You know the history of a laboring man in a regime where he owns nothing; you know the history of a regime where the employer has no rights. Defend yourselves, the employer, because on him—let me add on the little employer, as well—depends your livelihood, the continuation of your organizations and the preservation of your rights."

THE NEW MEMBER

There are several things that are absolutely necessary to the success of any organization, whether it be social, fraternal, civic or trade union in character, but one very necessary essential is enthusiasm, for without a feeling of enthusiastic desire really to accomplish something worthwhile there is not much hope for any organization or its members.

But enthusiasm, like all other human ingredients, must be tempered with sound judgment and should not be permitted to run riot and do irreparable damage to either an individual or an organization, for then it ceases to be enthusiasm and is more or less a form of hysteria.

How many times in our union meetings have we seen members after a few months' membership, in all sincerity, propose action that to them is the correct thing to do, but which would not appeal to any one outside of an insane asylum, for if their momentary and inexperienced desire were to be followed it could only result in disruption and chaos.

How many times have we seen this same class of men proposing to obliterate all the bad conditions in a trade over night, so to speak, when they have for years remained outside of the organization, and how refreshing it has been to listen to those of more mature judgment and experience point out their mistake in a few well chosen words; this being the easier for the "old timer," simply because he has gone through the stage of development in the trade union movement which is troubling the new and enthusiastic member.

We do not wish to discourage the new members, and they should not quit in despair because their first proposition is not adopted. We must have enthusiasm, but it must be the sort of enthusiasm which is based upon good judgment which comes from practical experience. We must have a sort of enthusiasm that after a question of policy has been decided upon will carry us forward and aid us in doing our share for the common uplift.

By all means cultivate the new member and encourage him in his desire to be of use to the trade union movement, and while encouraging him along this line, be careful not to permit him unwittingly to allow his judgment to be swayed from a true sense of justice by attempting to uproot the evils in a trade in a day; in this way he can be made a valuable asset to his own local union and to the trades movement as well.

A multiplication machine was produced over 200 years ago by Leibnitz.

Cleric Flays Arnold's Theory Of Justice

(The concepts of justice evidenced by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, were excoriated from the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, New York City, in a sermon by Monsignor James H. Griffiths, October 1, 1941, at the annual service marking the opening of the courts for the Fall term, which is widely attended by public officials, judges and lawyers, irrespective of denominational allegiance. Herewith are excerpts from the sermon.)

"IT REQUIRES no further development to point out the highly unsatisfactory and eminently perilous subjectivist theories of justice. However, they are at least motivated by a certain idealism. But the most revolting pagan materialism and the most tyrannical Machiavellian opportunism is espoused at the present day by the school of so-called 'benevolent justice,' heralded by Thurman W. Arnold in his 'Folklore of Capitalism' and in his 'Symbols of Government.' Dr. Edwin W. Garlan in his 'Legal Realism and Justice' masterfully exposed these desperate axioms of materialistic, prostituted justice. Arnold, for example, professes openly that the only adequate ideal or principle of justice is one that is sufficiently elastic and indeterminate to permit growth and alteration at will—presumably at the will of a dictatorial State.

"Nor does Dr. Arnold hesitate to reject with sardonic humor all ideals, as he says, except in so far as they constitute a necessary protective coloration for the actual business of getting things done. His goal is the 'maximum practical efficiency.' There can be no question of giving to another what is his due, because ultimately nobody has a right to anything. Now, strange and fantastic these theories of Arnold appear, his adequate creed for the politician is even better. Seriously, he designates it as 'the insane asylum approach to society.' He says that the citizens are the inmates of the asylum, and it is the duty of the State and the duty of justice to keep them as comfortable as possible, as long as you have the means to do so.

"If you know of a more eloquent justification of the political tyranny and social barbarism of Nazism, Communism or Fascism; if you can point out any one set of postulates more completely destructive of the precious dignity of human personality, more radically subversive of the much heralded American design for living, I should like to hear of it. And still, Dr. Arnold is followed by a large group."

"Where you been?"

"Havin' me 'air cut."

"You know you can't have yer hair cut in company's time."

"Well, it grew in company's time, didn't it?"

"Not all of it."

"Well, I didn't have it all cut off."

* * * * *

The First Lap

A diner at a restaurant saw at another table a man he thought he had met before. He went up to the other.

"Excuse me, but are you Dunn?" he asked.

The other put down his knife and fork and gazed in amazement.

"Done!" he said. "No, I ain't. I'm only started."

No matter by what you multiply the number 9, the results will always add up to 9. For example: 9×7 is 63, and 6 plus 3 is 9. Nine times 65 is 585, and 5 plus 8 plus 5 equals 18, and 8 plus 1 equals 9.

The Truth About the Currier Case

NOT long after the National Defense Advisory Commission was established in 1940, it was recognized that labor stabilization agreements in defense industries were highly desirable, if our defense program were to go forward at the necessary pace. One of the basic industries in which stabilization was particularly urgent was that of shipbuilding. As a matter of fact, it is only fair to point out that this need for shipbuilding stabilization was first suggested by the production division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Stabilization conferences were inaugurated in the various shipbuilding zones—the Pacific Coast—the Gulf Coast—the Atlantic Seaboard—and the Great Lakes. Government, Management and Labor were represented at these conferences. It is to be noted that spokesmen for both AFL and CIO—both of which have substantial representation in the industry—participated in the negotiations. As a result of these conferences, stabilization agreements were established, throughout the country, setting up basic wage rates, shift standards, and other uniform working conditions, and also eliminating strikes and lockouts.

From the moment that these agreements went into effect, they began to quicken the pace of shipbuilding construction. Management and Labor and Government spokesmen all agree that the Pacific Coast stabilization pact was largely responsible for both improved output and improved morale.

An industry no less important than shipbuilding is that of defense construction. Construction is not only the biggest single part of defense, it is also the first step in defense. Before we can produce guns and planes and tanks, we must build defense plants or alter non-defense plants to new production. Before we can lay the keels of our men-of-war and cargo vessels, shipyards and ways must be made ready. Similarly, if we are to train our army well, our soldiers must be provided with proper living conditions in camps and cantonments.

Extent of Defense Jobs

The defense construction job will require one million, three-hundred thousand man-years of labor during 1942, with one and one-half million or more workers on the job during most of the year. This is larger than the labor force needed for airplanes, for ships, or for tank production. For defense construction purposes alone, the Congress has already authorized approximately two billion dollars.

All the Government agencies engaged in defense construction saw the necessity of a stabilization agreement for this important industry. In the spring of this year they asked whether a stabilization agreement for construction could be arranged, similar to that which was proving so successful in shipbuilding.

General Somervell—who is in charge of construction in the Quartermaster Corps—pointed out the many difficulties and variations in labor conditions and practices which Government agencies were seeking to surmount. His position was supported by Admiral Morell—in charge of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Both the Army and the Navy, like

other Government agencies, were finding that unresolved labor problems were likely to impede the swift completion of many defense construction projects.

These and other officials complained that Government agencies were often placed in the position of competing for labor—one branch of the armed services pitted against another. Frequently, one or the other would have to offer higher wages, to maintain a labor supply adequate for the job. And these were not sound, orderly adjustments in wage scales. Some trades were receiving double time for overtime work. Others were getting time and a half. This was unsatisfactory for obvious reasons. The workers receiving the lower rate would understandably be discontented. It, therefore, became necessary to raise the overtime rates of such workers in order to retain their services.

At the suggestion of representatives of the Army, conferences were held with Messrs. Bates, Coyne, Gray, Byron, and Masterton and other officials of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Mr. Tracy, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, also participated in these exploratory meetings. All these men were convinced that stabilization was desirable, and that they could enforce any agreements that might be made.

Joint conferences thereupon took place between representatives of the Government agencies engaged in defense construction, and representatives of the Building Trades, with 19 affiliated crafts. The purpose of these meetings was to find ways of keeping down the ultimate cost of defense construction projects and at the same time to bring about the speed which is so vital to the success of our program.

These conferences were initiated by representatives of the armed services. They wanted help in coping with disorderly and haphazard labor conditions.

U. S. Bureaus Represented

The War Department, the Navy Department, the Federal Works Agency, and the Maritime Commission all named representatives to meet with spokesmen for the Building Trades for the purpose of negotiating an agreement that would bring stability to defense construction. Some of the country's most capable and experienced construction men and engineers in the country were called in to work out the principles of an efficient stabilization program. General Somervell and Mr. James Mitchell represented the Construction Quartermaster Corps. Colonel Lorence represented the Engineers Corps. Admiral Morell and Commander Dunlop, represented the Navy. Admiral Land and Mr. Daniel Ring represented the Maritime Commission. Mr. Lapp and Mr. Fitzpatrick represented the Federal Works Agency.

In the construction field, practically all organized workers were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. So, of necessity, the Government agencies dealt with the unions which had the members. From the very outset of the defense program it was clear that the Building Trades Department had been able to bring men from long distances to defense projects in all parts of the United States. For example, at Corpus Christi, Texas, the Building Trades Department succeeded in bringing 18,000 qualified construction workers in, to convert waste land into the largest naval air-training station in the world. Frequently, qualified workers were transported by the Building Trades Department to urgent defense projects from distances as great as 2,000 miles. In some instances this was done by plane—all at the expense of the Building Trades Department, not of any contractor or of the Government.

Accomplishments Listed

Let us see what was accomplished. An agreement was reached.

The agreement is brief. It deals only with the broad principles making for stability of industrial relations in the field of construction.

The *first* paragraph deals with uniform overtime rates.

The *second* paragraph deals with uniform shifts.

The *third* provides against stoppages of work.

The *fourth* makes fair provision for sub-contracting, in an effort to protect more fully the interests of the small business man.

The *fifth* provides for a predetermination of wage rates by stipulating that consideration shall be given to the rates prevailing in the area from which labor must be drawn to man the job.

The *sixth* provides that agreement shall be nationwide.

The *seventh* provides for sound development in the number of apprentices.

Finally, the agreement sets up a Board of Review.

This agreement is currently applicable to more than 500 active projects, running to billions of dollars, under the jurisdiction of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other Government agencies. Although in operation only since August 1, the stabilization pact has worked distinctly to the advantage of both Government and Labor. It is pertinent to note that the Defense Plant Corporation, which had not been included in the original negotiations, later requested that it be made a party to the provisions of the stabilization agreement.

The benefits which the Government has derived from this agreement are so great that they merit brief comment. Many of the A. F. of L. building crafts had been receiving double-time for overtime work. Detailed schedules showing the substantial sums of money expended for double time for overtime were presented by Government officials at the conferences. The conferees, however, were able to obtain an agreement which eliminated double time payments and established a uniform rate of time-and-a-half for overtime.

This concession was a distinct sacrifice on the part of thousands of workers in the American Federation of Labor. The Construction Quartermaster of the War Department states that this reduction in overtime rates will save the Government enormous sums in defense construction already under way. And if this construction program is expanded still further, these savings to the Government and to the taxpayers will amount to a much greater figure. Here is a voluntary contribution to the defense program upon the part of American workers, that everyone interested in reducing costs might do well to ponder long and hard.

Labor made several other important concessions. It agreed to put in three shifts a day whenever the Government agencies desired it, without any additional compensation for the late shifts. Before the stabilization agreement, the number of shifts to be worked on any projects was regulated by the local customs in the trade or craft concerned. In some places, it was customary, for example, for the bricklayers to work no extra shifts, for the plumbers or steamfitters to work only two shifts, or for another craft to work three shifts.

It was realized that if this construction program was to be pushed ahead, workmen must in some instances work around the clock. Yet revision of long-established practices involved no extra cost to the Govern-

ment. And when time is short, the importance of keeping work going the full 24 hours cannot be over-emphasized.

Furthermore, the unions agreed that, during the emergency, all strikes and stoppages of production would be outlawed, thereby guaranteeing an era of industrial peace in an industry where continuous production is crucial to defense.

As a corollary of the provision against strikes and stoppages, both Government and Labor agree to arbitrate any differences that might arise. A Board of Review was, therefore, set up to interpret and apply this stabilization pact. All disputes arising under this agreement are to be submitted to this Board for determination; and its decisions are to be final and binding upon all parties. This Board consists of one representative from the American Federation of Labor's Building Trades Department, one representative from the Government construction agencies, and one from the Office of Production Management.

In the long run, labor benefits from the stable conditions of employment that this kind of agreement provides. More particularly, labor benefitted when the Government agencies agreed, in setting wage rates, to take into consideration scales prevailing in those localities from which the workers came to the job.

This agreement was submitted to the OPM Council—that is, to Mr. Knudsen, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and was given wide publicity. No complaint was ever made about it by any other department of the Government.

Many misstatements and misunderstandings have characterized the whole Currier matter. These in large measure sprang from ignorance, and, in some instances, from a desire to confuse and befuddle.

No Secret Agreements

In the first place, the agreement, as set forth above, is the whole agreement. There are no secret or unpublished clauses. It was openly arrived at, and its terms were made public as soon as the negotiations were concluded.

Secondly, the agreement makes no provision directly or indirectly for a closed shop. It does not harbor or foster any monopoly. No one understands this point more clearly than the A. F. of L. itself.

According to information furnished by Mr. James P. Mitchell, the labor relations adviser to General Somervell, the list of 86 pending fixed fee construction quartermaster projects alone, contains 39 projects in which contractors employed no A. F. of L. workers or only a fraction of A. F. of L. members. Whereas no precise figures on this subject are available from other Government agencies, it may be said that this proportion of non-union jobs is probably typical. Certainly, in the light of this situation, it requires no elaborate logic or argument to disprove any suggestion of monopoly or of the "closed shop."

In the third place, the agreement does not prohibit the use of prefabricated materials on projects employing A. F. of L. workers. This is also fully understood by the officers of the A. F. of L., any claim to the contrary notwithstanding. A. F. of L. workers have worked on projects using pre-fabricated materials at Indian Head, Maryland; Camden, New Jersey; Rahway, New Jersey; Champaign, Illinois, and at other places. In fact, all army cantonment construction involves the use of prefabrication methods. And the A. F. of L. will have no objection to working on prefabricated materials at Wayne or any other place.

The reason why the Government agencies dealt with the A. F. of L. is very simple. It was merely that the A. F. of L. Building Trades group, represented virtually all of organized labor in the construction industry. It was a matter of practical common sense for the agencies to make this choice.

Nevertheless, there is nothing in this agreement which prevents the Government agencies from awarding any contract to employer regardless of whether he operates under an A. F. of L. contract, a CIO contract, or with a non-union shop. There is nothing in this agreement which suggests that any particular union or group of unions is to have a monopoly of Government contracts. It is true that this agreement is applicable only to those projects where members of the American Federation of Labor are employed. But there is *nothing* which requires the Government to award contracts to A. F. of L. employers.

AFL Workers Take Over

In this connection, the information supplied by the Construction Quartermaster is significant. It so happens that one contract only had been awarded by that agency to a contractor who employed any CIO building trades workers. That project was delayed again until finally the Government as a last resort had to call on A. F. of L. workers to complete the job.

The stability of industrial relations and of labor conditions in the construction industry is vital to the success of the defense program.

It is naturally a matter of grave concern whether the award of a particular defense contract reflects the labor policy of the national defense program, whether it tends to promote industrial accord, or whether it may make for industrial disturbance. Sound labor procurement policies alike must take into consideration a wide variety of factors. Especially must they take into account the necessity for industrial peace, continuous production and stable conditions of employment—all indispensable to the success of the defense program. Price cannot and should not be the sole factor in determining the award of Government contracts. In a statement of labor policy issued by the National Advisory Defense Commission in September 1940, it was made abundantly clear that other elements as well as price were to be taken into consideration. This statement of policy was deemed so important by the President that he made it the subject of a special message to Congress on September 13, 1940. This statement of policy was adopted also by OPM shortly after its establishment. Moreover, this whole problem has received special study and attention in recent months in the efforts to bring about a wider distribution of defense contracts. In order to increase the participation of thousands of small employers in defense production, the armed services and the OPM developed a procedure by which such employers would receive special consideration, if necessary, in the placing of defense contracts. One of the special considerations under this procedure is an allowance above the lowest bid. If the spreading of work which is so essential to our economy and to our program is to be insured, final awards cannot always be bound by the lowest bid and, therefore, exception must be made when the interests of defense may require.

Further demonstration of this intention to spread work was evidenced by an Executive Order issued by the President on September 4, 1941, wherein he set up a special division of Contract Distribution with the direction that it shall "formulate and promote modifications in Federal procurement practices and procedure relating to negotiating contracts, bid-

ding practice, performance and bid bonds, and other practices and procedures, to the end that there shall be a wider distribution of defense contracts and purchases."

Shortly after the Currier bid was received, representatives of the Building Trades Organization of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit requested the opportunity to appear before the Board of Review to make certain representations in regard to the Currier enterprise.

These representatives of the American Federation of Labor stated, as Mr. Currier himself has stated, that the Currier enterprises, except for a brief interval, had operated on a non-union basis. That is to say, during virtually all the time that he has been in business, Mr. Currier had refused to enter into any contract with either the American Federation of Labor or CIO union.

Furthermore, these American Federation of Labor representatives from Detroit contended that, on other occasions, Mr. Currier had been engaged in bitter controversy with the Teamsters' union in Detroit regarding the organization of his truck drivers. On one of these occasions, violence occurred. As its result, Mr. Arthur Quedsbarth, a member of the Teamsters' union, was killed on May 12, 1941.

All construction in Detroit, including several important defense construction projects, was at a stand-still. There was grave fear that, as a result of this dispute and violence and indignation against this killing, there would be a general trucking strike. Because of these fears, Governor Van Waggoner of Michigan personally intervened in an effort to prevent the spread of industrial disturbance. It required the greatest patience and persuasion and resourcefulness on the part of labor leaders and civic officials to allay the anger aroused by this killing.

All these facts indicated that the experience of the Currier companies in their labor relations was such that serious consequences might result should this award be made to the Currier company.

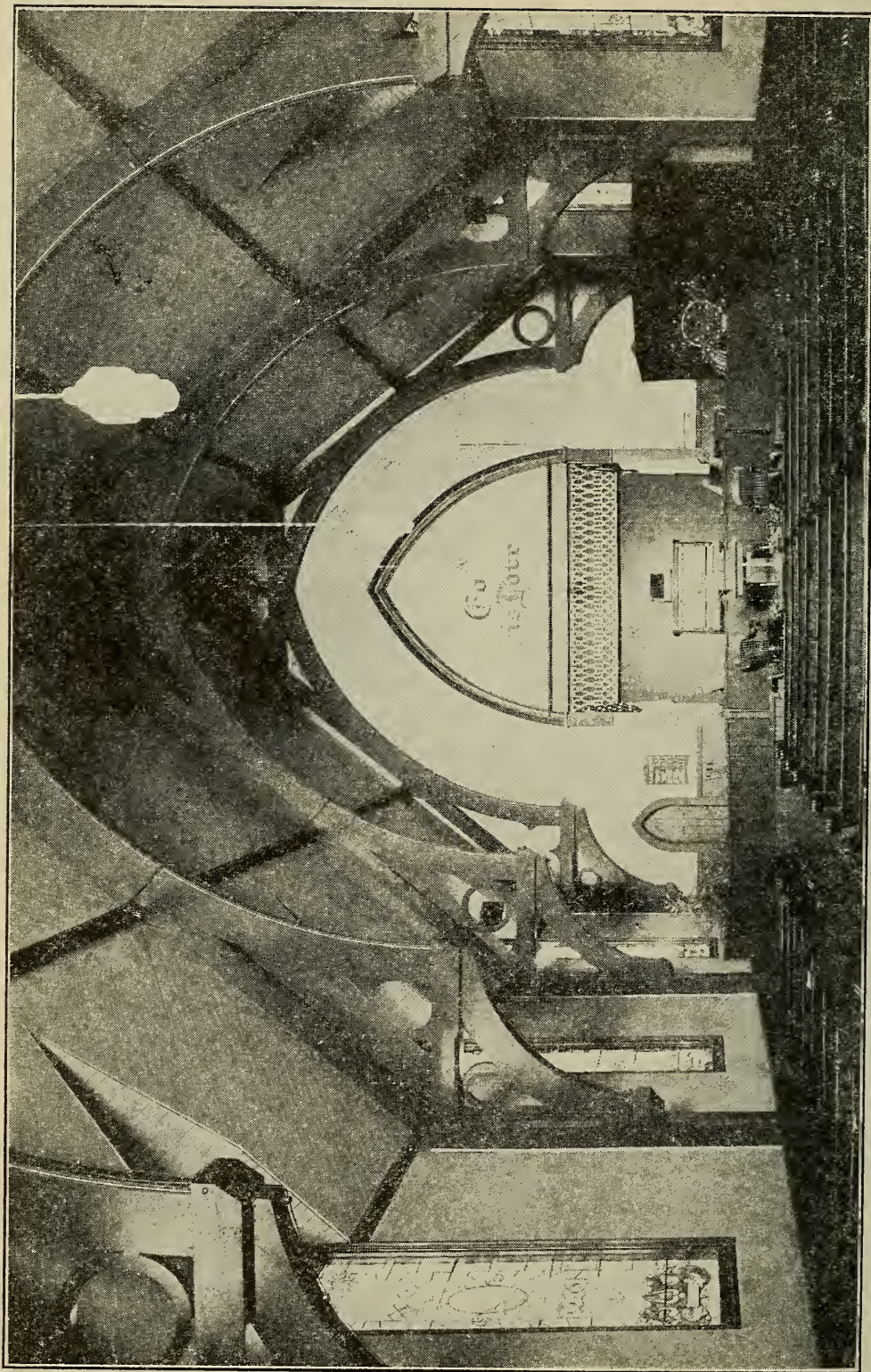
Why should the entire community of Detroit be again subjected to further industrial warfare? If there were any doubt on this subject, why should not the benefit of the doubt be given to national defense and not to an individual contractor?

When such strife has once begun, it is like a forest fire. One could never tell where it might spread, or how difficult it might be to stop. A conflict of this sort might again involve the entire construction industry of Detroit, precipitating open combat. In view of previous violence, it *was not inconceivable that physical flare-ups might again occur.*

When such warfare begins and spreads, it is sometimes difficult for responsible leaders to retain command of the situation. Irresponsible and uncooperative groups might seek to capitalize on such a situation and turn it into chaos.

There can be no question that the award to the Currier Company would provoke union warfare between the Building Trades and the Teamsters' on the one hand and members of other labor organizations on the other hand. There is little doubt that the A. F. of L. would have regarded the award to Currier's company as a threat to working standards and means of livelihood of A. F. of L. workers.

Common sense is against any award which would make for industrial strife. Defense must come first. We dare not gamble with defense. Any such award as was proposed in this case would have jeopardized the basic requirements of the defense program, not merely in construction in Detroit, but throughout the entire industrial area.



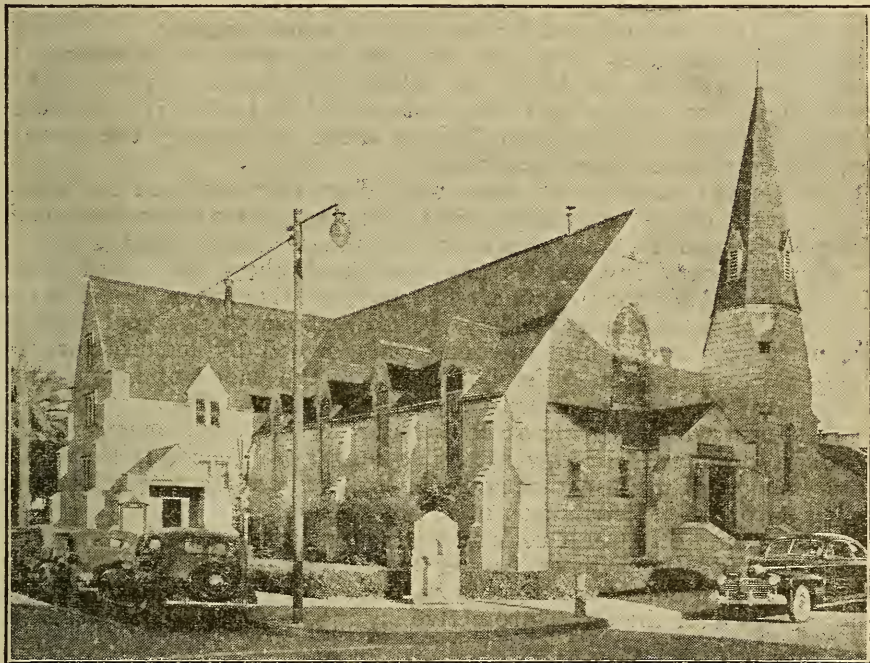
Redwood Chapel Built From a Single Tree

At the corner of B and Ross Streets, in Santa Rosa, California, stands The First Baptist Church, Reverend Thomas Beverly Marsh, minister.

Erected in 1873, and of Gothic architecture, the entire edifice, from foundation to roof, excepting the floor, was built from a single giant redwood tree.

The redwood was 18 feet in diameter and yielded 78,000 feet of lumber, of which 57,000 feet was clear of knots.

A portion of the top of the tree was broken when it was felled and that portion was made into shingles.



The lumber cut from the tree was valued at the mill at upwards of \$1800.

The lumber for the church came from the Rufus Murphy Saw Mill and some idea of the size of the church may be gained from the fact that the main auditorium is 60 x 37; the parlor is 30 x 20 and the pastor's study is 20 x 16, while the tower is 70 feet high.

We are deeply indebted to General Representative Don Cameron, of San Francisco, for the above data and the photographs showing the outside and inside of "Redwood Chapel," as reproduced on these pages.

One of the simplest methods of producing fire in former days was the two-stick apparatus of the Eskimos and the American Indians. Many natives could make fire in a little over a half minute.

* * * * *

Canada's first streetcar library will begin operations in September at Edmonton, Alberta, equipped with 2,000 volumes. The tram will provide library service for residents in the city's outlying districts.

HYSTERIA—TWO KINDS

BENEATH and behind the rush and confusion over priorities that threaten unnecessary restraints on private industry, including building, are two kinds of hysteria; official and private.

An example of the former is the confusion created by Secretary Ickes' declaration of a gasoline shortage in the northeast, the chief effect of which was to enable big oil companies which own chain gas stations to save money by laying off their night workers.

The other is presented in the Cleveland Trust Co., whose business reviews and forecasts by Col. Leonard P. Ayres are noted for their deadly accuracy. It says:

"Protective purchasing is the ailment from which American industry is suffering. It is chronic, and it pervades our whole society.

"Defense industries have been stocking up on materials because they have feared that they might not be able to get them easily later on, and because they were nearly sure that costs would be higher if they waited.

"Nondefense industries have bought ahead for exactly the same reasons. So have government departments.

"The women acted in the same way when they stormed the stocking counters, and so did the motorists in the eastern states when they decided to keep their gasoline tanks nearly full instead of almost empty.

"Manufacturers' inventories are now the highest on record, both in dollar value and physical volume. The sharpest rise has occurred in goods in process of manufacture. They are now about 50 per cent above the level of a year ago, while raw materials owned by manufacturers are only 20 per cent higher. Finished goods in the hands of manufacturers are actually 5 per cent smaller than they were a year ago.

"The form which the increased inventories have taken suggests that a considerable quantity of raw materials may have been put through one or more stages of manufacture and then accumulated as protection against a possible forced redistribution of raw materials."

Before going off at half cock and denying the building industry necessary metals, the least those having the say-so on priorities should do would be to find out where surplus materials are and who has been guilty of hoarding under the term "protective buying."—(*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*)

Building Volume Soaring

Building and engineering contracts awarded in August in the thirty-seven eastern States totaled \$760,233,000, the highest for any month on record.

The August volume was 84 per cent higher than awards of \$414, 941,000 in the like month of 1940 and 14 per cent greater than the previous monthly record of \$667,097,000 established in May, 1928.

Residential building awards aggregated \$231,529,000, an increase of 51 per cent over August, 1940, the report showed.

Commenting on the August volume, Thomas S. Holden, president of the F. W. Dodge Company, said:

"This year's record breaking volume of industrial plant construction has been an important factor in the demand for critical materials. As the defense plant expansion program tapers off, the critical supply situation with regard to vitally important building materials and equipment should be eased to a considerable extent."

The LUMBER INDUSTRY

Its History and Problems

“**N**O way has ever been found to make a man hold on to a liability.” This statement takes in considerable ground, but it works out for logged and distressed timber. When a man’s possessions take part of his income and return nothing; when, as far ahead as he can see, it is not even a good gamble to hold it for 15 or 20 years as a speculation, he may be excused if he lets go.

A rather important point is that elsewhere people do not let forest land go. It is income producing property and they would as soon part with their tool kit or their farm. This idea of using forest land once and throwing it away goes with the idea that the existing timber supply is infinite, illimitable, and inexhaustible. Now that the time for producing timber has come, some of these ideas are due to be junked.

Quite a while back a pulp man pointed out that his outfit had permanent water rights and a steel and concrete mill that should last 50 or 60 years anyhow. Their machinery and equipment were permanent—items wore out and were replaced, of course, but as a whole and at any given time it was fairly stable. Their organization was, or could just as well be, permanent. The same was true of their market and their financial structure. No reason appeared why the company should not keep right on going, provided the supply of pulp timber held out. No reason at all for planning to fold up and junk the plant in 40, 50 or 100 years.

That supply of pulp timber had bothered him and his associates. As nearly as they could get the dope, mature spruce and hemlock would be hard to get in 40 or 50 years. So the company bought a hundred thousand acres or so of well-stocked land over in the fog belt and now has no idea of quitting at any particular time.

This pulp man insisted that buying a quarter section of young spruce and paying the patrol assessment on it was as much a part of keeping the business going as replacing a conveyor belt, paying for the fire insurance, or mending the leak in the warehouse roof. He could demonstrate that certain young stands of hemlock and the Series C bonds would mature the same year. He called attention to the length of time it takes a life insurance policy to get action, and argued hotly that raising timber was no more a long time proposition than most of our civic improvements or railroads. It is just a question of getting adjusted to an unfamiliar idea.

He could point out, with authority, how much cheaper it is for a business to stay put, if conditions allow it. An old time maxim of the lumber business was that the timber tributary to a sawmill would be cut in about 20 years, and that the carrying charges on more than a 20 years’ cut were too big to be manageable. A mill that would last 20 years and timber to run it that long was the ordinary unit, and one-twentieth of the first cost was charged off every year. That might come to \$2 to \$5 per thousand feet manufactured.

It has happened that improved transportation would increase the amount of timber tributary to a mill. Rafting logs on the Willamette is an example. Then the old mill could continue to manufacture, but as its

cost was all charged off it would have this \$2 to \$5 per M advantage over a new mill that had not paid for itself. That might also be argued for the towns that grow up around a mill, which in time have accumulated schools, a library, good houses and business buildings, pavements, water and sewage systems. There is a definite advantage in staying put.

This pulp manufacturer really got good when he started talking about what was needed to make a business of timber arising. He wanted, first of all, to install such a forest protection system that growing timber would be insurable at reasonable rates. At present, whether or not a stand will burn or get caught in a bug epidemic is a bet, with rather short odds.

Logging concerns that started out with a 20 years' cut cannot often get organized to raise enough timber to keep their mill going after the 20 years is up. If it were sound business, they might increase their holdings, largely with young growth, to insure a dependable log supply. However, the long-time loans at low interest rates that this process requires cannot be obtained from the usual sources. A Federal Forest Bank, similar to the Land Banks, could furnish this credit, much to the public's advantage as well as to that of the operator.

The income from growing forests can be made fairly dependable, but nowhere is it what you would call sensational. The burden of carrying great areas of land discourages a good many operators who might otherwise be interested. If an operation could be assured a log supply from public lands, instead of having every few years to run the risk of being overbid, some large areas would be stabilized. Private and adjacent public lands could to advantage be blocked up into units of suitable size and all of it logged according to approved practices.

As a party interested in his company's timber holdings, the pulp man thought that the Government could help the situation generally by taking up a substantial part of the distressed timber. When there is a rush by owners to let their lands go to the county instead of paying the taxes, the counties may sell some tax reverted timber to raise money. In many instances the price approximates the amount of taxes due—say, 25 cents per thousand feet. That has been done. The effect is to make the timber land owner who is still solvent feel very low. His timber has cost him, say, \$2 per M, and the county and the bankruptcy sales of timber bring the level down to two bits. Ordinarily, that would be the disappointed owner's grief. If he speculated and got stuck, why should anyone else, particularly the Government, worry about his private troubles?

The reason why the Government worries is that it seems to be to the public interest to stabilize forest ownership, as the first step toward management. As long as timber worth two dollars has to compete in the market with similar timber offered for a quarter, reasonably prudent business men are apt to keep clear of forest land as a permanent investment.

If about 55 million feet of fir, chiefly in western Oregon, now belonging to non-operating owners were taken off the market, the situation would tend to quiet down, and normal values and procedure would be more likely to prevail. This 55 billion feet is to a large extent interlocked with or adjacent to national forest timber—it would block up well with it; in many instances, the key areas are in private ownership. The purchase, if made, would not be for the purpose of helping some unlucky buyers unload. Probably no owner would get very fat off the deal. It would be a good buy for the Government, would help to straighten out an ownership pattern that is slightly psychopathic, and would without doubt

alter for the better the prevailing attitude toward permanent ownership of forest land for the production of timber.

The pulp man points with some pride to the demonstrations his company is giving of how to make logged land an asset, not a liability. They don't throw away their land after it has been used once. Every acre has as definite a place in the production of paper as the office furniture or the rolling stock. They are still using their mature timber for pulp, but more than ten years ago, just to show what they could do if they had to, they logged a young stand which they had planted and raised, ran it through the mill, and an edition of one of the larger city papers was printed on it. It might be added that this company has been in business for more than half a century and is not by any means a staggering wreck. It seems to thrive on the policy, which it has adopted, of raising timber.

An isolated forty of logged land cannot do anybody much good. The same land in a tree farm that produces some merchantable timber and an income every year is different. By itself the forty may be producing 1200 feet of lumber per year; but for 50 or 60 years it brings in no cash. As a part of a sustained yield unit it takes its turn in producing a harvest that goes to pay taxes, patrol assessments, and other charges as they fall due.

It will do that, whether it is in private or public ownership. The important thing is that the land should produce wood. About half of the cost of lumber is direct wages. Manufacturing is what gives people a living, but the raw material is indispensable. As long as the land will produce wood at reasonable cost, it is not a liability, and whether it is in private or public ownership is not of first importance.

Bosses Caused Half of '41 Strikes

If employers obeyed the laws of the land and bargained collectively with their workers, half the strikes that have occurred this year could have been avoided. That's the startling conclusion to be drawn from an official analysis of strikes during the first six months of 1941, made public recently.

The report showed that 50.5 per cent of the strikes in that period arose as a result of struggles by workers to get recognition for their unions, or to strengthen their unions against employer intimidation.

All the workers asked for in most of these disputes were rights guaranteed them by legislation on the statute books, but because bosses, in defiance of law, resisted the requests, the employes were forced to resort to strikes.

The study carried many other significant revelations, which deflated propaganda about strikes spread by foes of labor.

For example, the report disclosed that only 2 per cent of the strikes during the six months, involving four-tenths of 1 per cent of the striking workers, were the result of jurisdictional disputes.

Furthermore, only 4 per cent of the strikes were caused by clashes between rival unions or factions, and the number of strikers in these controversies was merely 1.9 per cent of the total.

Demands for closed or union shops caused not over 7.5 per cent of the strikes and involved barely 3 per cent of the workers who walked out.

Significantly, workers were found to have won all or part of their demands in nearly 80 per cent of the strikes.

England After 2 Years of War

LOOKING back to the beginning of the war, it seems long years ago, so many and so stupendous have been our experiences in London since then.

At the end of the last war London had emerged much as she was; at the end of the second year of this war London, externally and internally, is different, with half her Wren churches gone and many of her historical monuments lost or damaged, while nearly all her inhabitants have many times found themselves in the front line of battle, exposed to the utmost fury of Germany's air-raiding forces.

The course of events was not as expected. On the first day of war an air alarm sent us to test our then rather primitive shelters, but it was a false alarm, and London was not to stand her ordeal till the next autumn.

As the war went on air-raid shelter controversy arose. The Anderson shelter, which proved its value under certain conditions, became a familiar object of the back garden. The public crowded into the Tubes and established their right to sleep on the platforms and stairways. Authority withstood them and authority gave in. Persistently and without much fuss they compelled authority to meet their reasonable demands. Metal berths were fitted up, lavatory conveniences, medical posts, and food provided, and order was established. People quickly acquired the right to sleep every night on a particular piece of platform or wire berth.

Vast underground shelters were constructed all over the town, and some of these were hit by bombs with the loss of many lives, but stronger and deeper ones were made. But the shelter is too big a subject to be dealt with here. It will probably be found to have had a profound effect on London life after the war.

It was in August of 1940 that London began its ordeal by explosion and fire. The day raids of the Battle of Britain, with their terrific combats and large-scale air fighting, were outside London. It was after Hitler's great defeat in daylight in the air that he turned his legions over London in the night.

It would be too much to say that the complete confidence with which people went into the war was unshaken, but on the worst nights, when in certain districts it looked as though nothing would be left unbroken or unburned, people endured doggedly when hope seemed gone.

Many Wren (Wren, the great architect) churches, inns of court, and City company halls and other historical buildings were destroyed or seriously injured. Buckingham Palace was attacked persistently when the King and Queen were there. After that, when they went on one of their many visits to the bombed homes of the East Enders, they were received with a new warmth. There was a unity of danger. The House of Commons was smashed, and Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall were struck.

Other cities like Coventry, Bristol, Plymouth, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Glasgow, and Hull suffered grievously, but London's worst time was earlier, and it was the courage, endurance, and phlegm of its people that made the resounding impression abroad and largely effected the change in American opinion.

The London scene has changed, apart from the buildings that are missing. The sandbags and protective erections, the barbed wire and the guns and soldiers and sailors in the streets, the black-out and all it

means are always there. There are no bands playing in the streets; the jollity and war-songs that went with the terrible casualties last time are now absent, and there are no marching soldiers singing. There are no mass arrivals of fugitives as in the last war.

The rarest thing now is to see in the streets a wounded soldier in hospital blue. The stations are different; no crowds of anxious women at the barricades straining their eyes as the men on leave from France come down the platform and few tearful partings at the gates. It is the young soldier now going to his camp who impresses on his mother to be sure to write and tell him she is safe through the raid.

There are legions of women in new uniforms in the town.

Bus girls and postwomen, too, have a new garb. The steel helmet was rarely seen on citizens' heads in the last war; now the majority have them, and the police and air wardens have special helmets.

Food restrictions and the blackout and the cuts in petrol have drastically changed London's social life, but in the long lull since the last raids things have been slipping back. Several theatres and music halls are open at night and restaurants are keeping open later and there is much entertaining in the big hotels and the night clubs have plenty of custom.

In a hundred ways you are aware of a slackening in the poise and energy of the people who have done so much and come through so much in the inferno of last winter.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Priority Board May Relax Order

THE Supply Priorities and Allocations Board is studying possible relaxation of its ban on non-defense building to permit the remodeling of dwellings, and also may take steps to supply critical materials to other construction projects already under way which face shutdown because of material shortages.

In a number of cases construction jobs already have been halted, Washington defense officials said, because of inability to obtain steel, copper, brass and other scarce metals.

The officials emphasized, however, that the moves under study do not imply any modification of the SPAB policy laid down recently forbidding the start of any new public or private construction which would use up critical materials, unless the jobs were essential to defense or the public safety and welfare.

The disclosure of possible concessions as to remodeling houses and providing materials for the completion of jobs already started, followed representations to SPAB and the Office of Production Management from real estate groups that complete stoppage of home building would cause "a serious dislocation" of the housing and rental structures of the country.

Philip W. Kniskern of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the National Real Estate Board, recently asked that a quantitative limit be placed on the amount of materials to be used in defense housing projects, instead of the present \$6,000 price limit for each dwelling.

Defense sources said some concessions might be made toward the quantitative basis, but felt certain the \$6,000 limitation would not be removed. To do so, it was said, might open the way to squabbling among contractors over available supplies and the "bootlegging" of scarce materials to build houses which might be beyond the means of most defense workers.

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AFL Denounces Racketeers

IN the strongest declaration against wrongdoing and racketeering in union ranks ever adopted, the sixty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor ruled that no person convicted of a crime can be seated in central bodies and State Federations of Labor.

This method, which was adopted in 1935 to purge Communists from positions of influence and which proved highly effective, is expected to assist the cleanup drive initiated by national and international unions after the 1940 convention called upon them to take sweeping action.

The convention noted and approved the beneficial results of the racketeer purge during the past year and urged every national and international union which has not yet done so to adopt laws and regulations preventing criminals from holding union office.

The report of the Resolutions Committee, which was adopted unanimously by the convention, said in part:

"The National and International Unions have established and maintained clean and honorable labor organizations given over to the promotion of benefits and interests of their members. That is manifested by the thousands of agreements with employers providing for fair wages, limited hours and improved working conditions for the members of these unions. It is further manifested in the hundreds of state and national legislative enactments establishing the best working standards for workers anywhere in the world.

"However, in organizations, the membership of which totals more than five millions of persons, there will be found a few dishonest individuals. These individuals may be ordinary members or may be persons in high office. The dishonest individual and the law-breaker is not confined to any particular class or position, nor to any particular institution.

"The affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor itself, have condemned the racketeer, the gangster, and the criminal in most vigorous terms, whether he is in the ranks of labor or in the ranks of any other organization or institution.

"Although the American Federation of Labor has no authority to discipline officers of International Unions, or Locals affiliated with Internationals, or the membership affiliated with such Locals, it has nevertheless called upon National and International Organizations to take prompt and decisive action, when men of this kind are found, to discipline offenders within their organizations and to rid themselves of criminals, racketeers, dishonest persons and violators of law.

"The law requires that, regardless of the position in the Union of the person accused and regardless of the character or magnitude of the accusation, charges must be preferred and a hearing accorded the accused.

"A number of International Unions, which have in the past year held conventions, have revised and amended their constitutions so as to vest specific power in the general officers and boards to prefer such charges, to conduct such trials, to take over Local Unions and appoint receivers for them, and to make mandatory upon Local Unions their duty to expel any officer or member who has been found guilty of crime or serious

wrong-doing which tends to bring dishonor on the union . It is gratifying to the American Federation of Labor to observe this ready response on the part of these Internationals to the request of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor again calls upon all National and International Unions to re-examine their constitution, laws and rules, and at the earliest opportunity amend the same where amendments are necessary, so that prompt and diligent action may be taken against locals, officers and members who are guilty of offenses against public laws, and the laws of the National or International Union.

"Labor has always sought to maintain a clean house. With the surge and influx of new members since the end of the depression, the problem of preventing the entrance and activities of the racketeer and the criminal, has become of utmost importance. Millions of men and women who belong to trade unions will not tolerate the racketeer, the gangster, and the criminal in their midst. They will eliminate him, and have eliminated him. Insofar as public prosecutions are concerned, the law vests that function only with the public authorities.

"No one more than the labor movement itself, understands the value of public confidence. The American Federation of Labor appreciates the necessity for National and International Unions and their affiliates to maintain confidence by elimination of the racketeer and the criminal from their ranks.

"Therefore, the American Federation of Labor once again calls upon its affiliates to take prompt action whenever racketeering, wrong-doing, or other crime is engaged in by any of its officers or members, which tends to bring dishonor on the trade union movement. To that end the American Federation of Labor will give every aid and support to its affiliated organizations.

"Insofar as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, with respect to those directly affiliated organizations over which there has been delegated to it the power to discipline officers and members of such unions and to discipline such unions, the American Federation of Labor has acted with promptness and decisiveness. Members have been ordered expelled, officers removed, and charters revoked when, after trial, an offender has been found guilty.

"In order to further the program of wiping out racketeering and crime wherever it may exist, the American Federation of Labor directs all central bodies to refuse the seating of any delegate from a union who has been convicted of serious wrong-doing which reflects dishonor on the trade union movement; and such delegate, if convicted after being seated, shall be unseated by such central labor body."

Occasionally, after the ominous black thunderhead has passed, the last drops have ceased to fall, the sun has emerged and all seems serene again, out of the blue sky comes one last lightning stroke. This is apt to be unusually destructive, and comes from the tip of a long, thin and invisible tail which frequently drags as far as a mile or two behind the main cloud body.

* * * * *

The only other flag permitted to fly above the Stars and Stripes in this country is the church pennant.

A Christmas present made in a *sweatshop* can not carry with it the *true Christmas spirit*. Be consistent—buy *Union Label gifts*!

Business Soars, And Living Costs, Too

When Brotherhood Representatives are negotiating new agreements, these figures may provide some sound "talking points":

Earnings Record

Just how much to today's record-breaking business volume is being turned into net earnings continues one of the most interesting of all financial topics. The following tabulation shows the results chalked up by a representative list of corporations which have reported thus far for the nine months and the quarter ended Sept. 30, with 1940 comparisons:

	9 Months' Net Income		Third Quarter Net Income	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
American Brake Shoe---	\$2,245,541	\$1,856,489	\$766,201	\$629,853
American Chiclé -----	2,711,894	2,750,059	906,567	850,514
Atlantic Refining -----	9,165,000	6,560,394	4,103,457	1,295,628
Bayuk Cigar -----	1,136,074	1,459,444	371,593	582,308
Budd Mfg. -----	1,754,832	1,064,353	447,361	99,001
Budd Wheel -----	1,056,490	577,057	351,617	182,612
Caterpillar Tractor ---	5,873,698	5,486,636	1,575,158	1,977,122
Continental Baking ---	1,749,628	2,106,167	495,694	781,267
Corn Products -----	7,362,376	6,069,016	2,483,735	1,661,292
E. I. du Pont*-----	64,600,000	64,200,000	24,700,000	21,100,000
Eaton Mfg. -----	3,100,851	2,722,850	1,121,087	814,502
General Cigar -----	1,018,836	930,161	425,256	356,099
General Electric-----	37,471,681	37,094,776	11,468,016	11,113,204
Hercules Powder -----	4,356,632	3,744,236	1,525,442	1,470,763
Howe Sound -----	1,282,178	1,403,903	589,150	436,222
Johns-Manville -----	4,488,984	3,526,325	1,470,183	1,638,312
Kimberly-Clark -----	2,209,580	1,886,275	852,760	512,624
R. G. Le Tourneau-----	2,216,887	1,458,992	603,139	306,949
Magna Copper -----	1,117,389	754,808	317,247	37,221
Mathieson Alkali -----	1,428,571	1,250,240	431,226	422,700
National Malleable ---	1,345,669	931,214	402,099	312,457
North American Rayon	1,172,248	1,297,039	399,308	380,583
Sharon Steel -----	1,226,140	754,878	412,899	365,975
Truscon Steel -----	1,524,108	695,593	302,062	363,293
Warner & Swasey-----	3,484,915	2,805,775	1,181,482	668,855
Worthington Pump ---	2,081,672	1,543,473	771,814	464,551

* Earnings computed from preliminary report revealing only per-share earnings.

Living Costs

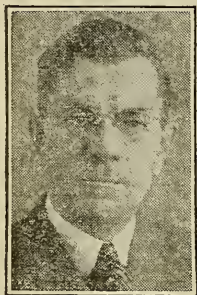
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Ice, & Elec- tricity	House Furn- ishings	Misc.	Total Cost of Living
September, 1939	98.4	100.3	104.4	98.6	101.1	101.1	100.6
September, 1940	97.2	101.6	104.7	99.3	100.3	101.4	100.4
October -----	96.2	101.6	104.7	99.9	100.4	101.6	100.2
November -----	95.9	101.6	104.7	100.3	100.6	101.7	100.1
December -----	97.3	101.6	104.9	100.7	100.4	101.8	100.7
January, 1941--•	97.8	100.7	105.0	100.8	100.1	101.9	100.8
February -----	97.9	100.4	105.1	100.6	100.4	101.9	100.8
March -----	98.4	102.1	105.1	100.7	101.6	101.9	101.2
April -----	100.6	102.4	105.4	101.0	102.4	102.2	102.2
May -----	102.1	102.8	105.7	101.1	103.2	102.5	102.9
June -----	105.9	103.3	105.8	101.4	105.3	103.3	104.6
July -----	106.7	104.2	106.1	102.3	107.2	103.7	105.2
August -----	108.0	105.9	106.3	103.2	108.1	103.8	106.0
September -----	110.8	110.8	106.8	103.7	112.0	105.0	108.1

Data: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1939-39 equals 100.

Pierre Lefevre, of Montreal, Succumbs

Local 134 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America mourns the loss of Brother Pierre Lefevre, who died on October 13th last, after a brief illness of one month.

Brother Lefevre, who was born in St. Pierre Miquelon, on September 22, 1887, came to Canada in 1906 and immediately joined Local 134 of Montreal. In his first year as a member, he was elected Recording Secretary of his Local and retained that position for 33 years, being re-elected continuously by acclamation.



He was Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal for a great number of years and a member of the Quebec Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, until the formation of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labor, of which he was elected the first Vice-President.

He was the Secretary of the Provincial Council of Quebec (Carpenters and Joiners) from its formation, some 32 years, until he died.

He was elected Secretary of the Montreal District Council of Carpenters and Joiners in 1929 and re-elected by acclamation until 1939, when he resigned to become general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for eastern Canada.

In the last war, he served his country some three years with the engineers and in the present war, he has seen his only son and child following in his footsteps by joining the Royal Canadian Navy.

During his 35 years as an officer of the United Brotherhood and of the Labor Movement as a whole, Brother Lefevre was many times called upon by the Provincial and Federal Governments to sit on boards of arbitration or legislative commissions; he contributed largely in the enactment of the collective labor agreements of the province of Quebec and was the Vice-President of the Building Trades Joint Committee of Montreal, formed under this Act.

Brother Lefevre is survived by his widow and one son, Sub.-Lieutenant Fernand Lefevre, R. C. N. V. R.

Labor Mourns Death of Thomas E. Burke

American Federation of Labor circles were profoundly shocked last month at the death of Thomas E. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada for thirty-two years, who died October 23 in Seattle, Washington, at the age of 77. He was stricken with a heart attack October 10, after arriving in Seattle for the recent American Federation of Labor convention, and had been a patient in the Seattle Providence Hospital until his death. Mrs. Burke, who was at her husband's bedside in Seattle, arrived in Washington D. C., with the body. Funeral services were held in the Nation's Capital, where Mr. Burke resided.

Mr. Burke was born in 1864 in Ireland. He joined the Plumbers' Local Union in Chicago in 1886. In 1904, he was elected general organizer of the United Association of Plumbers, serving in that capacity until 1909 when he was unanimously elected by the General Executive Board of the Plumbers to fill the office of General Secretary-Treasurer, succeeding

John M. Love. The 1910 convention voted to continue him as secretary-treasurer, which office he held until his death.

In addition to his office as secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, Mr. Burke contributed valuable services to the labor movement in a number of other capacities. In 1929 he was elected president of the Workers Education Bureau of America and in the same year presided at the first New England Labor Congress. In 1932 he was chosen as a fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress.

The stockholders of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company elected Mr. Burke as vice president for three years at the first annual meeting of the company in 1927. Later he became treasurer. He was also a trustee of the Mount Vernon Liquidating Trust Committee, which took over the affairs of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank in 1934.

Mr. Burke was one of the veterans of the American labor movement. He was recognized as the historian of the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters Association. The high regard which the entire membership of his union had for him was expressed in a nomination speech made fourteen years after his name had first been placed before a Plumbers' convention as a candidate for secretary-treasurer.

"No words of mine," said the delegate who nominated Mr. Burke for reelection, "can express the feeling of the membership for him. He has been associated with our organization from its infancy and he has watched its progress. In each convention we see him present, ever alert, ever doing things for the best interests of his organization."

He leaves a widow, one son and one brother.

Martin P. Durkin, former Illinois State Director of Labor, has been appointed as successor to Mr. Burke.

This Will Stand Repeating

Anti-labor propagandists, who take delight in condemning American workers for occasional strikes and holding up the fine defense record of British workers as a contrast, were flabbergasted by dispatches from London showing that 744,000 man-hours of labor were lost in Great Britain during September due to strikes.

These figures, released by the British Ministry of Labor, showed that even though that nation is actually at war it has been unable to prevent occasional strikes.

No one denies that British workers have rallied to their Nation's emergency in an outstanding way and have succeeded in maintaining production under severe hardships, but the official report from London should make labor critics in this country appreciate better the fine service which has been rendered by American workers.

Taking into consideration the number of workers employed in defense industries in both countries, the facts indicate there were just as few strikes proportionately in this country, which is still at peace, during September as in war-torn Britain.

The London dispatch stated that the stoppages involved workers in three British aircraft factories and in one aluminum mill supplying the aircraft industry. The strikes were short-lived in most cases but the total number represented an increase over the number of strikes in the same month last year.

Abe Muir Addresses Arizona Group

ONE of the best talks heard in many years was given last Labor Day by Abe Muir, General Executive Board Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to a crowd estimated at nearly a thousand people gathered at Wetmore's Park for the Labor Day celebration in Tucson, Arizona.

Brother Muir took the place of General Secretary Frank Duffy, originally scheduled speaker, who was prevented from attending due to the illness of Mrs. Duffy.

Brother Muir in his talk stressed the fact that Arizona Labor had much to be proud of. That out of a desert country the labor unionists had helped to build a State which had trebled in population in the last twenty years.

Pointing to the many beneficial labor laws on the statute books of this State, he gave due credit to the Western Federation of Miners, who had been helpful at the time they were organized in securing many of these laws. Hitting the Industrial Commission for the non-payment of benefits, he urged the unionists to take the matter to their Governor and if necessary to the people in order that the injured workmen of the State might have the protection to which they are justly entitled. He paid a fine compliment to the Local Union of Carpenters, whom he termed pioneers in organization.

In speaking of war, he said that the unionists of Arizona had much work yet to do to prepare for when the war is over. He spoke of one employer in New Mexico who after the last World War was over, had offered 10 cents per hour for employes, and told them that if they didn't like it they didn't need to take the jobs.

He went on to say regarding war, that during the last war the American Federation of Labor had done its part to help defend the country by making the necessary munitions, etc., and by fighting and dying. In response to a request from a newspaper man that morning he pointed out that with regard to war he did not feel that it would be right for the American Federation of Labor to commit itself in advance of an actual declaration of war by the Government.

In commenting on legislation that would restrict strikes, he pointed out that the right to strike should never be taken away from the American workman. Rather, he went on, the employer who made strikes necessary should be the one that should bear the brunt of any bad publicity that might be given. He hit the daily press for not handling the strikes in a sane manner, and urged the unionists to build a strong labor press in the State.

Doing Her Best

Father—I don't see why you girls shouldn't hustle around like the rest of us and do thing for yourselves! You could save me lots of money by making your own hats and gowns.

Eldest Daughter—I do all I can, dad; why, I've been making my own cigarettes since the first of January.

* * * * *

Serious

Short-Sighted Burglar—I must get another pair of spectacles. This is the third time I've mistaken a flag pole for a drain pipe.

I. L. O. Conference Held in New York

THE CONVICTION that the survival of democracy depends on the successful development of cooperation was expressed by numerous speakers at the International Labor Organization in New York. It was the first world labor conference since the Nazis moved against Poland in September, 1939. Sessions began October 27.

The conference was attended by delegates from thirty-three nations, many of them men who saw the democratic way of life destroyed in their homelands but who remain believers in the ultimate triumph of a society based on the free cooperation of free men.

Two principal reports, prepared by the research staff of the I. L. O., served as a basis for discussion at the conference. One stressed the co-operation theme. The other sketched the main outlines of a program for post-war social and economic reconstruction.

In dealing with the problem of reconstruction after the war, Edward J. Phelan, the organization's acting director, called for the development of a social mandate to serve as a guide. Such a mandate would include the elimination of unemployment, the extension and improvement of social insurance in all its fields, the institution of a wage policy aimed at obtaining a just share of the fruits of progress for the worker and greater equality of occupational opportunity.

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor and American workers' delegate at the conference, said the least possible Government interference in employer-employee relations was most desirable.

"Collaboration must exclude the interference of Government, especially in the internal affairs of labor unions," he declared. "Direct negotiation between labor and industry, without Government interference, is far superior to the invoking of any official tribunal, temporary or permanent.

"In the last analysis, unless labor and management can collaborate to meet the problems of a world threatened by savagery, there is no hope."

Mr. Watt told the conference that the American Federation of Labor is governed by the principle that "the public interest is paramount and nothing must be permitted to impede it."

Another important statement made at the conference was that of Sir Frederick Leggett, British Government delegate. He stressed that the way to increase production was not to lengthen hours but to shorten them. Britain's experience proved that, he said.

In a stirring address George Gibson said the immediate need was for all-out aid to Britain and her allies by the United States and all other nations in the Western Hemisphere.

Established under the Treaty of Versailles as an instrument for effecting universal peace through social justice, the I. L. O. is the sole functioning off-shoot of the League of Nations.

George Bernard Shaw, the famed British dramatist, got one of his first jobs as demonstrator of the "Edison Loud-speaking Telephone"—or phonograph. Shaw's wages were to be approximately \$10 a week—but Shaw claims he never got a penny out of it.

Let's make this a Merry *Union Label* Christmas.

Labor Record Belies Antagonists

Despite the widespread hullabaloo about defense strikes, the nation is now enjoying a period of unprecedented industrial peace.

On November 1, the official figures show, there were only 10 scattered, insignificant strikes in the entire country, involving only 6,900 workers. At the same time from four to five million workers were working industrially on defense orders and speeding up production to the highest rate ever known in America.

These facts were further buttressed in an exhaustive survey which proved the United States has already gone a long way toward achieving the goal of becoming the "arsenal of democracy."

The production figures gave the following graphic picture of the progress of the defense program:

Military aircraft production has increased from 501 military planes delivered in July, 1940, to 1,914 in September of this year.

The Navy has commissioned more fighting ships in the last 18 months than it did in the 14 years between 1922 and 1937.

Aircraft engine production, in terms of horsepower, has increased from 2,395,610 horsepower in January to 4,343,600 horsepower in September, a gain of 88 per cent.

By the end of this year the United States will be turning out one merchant ship a day. During the first quarter of 1942, 90 ships will be delivered; 146 will join the merchant fleet the second quarter; 154 the third quarter, and two ships a day or 184 will be delivered during the last three months of next year.

Hundreds of light and medium tanks are rolling off the assembly lines every month.

Rifles and machine guns are being produced "at the rate of thousands daily."

In the two-year period ending December 31, of this year, the machine tool industry will have produced a new capacity equal to the capacity of all machine tools in all plants of the country on January 1 of last year.

In the first nine months of 1941 ordnance equipment tripled and production of ammunition was stepped up 10 times.

Defense construction this year will total \$4,200,000,000 and non-defense construction \$7,000,000,000, making the combined volume equal to totals reached in the peak years of 1926 and 1927.

The production of defense goods increased from \$1,400,000,000 in 1940 to \$8,000,000,000 this year which in turn will be increased to \$20,700,000,000 next year. Labor can be proud of these production figures.

Not Habitual

The baby was being displayed to admiring callers.

"Dear me," exclaimed one visitor, who seemed to find it difficult to know what to say. "How like his father."

"Oh, that's only the wet weather," replied the young mother, crossly. "As a rule he's quite cheerful-looking."

"Most men employ the first part of life to make the other part miserable."—La Bruyere.

Union Shops Hold Gains

ABOUT one-third of the workers employed in 10 leading American industries work under closed shop or union shop conditions, according to a survey of collective bargaining in the United States.

A survey which has been carried on for the last two years shows that union status varies throughout American industry largely according to the length of time collective bargaining has been practiced in each industry. Union status takes one or more of the following forms, and it is important to keep the distinctions between these forms clearly in mind:

Closed Shop—Only union members can be hired and workers must remain union members to retain employment.

Union Shop—Non-members may be hired, but to retain employment must become union members after a certain period.

Preferential Shop—Union members are given preference in hiring or layoff, or both.

Maintenance of Membership Shop—No one is forced to join union, but all present or future members must remain in good standing as a condition of employment.

Exclusive Bargaining Shop—The union is recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for all employes, whether union members or not.

Bargaining for Members Only—The union is recognized as the bargaining agent only for its own members.

In 10 of the largest of some 50 industries about 34 per cent or more than a third, of the employes work in closed or union shops. According to the latest comparable figures, these 10 industries employ nearly 6,000,000 workers (almost one-sixth of all wage earners in the country). Some 4,000,000 are union members, who comprise about 40 per cent of the total union membership in the United States. None of these industries is completely closed shop, but this status is dominant in printing (245,000 employes; 140,000 union members); clothing (368,000 employes; 329,000 union members). It is common in boots and shoes (220,000 employes; 80,000 union members) and construction (almost 2,000,000 employes, and over 1,000,000 union members).

It may be observed from these figures that closed and union shops prevail in industries where unionism has been long accepted, such as printing, building construction and coal mining. Railways, another veteran among unionized industry, is, however, the outstanding exception. In recent years the trend has been to substitute the exclusive bargaining shop for initial agreements calling for bargaining for members only—and once this step has been gained, to press for preferential, union and closed shops.

Well Meant

"One of the greatest compliments that was ever paid me," said William Jennings Bryan, "was by a young Japanese student of English in Tokio. I had just finished an address to the students of a Christian college when a beaming youth came forward and, shaking my hand heartily, exclaimed:

"Mr. Bryan, it is the utmost pleasure to hear you talk. Your mouth encircles the globe and when you have broken your lip many people are cheerful."

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A Few of the Reasons for Belief in Organized Labor

Because it tends to raise wages. This is self-evident.

Because it helps to prevent reduction in wages. Reductions rarely come to well-organized labor.

Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.

Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage earners as of States.

Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.

Because association is the distinguishing feature of the age. Men of affairs and of executive ability set the example in the business world.

Because it lessens wage-cutting competition.

Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile employe is not a free man.

Because it develops fraternity. Social contact breeds better understanding.

Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

Because it teaches co-operation. When workers co-operate they will come into their own.

Because it curbs selfishness. Respect for the rights of others is a virtue.

Because it is our duty. The non-union man is the canker of political economy.

Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries, if you please.

Because it is a necessity. It stands as a bulwark for the defense of labor.

Because it is scientific. The trade-union principle stands the test of analysis and application.

Because it is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.

Because the unthinking and selfish condemn it. The trade union is to be commended for the opponents it has made.

Because our own common sense approves it. What sound and logical argument can you bring against it?

Because it has come to stay. Fads wax and wane, but the trade union has its fixed place in the social structure.

Because of its possibilities. The trade union can be made all that the hearts and intellects of the workers will permit.

Because it is American. The highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for citizens.

Because it not an experiment. More than a century of tests have demonstrated its ability. Because it is evolutionary. It seeks no miracles, but goes on step by step.

Because it means business. It grasps at tangible results, and does not spend its force in speculation.

Because of the enemies it has made. When you see people outside the wage class fighting trade unions, put it down that trade unions are desirable.

Because it is philosophical. It takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.

Because it is universal. The trade-union idea is co-existent with civilization.

Because it is immediate. You do not have to wait for your grandchildren to get the benefit.

Because it helps the State. Un-organized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.

Because it is your class organization. Your interests as a seller of labor are the interests of your class.

And, finally, because organization of labor has been approved by the brightest minds of the world, without equivocation, as the best means to attain happiness and comfort for those who toil.

Editorial



"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Better Find A New Plea

When wage earners ask for more pay, nine times out of ten they are met with a reply, by management, which runs something like this:

"We'd like to give you fellows a pay raise, but we just can't afford it. Business isn't so hot right now, but if you'll go along with us under the old scale, we'll take care of you when business picks up."

That's the old song-and-dance routine, familiar to every Union negotiator who ever sat in on a conference involving a demand for more money for the workers.

But management will now have to think up something different, because the old plea is not only worn threadbare, but absolutely without merit, in the face of tremendous earnings, profits and dividends, especially in lines where big defense contracts have been awarded.

The New York Times reports that for the first nine months of 1941, a total of \$2,854,556,560 in dividends was declared, as against \$2,618,308,352 for the corresponding period of 1940. That's almost ONE QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS increase! And yet some of those very corporations enjoying such huge profits haggle and yowl over the prospect of a dollar-a-week raise in pay for the men and women responsible for production.

Next time a Brotherhood representative sits down to "talk turkey" with management, he would do well to keep in mind the figures cited above. Remember the dividend totals: Nearly 5½ BILLION DOLLARS in 18 months!

The World's Greatest Need . . . !

The greatest need of the world today is Gentlemen.

If there is anything that is a Simon-pure and genuine "long-felt want" it is the Gentleman.

We even need the Gentleman in the pulpit. That is, we need less Bible-thumping and more appreciation and inspiration from the Sacred Desk.

At least, we need a little more restraint and consciousness of responsibility. .

The Gentleman is needed in the newspaper office. Even the reporter can tell the truth without being a bounder. The editorial writer would carry much more weight if he realized that vividness, sincerity and fearlessness are vastly more convincing than reckless attack.

We desperately need Gentlemen in Congress, and in the Senate. We need men there who will not take advantage of their immunity to make statements they would not dare to make outside. We need men there who realize that fearlessness, honesty and humor are not inconsistent with courtesy. And we need Gentlemen in the ranks of Capital as well as Labor.

What characterizes the Gentleman?

A Gentleman will not say of a man behind his face what he would not repeat in his presence.

A Gentleman does not assume that his opponent is a scoundrel; he must have that fact proved.

A Gentleman can disagree without being disagreeable.

A Gentleman depends, for his effectiveness, upon facts, and not upon an offensive manner.

A Gentleman habitually understates, and is careful not to exaggerate.

A Gentleman plays fair, works fair and talks fair. A Gentleman is one who controls himself; thus he is equipped to control others.

A Gentleman is considerate of those weaker than himself, and not afraid of those stronger than himself.

A Gentleman conceals a hand of iron under a glove of velvet; the non-Gentleman conceals a flabby hand under an iron glove.

We need reformers, we need protesters, we need business men, legislators, preachers, mechanics and bankers; but most of all we need that every one of these shall be a Gentleman.

CIVILIZATION is defined by *Dublin Opinion* as "a state of society in which we maintain bird sanctuaries on the one hand and fleets of bombing planes on the other."

* * * * *

According to an official study made by New Jersey, only 16 out of every 100 cars sold in that state last year were new cars; the other 84 were used.

* * * * *

The true aim of every one who aspires to teach should be, not to impart his own opinions, but to kindle minds.—F. W. Robertson.

Brother William L. Fitts Dies in Crash

General Representative William L. Fitts, of Livermore, Ky., was killed in an automobile accident, when the car in which he was riding was in collision with a truck, according to word received at the General Office last month.

Leaving Laurel, Miss., for Memphis, Tennessee, on official business, Brother Fitts was a passenger in the car driven by F. H. O'Conner. About 9 miles north of Pickens, Miss., their coupe turned over several times after collision with the truck. Brother Fitts was hurled clear of the car from the force of the impact. He was placed in a passing automobile but he died before he could receive hospital aid.

Upon receipt of the tragic news, the General Office did everything possible under the circumstances and sent a representative of the Brotherhood to the funeral.

Brother Fitts was 35 years of age and is survived by his widow and three children.

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2309 Shenadoah, Ia.
2311 Red Dear, Alta., Can.
2312 Houston, Tex.
2706 Winston-Salem, N. C.
2314 Grenada, Miss.
2316 Harbor Springs, Mich.
2869 Hickory, N. C.

2317 Bremerton, Wash.
2318 Clewiston, Fla.
2761 Tacoma, Wash.
2320 Lincoln, Nebr.
2396 Hagerstown, Md.
2321 Benton, Ark.
2949 Roseburg, Ore.

Sticks and Stones

Selfishness has no place in the Organized Labor movement. Quite often a handful of union men are forced to carry the burden for the entire labor movement. At times these men are abused and called names, criticized by some and ridiculed by others. But the real union man—the doer, the go-getter—learned years ago to expect this and goes on his way unmindful of the undeserved criticism, feeling fully repaid for his efforts in the knowledge that he is doing his bit to help his fellow workers and humanity in general.—(*From The Stone Cutter, Boston, Mass*)

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenters was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Conrad Stelling, Local 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Brother August Beckman, Local No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother Henry Kempt, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother John R. Burgess, Local 482, Jersey City, N. J.
Brother Elmer C. Schoonmaker, Local No. 488, New York City.
Brother Louis Schettinger, Local No. 488, New York City.
Brother James Hulbert, Local No. 488, New York City.
Brother Leonard Eckgren, Local No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Oscar Anderson, Local 1083, St. Charles, Ill.
Brother Wm. Lloyd, Local No. 1206, Norwood, Ohio
Brother Carl Sphon, Local No. 1206, Norwood, Ohio
Brother John F. Law, Local No. 1469, Charlotte, N. C.
Brother John C. Bauman, Local No. 1485, La Porte, Ind.
Brother Anton Pedersen, Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

FORMULA FOR PEACE

*If someone hands you a laugh today,
Be sure that you pass it along.
If someone tells you a spot of good news,
Relay it into a song;
But if somebody whispers a bit of "dirt"
About him or her or that,
Don't breathe a word to a single soul—
Just keep it "under your hat."*

NOTHING is impracticable which the world's intelligence, the world's courage, and the world's idealism are united to undertake.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president, Columbia University.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LSW Group Host to General Officers in Seattle

Editor, The Carpenter:

During the AFL convention in Seattle the members of Local 2519, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, had the pleasure of entertaining several of the General Officers of the Brotherhood, and their wives.

Realizing that such an opportunity might not present itself again for a long time, we endeavored to show as best we could our pleasure at being able to pay our respects to the distinguished guests in our midst and, at the same time, to express our appreciation of the splendid cooperation we have received from International Headquarters.

And so, on the night of October 14, amid a most colorful display of the American and Canadian national colors and a profusion of beautiful flowers, a banquet in honor of our visitors was held in the Olympic Bowl at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle. Almost every State in the Union was represented in the guest list and a fine floor show added to the enjoyment of those present.

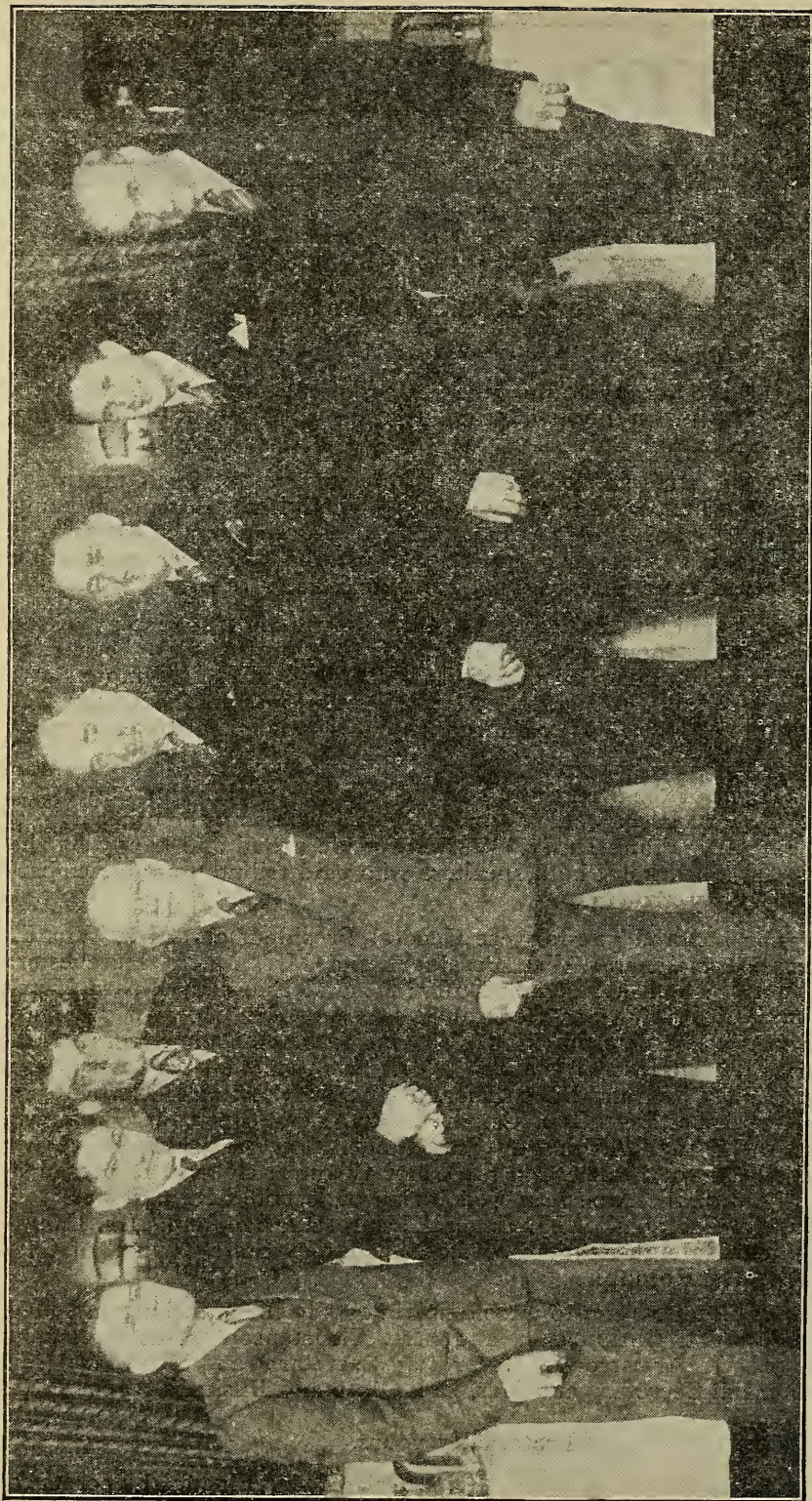
The highlight of the evening was in the form of two stirring addresses, one by our General President, William L. Hutcheson, and the other by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy. We were made proud and happy by the complimentary remarks of both speakers who paid tribute to our membership and its steady growth.

Among the honored guests were General President and Mrs. Wm. L. Hutcheson; First General Vice President and Mrs. M. A. Hutcheson; General Secretary and Mrs. Frank Duffy; General Executive Board Member and Mrs. A. W. Muir; General Representatives Howard Bennett, Frank Chapman, Sid Hansen and J. F. Cambiano, and their wives; President Charles W. Hanson of the New York State Council of Carpenters; President "Mike" Sexton of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters; General Representatives Don Cameron and Bert Sleeman; President James Taylor of the Washington State Federation of Labor; Secretary Charles Doyle of the Seattle Central Labor Council; General Representative Leo Flynn of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Davis; Duncan Campbell, AFL General Representative, and Mrs. Campbell; President Raleigh Rojoppi of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, and Mrs. Rojoppi.

Officers of Local 2519, who were official hosts to the gathering included President John M. Christenson, and Mrs. Christenson; Vice President and Mrs. W. J. Armstrong; Recording Secretary and Mrs. Wilfred Olsen; Financial Secretary and Mrs. Del. Olsen and Business Agent E. C. Jorgensen.

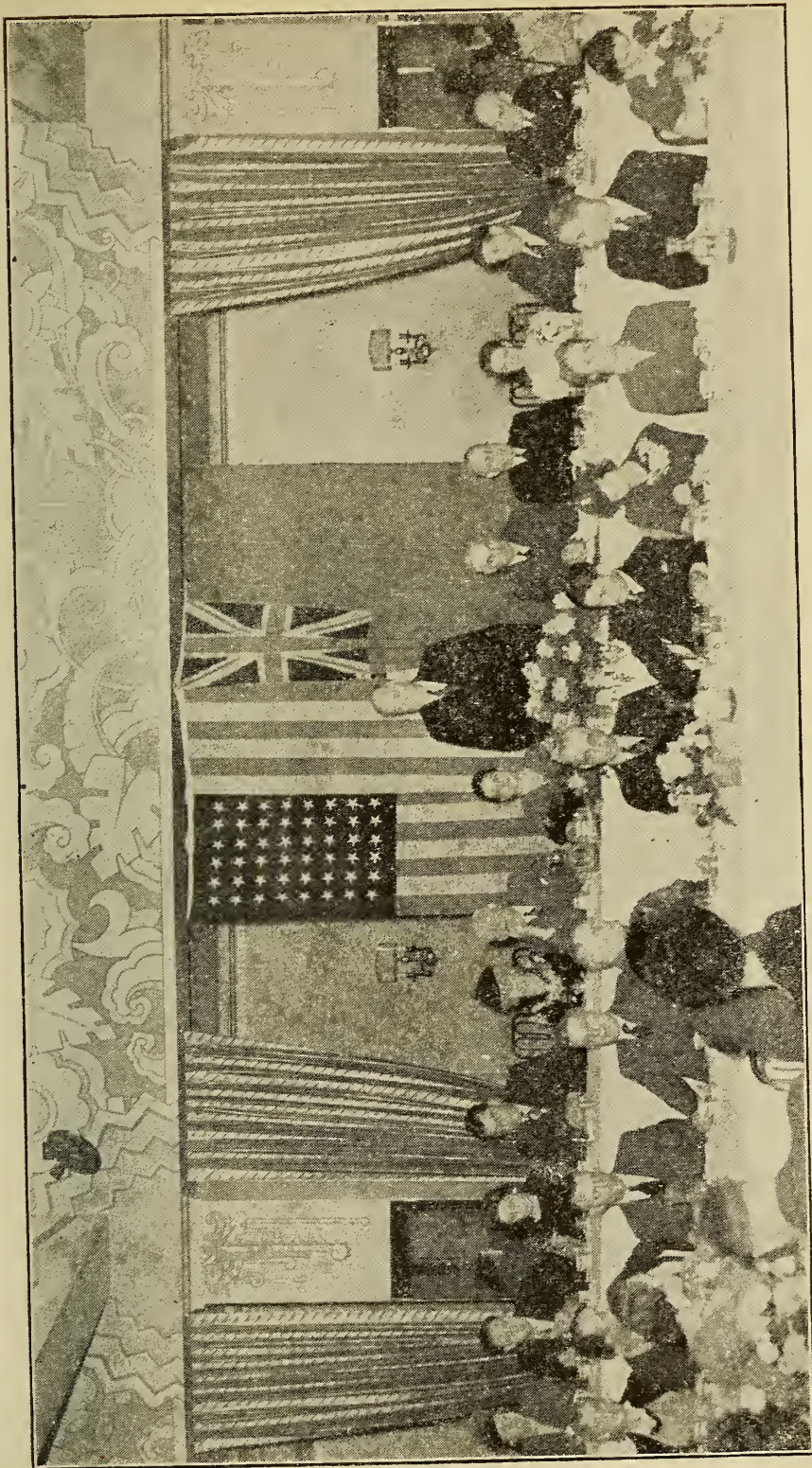
Fraternally yours,

Del. Olsen, Financial Secretary.



GENERAL OFFICERS ENTERTAINED AT SEATTLE

(Left to Right)—W. J. Armstrong, Vice-President Local 2519; Del Ölsen, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, 2519; First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson; General Secretary Frank Duffy; General President Wm. L. Hutcheson; President J. M. Christenson, Local 2519; Wilfred Olsen, Recording Secretary, 2519 and E. C. Jorgensen, Business Agent, 2519.



SCENE AT BANQUET GIVEN BY LOCAL 2519, SEATTLE

At Guest Table (Left to Right)—Mrs. A. W. Muir, General Executive Board Member Muir, Mrs. M. A. Hutcheson, 1st General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, Mrs. Frank Duffy, General Secretary Frank Duffy, Mrs. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, "Mike" Sexton, President Chicago District Council; Charles W. Hanson, President New York State Council; Mrs. Del Olsen, Financial Secretary Del Olsen, of Local 2519; President James Taylor, of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Local 18, Hamilton, Ontario, 60 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 18 celebrated its 60th Jubilee in Westminster Hall, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Friday, October 24th. Approximately 400 members were present. (See picture on opposite page.)

We were honored by the presence of General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel, General Representative Andrew Cooper, and Director of Apprenticeship Fred J. Hawes, formerly Business Agent for Local 18.

President Les Sherblom, at the opening of the proceedings, asked the members to stand for one minute in silence, in respect for Brother Lou Stelling, treasurer of Local 18 for many years, who passed away on October 20, 1941. After introducing distinguished guests, President Sherblom called upon the Recording Secretary to give a brief account of the history of Local 18. Albert E. Edgington outlined the events transpiring in 1881, and showed how the trend of that time was toward craft organization.

Peter J. McGuire, the first General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the father of Labor Day, organized Local 18 in December, 1881.

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel was then called upon as the speaker of the evening. Brother Martel kept his hands in his pocket so that, according to his own statement, he could express himself in English.

In his usual witty, inimitable style, Brother Martel spoke of the work of the United Brotherhood as a whole. He urged loyalty to our Union and showed the members that each brother must share the responsibilities of our organization.

Brother Fred J. Hawes talked about old times in Local 18 and of former members. He also conveyed the regrets of Deputy Minister James Marsh at being unable to attend.

At this juncture, President Les Sherblom was presented with a basket of flowers, with felicitations on the success of L. U. 18 under his direction. The official photograph was then taken, after which the members adjourned to another hall where refreshments and a buffet lunch were served.

During the intermission, tickets were sold for a drawing, the proceeds of which were to be given to the Lord Mayor's Fund of Great Britain. A substantial sum was realized.

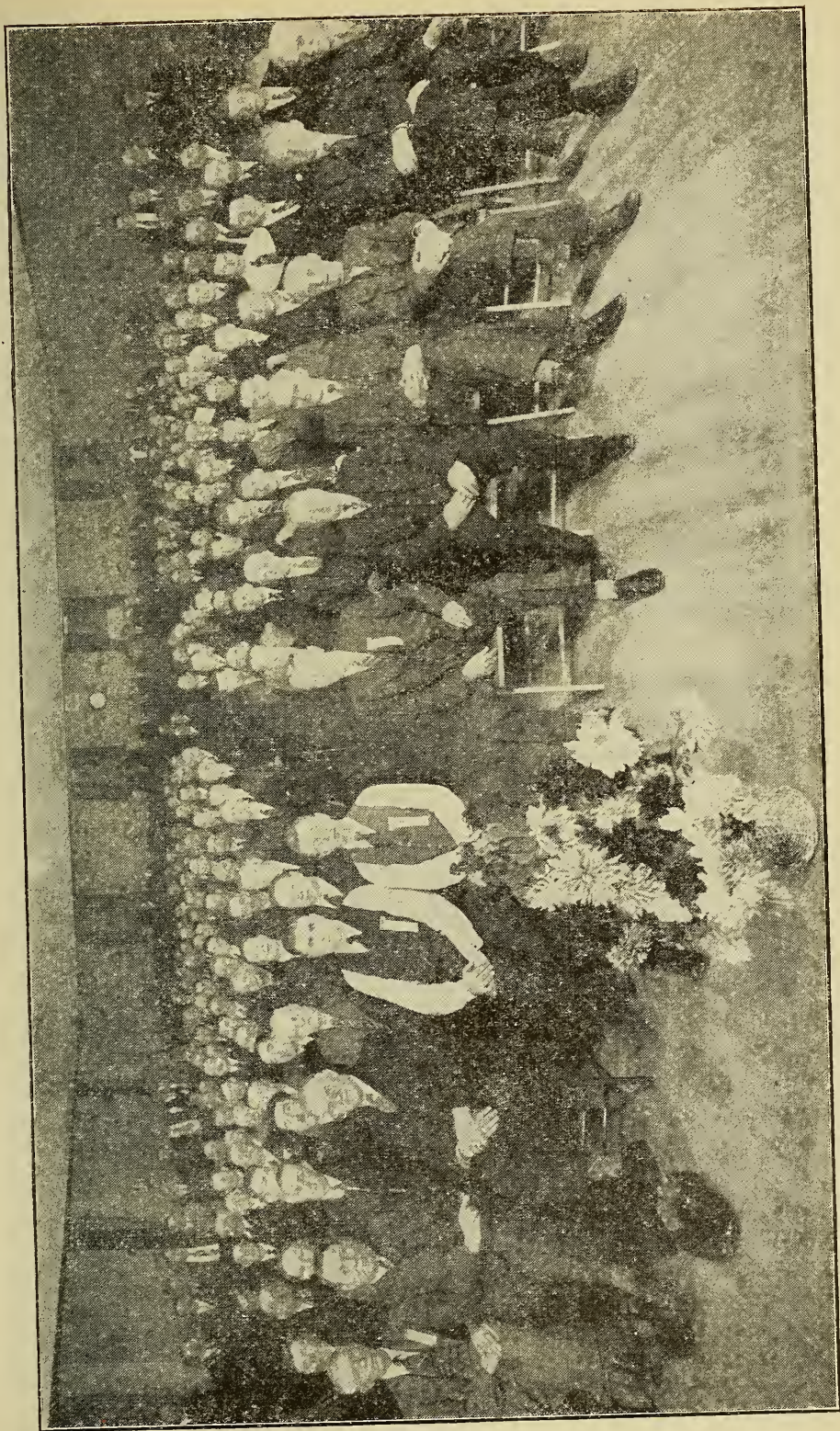
Returning to the auditorium, the members were presented with a diversified program of comedy, dancing and feats of magic. Everyone seemed to have had a pleasant evening and that fact, in itself, was reward enough for the hard-working Committee.

Fraternally yours,

Albert Edgington, Recording Secretary.

The natives of Bhatan—far to the north of Assam, in India—make their clothing from nettle fibre, feast upon the flesh of elephants which they have slain with poisoned arrows, and execute their criminals by sewing them inside bullock skins and casting them into the river.

Let's be realistic. How can the merchant who sells *Union Label* gifts stay in business *if labor unionists do not buy them?*



Local 101, Baltimore, Md., Opens Oyster Season

Editor, The Carpenter:

The famed oysters of Chesapeake Bay suffered terrific casualties November 15, when Local 101 "threw" an oyster roast at Fifth Regiment Armory which was attended by almost 4,000 members.

From 1 p.m. until 6 o'clock that night, oyster fritters, oyster stews and just plain raw oysters disappeared like magic during the five-hour onslaught at the serving tables. Also a plate lunch of "hot dogs," potato salad and rolls got a thorough going over by the Brothers, who made short work, too, out of piles of sandwiches and sauerkraut, with all the beer and soft drinks they could dispose of.

It would take an adding machine and several certified public accountants to calculate the number of oysters and sandwiches consumed as well as to estimate the amount of beverages which went "down the old hatch."

Members were loud in their praise of the committee in charge, chairmaned by Tom Bryant, for the success of the roast, which was voted the most enjoyable social event of its kind ever staged by the Local.

Fraternally yours,

William E. Roberts, Recording Secretary.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS!

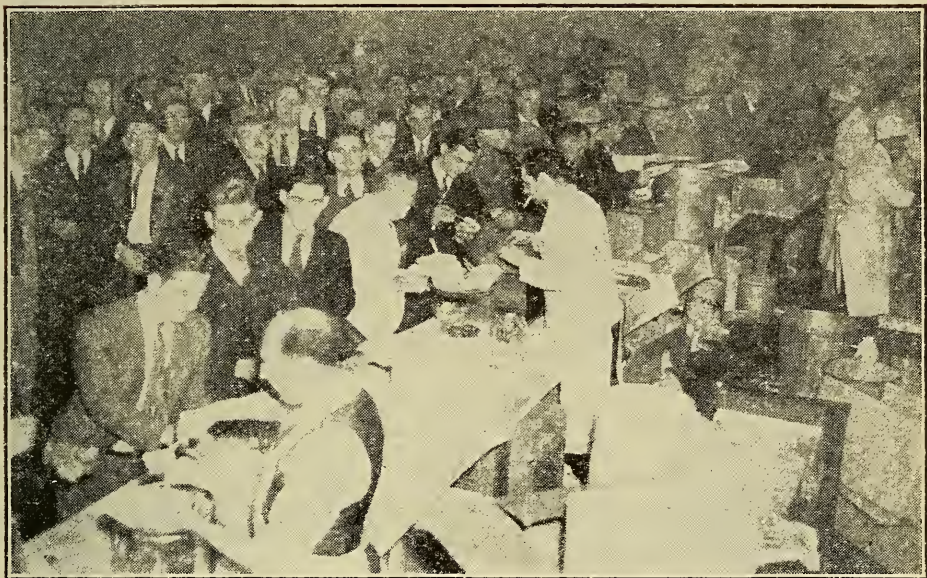
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*Two views of part of the large gathering that attended the
Oyster Party given by L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.*





The Sphere Of Woman

*They talk about a woman's sphere as though it
had a limit;*

There's not a place in Earth or Heaven,

There's not a task to mankind given,

There's not a blessing or a woe,

There's not a whispered yes or no,

There's not a life, or death, or birth,

That has a feather's weight of worth—

Without a woman in it.

—C. E. Bowman.

Legal Status of American Women Surveyed

With the national spotlight on the role of the American woman in the present emergency many persons will welcome the discussion of her rights and duties under the law.

A major aim of the study is to help women to acquire, through individual and group efforts, an effective working knowledge of the laws most definitely concerning them. It points the way to answering questions that grow out of a woman's ever widening responsibilities in family and civic life.

A bulletin from the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, gives a compilation of particular findings of the 49 jurisdictions as to the status of women in their civil and political relationships as of January 1, 1938. Necessarily limited, it does not include labor law (reported in other Women's Bureau publications), criminal law, domestic relations law applicable on divorce or separation, tax law, nor executive orders and administrative rulings.

The outstanding differences in the legal status of men and women are also summarized by the bulletin. For example, Oklahoma's constitution excludes women from election to eight major State offices. Twenty-three States exclude women from jury service. Generally the husband's domicile governs that of the wife, but she may have her separate domicile for divorce proceedings, usually when the husband is the one at fault. At least two States allow the married woman a separate domicile for taxation purposes. In Maine, Michigan, Nevada, and New Jersey the wife is allowed a separate domicile for voting, holding public office, and jury service; in New York for voting and public office, in Virginia and Wisconsin for voting purposes.

In the field of private relationships the bulletin points out that in 15 States the father has the first right to the custody, services and earnings

of his legitimate minor child. Eight jurisdictions that have community-property law make family support a charge against the common property of husband and wife. The 41 other jurisdictions hold the husband and his property primarily responsible for family expenses, but 21 of these jurisdictions make the wife and her property liable for family necessities without relieving the husband of his prior obligation. In a majority of the States the wife's voluntary contract on her own credit for family necessities is enforceable against her separate property.

The reader should keep in mind that simple distinctions between men and women are common to the law of every age and nation. Some of them have arisen because of the physical differences between the two sexes. Others owe their origin to economic expediency and the need to fix responsibility for family support on one person as head of the family. Still others such as eligibility for jury service and public office can be traced to tradition and custom. In many instances these have been done away with as the changing make-up of society showed how outmoded some distinctions had become. However, much still remains to be done and it is hoped that this report will give impetus to the effort to gear certain laws more closely to the realities of social progress.

Auxiliary No. 343, Observes Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

The annual Birthday Club Banquet of our Ladies' Auxiliary 343, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was held June 10th with dinner at 6:30 P. M. Eighteen of our members attended. We have an active membership of 28 members. A tribute to Auxiliary members was read by our President Mrs. Mary C. Hansen.

We are filling a Hope Chest for a raffle and members are donating home-made articles and they are most beautiful.

We have a Secret Sister Club in conjunction with our Birthday Club, which we celebrate each June.

We are always glad to hear from Sister Auxiliaries, to receive suggestions and answer questions.

Faternally yours,

Mrs. William J. May, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 326, Fort Francis, Ontario, Can.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 326 at Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada has been organized just three years and on Friday evening, October 24th, we gave an Anniversary banquet to members and their husbands. About sixty-five were present.

Two long tables were placed to form a large V. A large three-decker birthday cake with three candles was cut by Vice President Peloquin.

Halloween colors of crepe papers and autumn flowers were used to decorate the tables.

Mrs. Kiddle gave a report on the activities of the Auxiliary since its organization and truly much good has been accomplished.

President Wm. Lennox of Saw Mill Union Local 2558 and President Holly Mills of R. L. (Rainy Lake) Border Union Local 2601 and Union Secretary Mr. Silvan each gave a very interesting and witty talk.

Dancing and cards followed and everyone had a very nice time.

At our business meeting we hold bank night to encourage regular attendance.

The members must be in good standing and present at the time of the draw. One dollar is given, and if the person whose name is drawn is not present, the money is held over and fifty cents added to be drawn at the following business meeting.

Mrs. R. H. Barker, Recording Secretary,
626 1st St., East.,
Fort Francis, Ont., Can.

Getting Shorter

From Pittsburgh recently came rumblings of another approaching shortage—and one which is going to sound like Armageddon to a lot of young parents. Pittsburgh's Infant Di-dee Service announced that its allotment of diapers had been cut by priorities on cotton—used in the manufacture of explosives.

And in Philadelphia the fashion director of Lit Brothers store told the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women that they would probably be wearing longer skirts pretty soon because of the need to conserve materials for defense. This is supposed to come about because skirts are going to be made narrower to save material—which will mean that they have to be made longer so they'll still be modest. (See?) Why long narrow skirts should save more material than short wide ones is probably something the fashion director of Lit Brothers knows a good reason for, so you might as well stay out of that argument—but it does seem that if dresses are going to get narrower, girls will have to do the same. Maybe the narrowness of skirts is going to keep pace with food shortages, so the girls and their skirts will shrink in the same ratio.

Family Group Life Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family, and everybody from the baby to grand parents is included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to \$3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, \$100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on page 1 of this issue.

The real *Santa Claus* carries a *Union Card* and places a *Union Label* on all his *articles*.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 159

Every carpenter should watch closely the joints when he puts on finish. The best reason for this is that his joints will be watched, whether he does or not. If he watches his joints to the end that he will make them good, it will mean that proverbial feather in his hat;

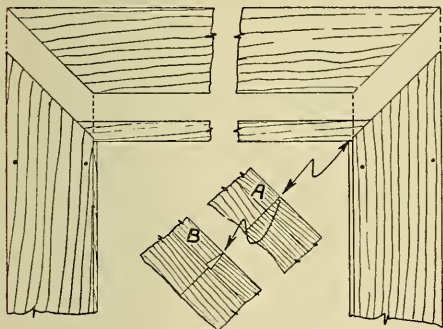


Fig. 1

while on the other hand, if he just rushes through to make a big showing regardless of the kind of joints he makes, it can easily mean grief by way of a demotion, if not a firing.

Bad joints are either the result of poor workmanship or poorly seasoned

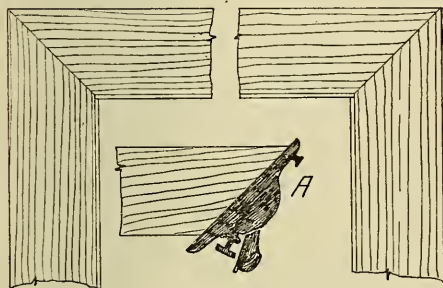


Fig. 2.

material. The carpenter is responsible for the workmanship, but the seasoning of the material rests on the shoulders of the lumbermen. It is not an

uncommon thing for a workman who makes good joints, to find afterward that, due to shrinkage, his joints have opened. If he has established a reputation for good joints, he will have an alibi, but if he has been careless in his workmanship in the past, he might blame the open joints to shrinkage of the material, but nobody will believe him. So it is well for every carpenter to establish a reputation for good joints. It should be remembered, though, that seasoning can not eliminate shrinkage in material altogether, just as the best of workmen can not make absolutely perfect joints all the time. Moreover, some kinds of joints show the effects of shrinkage more readily than others. For example, a mitered joint, even though

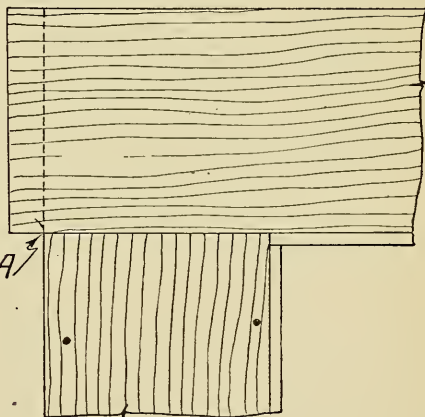


Fig. 3

it was perfect in the beginning, will, due to shrinkage, open on the inside and be tight on the outside, producing a wedge-shaped opening in the joint. It might, of course, take a number of years of seasoning before this can be noticed. On the other hand, if the finishing material is thoroughly dry when a miter joint is made, and before the varnish or paint is on, the room is filled with humidity, then the joint will open on the outside and be tight on the inside, but years of seasoning will even reverse this order.

Wide casings always show the results of shrinkage more than the narrower casings. The old-style 6-inch head casing with a fillet between it and the side casings, would often shrink so much that you could almost, if not altogether, slip a rule into the joint. (Remember that embossed cap moulding that was used with those wide heads!) A built-up trim of two or more members is always more pleasing and shows the effects of shrinkage less than a one-member wide casing. The tendency in the last twenty or thirty years toward

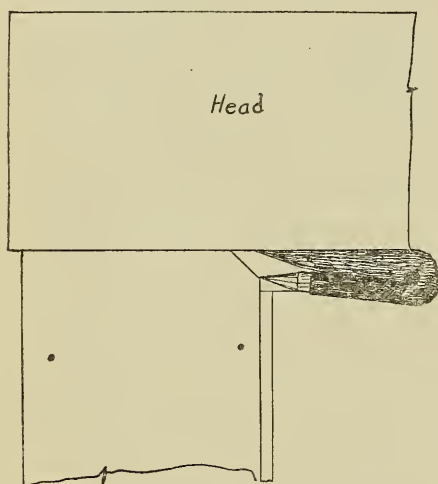


Fig. 4

narrower finishing material has all been in the right direction.

Fig. 1, the main drawing, shows two mitered joints about to be put together. At A we are showing the edge joint in the angle as it should be—at B a poor edge-angle joint is shown. Many carpenters use a miter box for cutting the miter joint of mitered casing; however, we believe that just a little better results can be obtained by marking the casing and cutting it with a fine-toothed saw. In this way one can adjust the cut to suit the conditions, which will reduce the necessity of using the block plane. While we are aware of the fact that there are those who claim that a good mechanic doesn't need a block plane, we just can not agree with them. Few mitered joints can be made with a saw so they will fit the first time. In such cases a well-sharpened block plane used skillfully will do the fixing-up trick much better than any other tool a car-

penter uses. We are speaking of mitered joints.

Fig. 2 shows the two joints we have been dealing with, put together. At A, we are showing a block plane in a position for fixing up a mitered joint. A

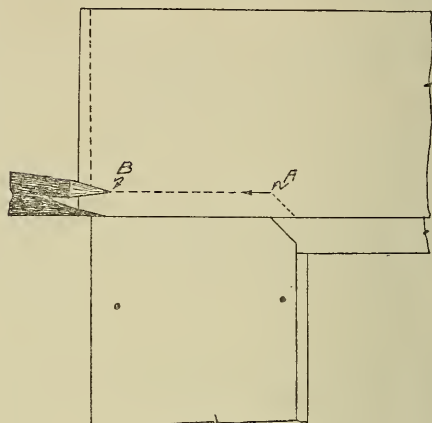


Fig. 5

carpenter should be so skillful with his block plane, that after observing a bad joint, he can take off with a block plane just enough to make the joint perfect after the first or second trial.

Fig. 3 shows the simplest joint that can be used between a square-edged



Fig. 6

head casing and a side casing. In many instances all that is necessary is to place the head casing in position, mark and square, as indicated at A, and when it

is cut, nail it into place. But even this simple joint often must be worked over in order to make it tight, which must be done with some kind of a plane, usually a block plane.

We are illustrating by the next three figures how to make the joint between the head casing and the side casing on round-edged casings.

Fig. 4 shows side casing nailed on with the inside corner cut to a miter and the head casing in position to be

There are other ways to make the joint we have just been dealing with. Some carpenters use a gauge to mark the depth of the notch in the head casing and govern the miters accordingly. This method, perhaps, is as good as the one we have explained by the illustrations.

Fig. 7 shows in part one side of a cased-up door opening, including the backband, showing, besides the joint we have been talking about in the last three figures, the joint at the bottom. At A we are showing a cross section of the casing and backband.

The Framing Plan

By L. Perth

Whenever two structural members are joined or fastened together they are said to be framed. Framing in its broadest sense includes the entire structural field but more specifically residential construction which represents the major part of activities in the building industry today.

It is not the intention of this paper to tell carpenters what framing is and how it should be done.

It is understood that the very essence of the subject is of a purely engineering nature, being based on the principles of mechanics, strength of materials and mathematical calculations.

However, no carpenter ever employs any of the above agencies. He simply goes to work and does the job and does it right, too. As a matter of fact, all our up-to-date methods of framing were developed by carpenters who are working with their tools, many of whom have had only elementary schooling, and perhaps a course ordinary, everyday mathematics.

These men, however, are coping with difficult problems in their daily work and they are left to themselves to solve these problems. Extreme situations are stimulants to potential thinking and thus the workman who finds himself in a tight place enlists all his mental faculties in trying to overcome the difficult obstacle and the result usually is the solution of the problem and thus discovering a new way of doing things in the best, easiest and quickest way.

This is how the science of framing was originated, developed, constantly

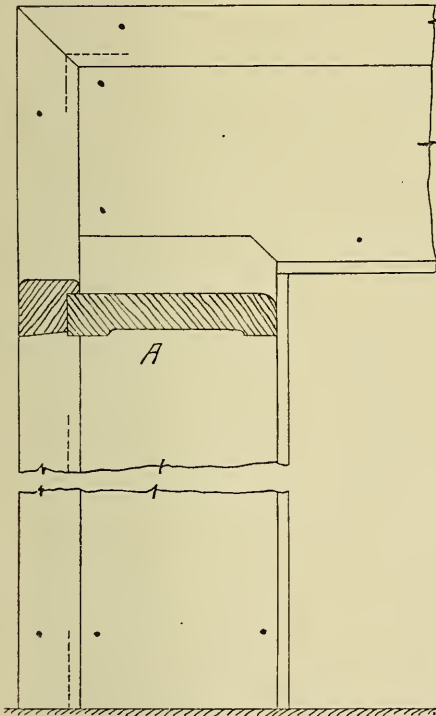
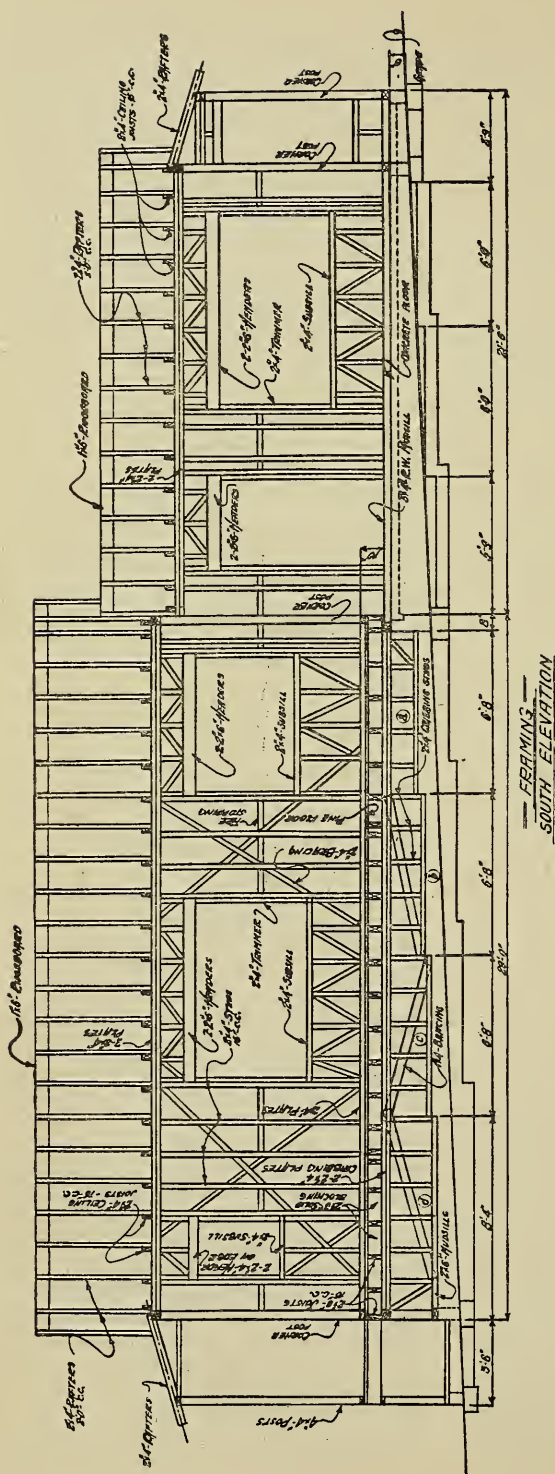


Fig. 7

marked. To the right we are showing how to set the scribes. With the scribes set, start at A, Fig. 5, and in the direction of the arrow, mark the casing as the dotted line shows, to point B. Now transfer the miter of the side casing to the head casing, as shown by dotted line, and you are ready to make the joint. If this marking and cutting is carefully done, the joint should fit perfectly, but if it doesn't, the high places in the joint should be filed off with a wood rasp. The block plane is not suited for fixing up this kind of joint. Fig. 6 shows the joint completed, ready for the backband.



improved and reached the state in which it is being applied today.

While we take it for granted that every carpenter is proficient in the art of framing, i. e. he knows the methods and procedure, the use of tools, equipment and materials, the matter of graphical aids cannot be overestimated. Plans properly executed are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of a construction job.

Those of our readers who diligently followed the articles on the subject of plan reading, architectural drawing and estimating, will readily agree with the above statement.

However, an up-to-date set of plans contains all the necessary drawings, details and diagrams, which make it possible for the erection crew to function but does not contain the so-called "framing plans."

A few decades ago it was customary for the architect to prepare a set of framing plans along with the regular architectural drawings. It is evident that the work was greatly facilitated since the men did not have to stop at intervals to figure where the various members went. For the architect, however, it meant twice as much work and since the compensation of the architect is based upon a percentage of the total cost of the structure, the practice of making framing plans was gradually abandoned, which has proven very beneficial to the carpenter fraternity, since the members of the organization learned to depend upon their own ability and developed the striking capacity to erect a building in conformity with scientific structural principles without the guidance of graphical instruments. This had the tendency to develop master craftsmen, men who are prepared to erect a complicated structural frame from a set of architect's

plans which show only the general dimensions; length, width, height and the pitch of the roof as the only directions to go by.

The fact that framing plans are absent from the regular sets of plans does not minimize their importance and the ability on the part of the builder to prepare same. It is very essential that the builder be proficient in the preparation of a framing plan when the occasion arise and such occasions make themselves present very frequently, and just as frequently a framing plan skillfully prepared is instrumental in the successful dispatch of a job.

Those of our organization who harbor the aspiration to become contractors should bear in mind the importance of being able to make a framing plan of any part of a proposed structure. It is not always necessary to make complete framing diagrams of the entire building. Some parts are more complicated than others and these are the ones which must be elucidated by means of framing details.

The accompanying drawing will prove of material assistance to those who wish to become proficient in the matter of making framing drawings. It represents the elevation of the superstructure and a longitudinal section of the substructure of a house.

The diligent analysis of this drawing will disclose many salient points which are characteristic of an effective instrument, which assures of positive results, whether it be construction, estimating or purchasing of materials.

These plans are usually drawn to one-quarter inch scale which is large enough for all practical purposes. However, when a part of the structure is too complicated, it is advisable to use a larger scale.

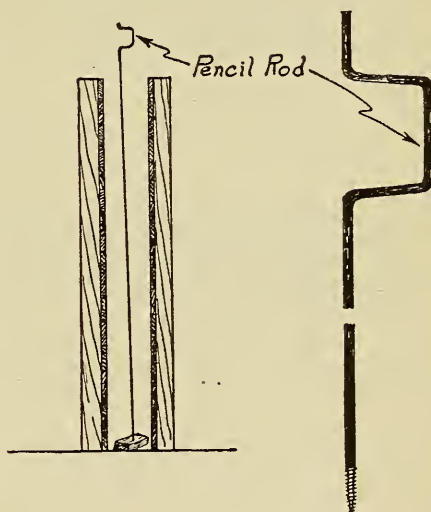
All the structural members should be noted as to the material, size and grade. The name or function of the member should also be noted.

It is evident how important such plans are in the preparation of estimates, specifying lengths and quantities especially when the ground is not level.

We would suggest that the student use this drawing in preparing a sample estimate or lumber list for this structure. If he applies himself conscientiously to the task he may be assured that his efforts will not be wasted.

A Go-Getter

We have seen many devices for getting blocks of wood out of concrete forms. Let us enumerate some of them. One of the most commonly used means is a sharp spike fastened to the end of a pole, which is jabbed into the blocks in order to lift them out. Another commonly used tool for spearing blocks is a paddling hoe, that is a hoe which has been straightened out into a spadelike tool, so it can be used to paddle or churn the air spaces out of concrete immediately after it is poured. Then there is the wooden tongs made of slats which pinches the blocks as they are being lifted from the forms. Sometimes,



too, holes are cut into the side of forms where the blocks are, through which they are removed. But we are presenting in this article the go-getter block lifter.

To the left of the accompanying illustration we are showing a section of a form stripped of all ties and braces in order to bring out our point more clearly. A block of wood is shown at the bottom into which the go-getter has been driven in order to lift the block from the form. To the right is shown a detail in two parts of this block lifter, which is made of a pencil rod, having the point threaded in such a manner that it can be screwed into wood blocks in concrete forms for the purpose of lifting them out.—H. H. Siegele.

Resharpener Files

I quote below a letter that came to me recently:

"In answer to the request by a member of Local 1119, for a formula for resharpener files, I submit the following:

"Boil the files in strong soda and water to clean off grease, oil and gum. Then dip for a few minutes in a solution of 1 part nitric acid and 4 parts water. Fine files should not be dipped as long as coarse ones."

The brothers who are interested in resharpener files should make a memorandum of the page on which this formula appears, and of the Carpenter in which it can be found. Those who do not file The Carpenter should clip out the formula and file it for future reference.

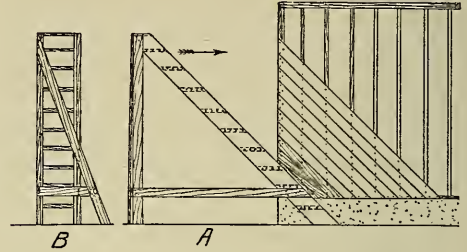
In this connection I want to say to the apprentice carpenter, that he can do nothing better than to read every issue of The Carpenter and place them on file so he can refer to them any time he needs information in regard to his work. But filing The Carpenters is not all: He should make an index covering every subject of interest to him before he places the journal on file. This index should be arranged alphabetically, giving the month, year and page of the journal in which the various items appear. The apprentice who will do this faithfully, will soon find that he is in possession of a gold mine of information that is invaluable to him.

Ladder Scaffold

Scaffolding for putting on diagonal boxing is perhaps one of the most difficult problems that a carpenter must contend with. If he uses a stationary scaffold, such as many carpenters use, it must be built piecemeal, and even then it is not convenient. To do the necessary marking, nailing and fitting, he will have to do more or less climbing on and getting off the scaffold for every board or two, especially if the boards are long ones.

This problem can be solved by using a portable scaffold, such as is shown by the illustration. The horses of this ladder scaffold, are set on a 45-degree angle, as we are showing at A. At B we are showing an end view, looking at

A from left to right. When the boxing is done as far as one can reach from this scaffold, it is moved forward in the direction of the arrow, until the horses are in line with the last diagonal



boxing board nailed on. The boxing is then continued as far as the workman can reach, when the scaffold is again moved. This process is repeated until the boxing is done.—H. H. Siegele.

Sheer Ignorance

Mother: You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?

Boy: Yes'm.

Mother: How did that happen?

Boy: Got too many z's in scissors.
* * *

Shrewd

Scotchman: "How much are your eggs?"

Grocer: "Two cents for the good ones and one cent for the cracked ones."

Scotchman: "Well, crack me a dozen."
* * *

Well Bred?

Friend: "So you're setting your boy up in the bakery business."

Man: "Yes, he's so keen for dough and such a swell loafer that I'm sure he'll rise in the business."
* * *

Chirp

A dear old lady was visiting a prison.

"You find the singing of the birds a great comfort to you, don't you?" she asked one of the convicts.

"Birds, ma'am?" he queried.

"Why, yes," she said. "You know—the jailbirds we hear about so often."

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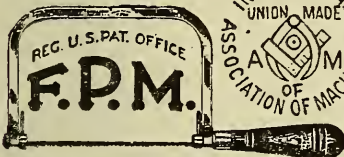
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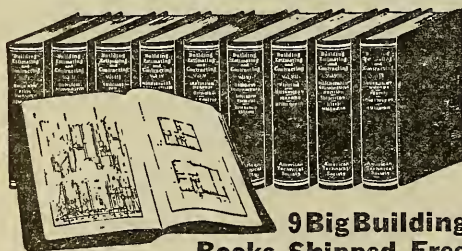


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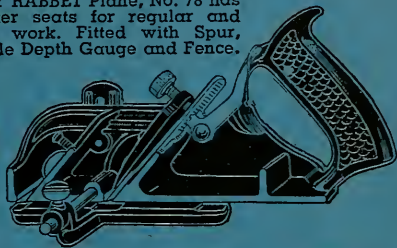
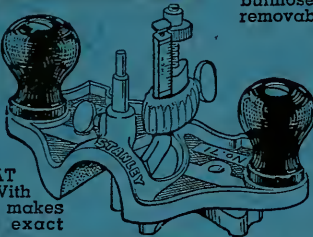
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